



LATIN AMERICAN CENTER
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
UCLA — LOS ANGELES, 1968

CLASSIFICATION OF SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES

ČESTMÍR LOUKOTKA



ERRATA to Introduction pp. 35-38

P. 35 — Replace second line first paragraph by
“South America will undergo classifica-
tory changes as soon as there are . . .”

P. 36 — Chart of vowel symbols:

The headings “closed” and “open”
should be replaced by “unrounded” and
“rounded”, respectively.

The symbol \tilde{a} should be moved to the
“low front unrounded” position.

The symbol a should be moved to the
“low back unrounded” position.

P. 37 —

a — delete “open”.

e — replace “close back” by “front”.

\tilde{a} — replace “mid close” by “low”.

i — replace “close back” by “front”.

\tilde{i} — replace “close front” by “back”.

o — replace “close open front” by “back”.

\tilde{o} — replace “open back” by “front”.

u — replace “open front” by “back”.

\tilde{u} — replace “open back unrounded” by
“front rounded”.

P. 38 — row VII:

Move R into preceding row, alongside r .

REFERENCE SERIES

VOLUME 7

CLASSIFICATION OF
SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN
LANGUAGES

BY

ČESTMÍR LOUKOTKA †

Institute for Ethnology and Folklore
Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, Prague

JOHANNES WILBERT

EDITOR

Renato Nicolai

LATIN AMERICAN CENTER

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES, 1968

Publication co-sponsored by Centro Latinoamericano de Venezuela

© 1968, by the Regents of the University of California

Library of Congress Catalog

Card Number: 67-65490

TO THE MEMORY OF MY TEACHER
PAUL RIVET

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
FIVE FIFTY

Published by the
Library of the
University of
California

PREFACE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PRESS

I have been very fortunate to have been able to work with some of the best people in the world. I have been able to learn from them and to work with them. I have been able to learn from them and to work with them. I have been able to learn from them and to work with them.

I have been very fortunate to have been able to work with some of the best people in the world. I have been able to learn from them and to work with them. I have been able to learn from them and to work with them. I have been able to learn from them and to work with them.

I have been very fortunate to have been able to work with some of the best people in the world. I have been able to learn from them and to work with them. I have been able to learn from them and to work with them. I have been able to learn from them and to work with them.

I have been very fortunate to have been able to work with some of the best people in the world. I have been able to learn from them and to work with them. I have been able to learn from them and to work with them. I have been able to learn from them and to work with them.

PREFACE

LOUKOTKA'S CLASSIFICATION OF SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES¹

I met CESTMÍR LOUKOTKA in 1960, during the 34th International Congress of Americanists which convened in Vienna. On this occasion we had extended discussions related to problems of South American linguistics. LOUKOTKA told me that he was preparing a fourth edition of his classification. Four years later he sent me the completed manuscript, explaining that he was in ill health, suffering from eye trouble and from heart failure. He asked me to edit the book he had been working on for the better part of his career, and to prepare it for publication.

The present edition of "Classification of South American Indian Languages," is the final version of this work by the late CESTMÍR LOUKOTKA. Before entering into a detailed description of the same it might, therefore, prove useful to recapitulate some of the developments that have influenced LOUKOTKA's work throughout the thirty years of his classificatory efforts. By doing so we might arrive at a better appreciation of the contribution this work represents.

LOUKOTKA's preoccupation with the subject of establishing relationships among South American languages dates back to the nineteen twenties. At the beginning of his career as a linguist, he became much interested in the interrelationships of particular languages under study. This concern soon induced him to expand the scope of his interest to encompass the entire sub-continent and, eventually, to attempt a comprehensive classification of all autochthonous languages of South America. LOUKOTKA was not the first to envision such an undertaking. Partial classifications of earlier men as GILIJ (1780-84), HERVAS y PANDURO (1800-05), ADELUNG and VATER (1806-17), BALBI (1826), D'ORBIGNY (1839), LUDEWIG (1858), VON TSCHUDI (1884), and VON

¹The word "INDIAN" has been added to LOUKOTKA's original title.

I am indebted to Professor FLOYD G. LOUNSBURY for his helpful suggestions and criticisms.

MARTIUS (1867) were quite familiar to him, as were also the more comprehensive studies by BRINTON (1891), CHAMBERLAIN (1913), RIVET (1924), and SCHMIDT (1926).² It is difficult in retrospect to discern LOUKOTKA's reasons for adding yet another classification. Nevertheless I venture to point out two possible ones which might have served as strong inducements: (a) dissatisfaction with the predominately impressionistic classifications of his predecessors, (b) recognition of a new methodological approach initiated by BRINTON.

BRINTON's classification can probably be called the first consequential work of its kind for South America. Here we find not only the initial step toward a critical evaluation of source materials but also a method of establishing language relationships through lexical studies. It is true that BRINTON, like most classifiers before and after him, drew heavily on the classifications made by other scholars. But he rejected as linguistic evidence data primarily related to racial characteristics, geographical distribution, and history.

Besides applying more critical standards for the selection of the *materia prima*, BRINTON also introduced into South Americanist studies the practice of solving classificatory problems through a comparative handling of standard vocabularies. This method, as we shall see, became of great importance for LOUKOTKA's work, who seized on his predecessor's idea and adopted it as a main tool not only for relationship diagnosis but also for the determination of differential language intermixture.

It is surprising that CHAMBERLAIN and RIVET, who chronologically succeeded BRINTON with classifications of their own, did not avail themselves of this method of controlled vocabulary comparisons. In fact CHAMBERLAIN's short catalogue of languages lacks any reference as to the base on which it was established. The author does little more than list 57 (1903) and again 83 (1913) linguistic families, in alphabetical order neglecting to make any suggestions regarding possible relationships. The classification is now obsolete.

CHAMBERLAIN's classification enjoyed considerable popularity, however, at the time when RIVET worked on and finally published his classification of the "Langues de l'Amérique du Sud et des Antilles" in 1924. RIVET's alphabetical catalogue contained 77 language families with some 1,240 languages and dialects. He added brief notes on the geographical location of each language group and compiled a bibliography of 105 per-

²Cf. LOUKOTKA's paper of 1948.

continent titles. The work is more comprehensive than those of CHAMBERLAIN and BRINTON and represents the first general classification of South American languages. But from the methodological point of view RIVET's work can hardly be considered an improvement over BRINTON's efforts.

His regular procedure, used when fairly extensive vocabularies are available, is to compare the language he wants to classify with whole families. If, for example, he finds a new language, which he thinks may be Arawak, he compares each word of its vocabulary with words of similar meaning in perhaps thirty languages that he has already classified as 'Arawak.' If he finds any similar form in any of the thirty languages, it is evidence of relationship, and the fact that the total number of similarities to any one 'Arawak' language may be very small is lost in the comparative table. Rivet is looking for similarities rather than systematic sound correspondences, and he does no reconstructing (ROWE 1951, p. 15).

LOUKOTKA, joining the ranks of South Americanists shortly after RIVET published his classification, continued methodologically where BRINTON had left off. We may see him at the beginning somewhat less circumspect in source evaluation than was BRINTON. However, he refused to rely as strongly on non-linguistic evidence as did RIVET, nor had he any inclination to follow CHAMBERLAIN's example. Instead he sought to improve the lexico-comparative method by enlarging BRINTON's standard vocabulary and by placing increased value on basic vocabulary comparisons. Although LOUKOTKA considered the results obtained through this method as strictly preliminary, he definitely credited the method and the thereby established relationships with more validity than BRINTON cared to claim for his.

To appreciate the significance of this methodological advance, one need only recall that in the wake of spectacular Indo-Europeanist studies, grammatical evidence for relationship was generally granted superiority over vocabulary evidence. But in the almost complete absence of grammars for South American languages, BRINTON as well as LOUKOTKA found themselves obliged either to refrain from any classificatory work until grammatical evidence and *Lautgesetze* could be established, or to approach the problem by means of a more critical method of cognate recognition. BRINTON presented his standpoint and the reasons for compiling his list of "common words" as follows:

Wherever the material permitted it, I have ranked the grammatic structure of a language superior to its lexical elements in deciding upon relationship... I am abidingly convinced that the

morphology of any language whatever is its most permanent and characteristic feature.

In some respects, the morphology is more indicative of relationship than the lexicon of tongues; and it is in these grammatical aspects that we are peculiarly poorly off when we approach American dialects. *Yet it is also likely that the tendency of late years has been to underestimate the significance of merely lexical analogies.* The vocabulary, after all, must be our main stand-by in such an undertaking.

For that reason I have thought it worth while to bring together a short list of common words and show their renderings in a number of American tongues. . . . The words I have selected for the vocabulary are those which I think would be most likely to indicate relationship, when such existed. (*Ibid.*, pp. x 333-34. Italics supplied.)

Here we see BRINTON torn between the exigencies of an established philological dictum of contemporary European scholars and the more pragmatic considerations forced on American linguistics. A much more definite statement concerning the validity of lexical comparisons was made by POWELL (1891, p. 11) in his classification of North American Indian languages which appeared during the same year as did BRINTON's corresponding publication.

The evidence of cognation is derived exclusively from the vocabulary. Grammatical similarities are not supposed to furnish evidence of cognation, but to be phenomena, in part relating to stage of culture and in part adventitious. It therefore becomes necessary in the classification of Indian languages into families to neglect grammatic structure, and to consider lexical elements only.

In theory BRINTON was opposed to POWELL's method. In practice he was compelled to procede in a similar way basing his work more on lexical than on grammatical evidence.³ The establishment of grammatical resemblances by identifying similarity of sound and meaning in non-root morphemes of the available vocabulary material was not carried out by BRINTON to any significant degree. However, by introducing his diagnostic word list he initiated for South American linguistics a line of investigation which proves to be fruitful to the present day.

LOUKOTKA published three classifications prior to the present volume, his fourth and final work. The first edition appeared as "Clasificación de las lenguas sudamericanas" in 1935. The second version was published with only a few changes as "Roztrídění jihoamerických jazyků,"

³POWELL's reason for considering the classificatory value of grammatical features secondary to that of vocabulary is because he believed that the lexicon of a language is more stable than its grammar. (HAAS 1968, p. 10).

Prague, 1941. The third revised edition was published in German in 1944 as "Klassifikation der südamerikanischen Sprachen." We are led to believe that these various classifications are largely based on relationships established through employment of a diagnostic list of 45 "typical words" which LOUKOTKA compiled as fully as possible for a great number of languages. In doing so, his purpose was two-fold: (a) to diagnose relationships between one or more languages and (b) to solve the difficult classificatory problem of mixed languages.

LOUKOTKA'S AND BRINTON'S STANDARD VOCABULARIES⁴

LOUKOTKA	BRINTON
1. head*	1. head*
2. tongue*	2. tongue*
3. tooth*	3. teeth*
4. eye*	4. eye*
5. ear*	5. ear*
6. hand*	6. hand*
7. foot*	7. foot*
8. water*	8. water*
9. fire*	9. fire*
10. sun*	10. sun*
11. moon*	11. moon*
12. star*	
13. earth*	
14. stone*	
15. house	12. house
16. pot	
17. bow, or blowgun	
18. arrow	
19. ax	
20. canoe	
21. man*	13. man*
22. woman*	14. woman*
23. dog*	
24. wildcat	
25. monkey	

⁴After J. H. ROWE (1951, p. 24) and M. CASTELLVÍ (1937, p. 64). For comparative purposes we reproduce BRINTON'S standard list of 21 entries in juxtaposition. Asterisks identify items retained in SWADESH'S basic word list.

(CONTINUED)

LOUKOTKA	BRINTON
26. tapir	
27. bird*	
28. parrot	
29. snake	
30. cayman	
31. fish*	
32. tree*	
33. maize	
34. manioc	
35. tobacco	
36. white*	
37. black*	
38. red*	
39. big*	
40. little*	
41. one*	15. one*
42. two*	16. two*
43. three	17. three
44. eat*	
45. drink*	
	18. four
	19. five
	20. mouth*
	21. nose*

It is significant that of the total of 45 words in LOUKOTKA's list 29 were retained by SWADESH in his diagnostic word list of lexicostatistics. Of the 21 entries in BRINTON's list no fewer than 17 were kept by SWADESH. LOUKOTKA (1942, p. 1) says of his choice: "*Dieses Wörterverzeichnis besteht aus 45 typischen Wörtern als Illustrationen zu jeder Sprache.*" Why BRINTON believed that the words he selected are particularly diagnostic of relationship is not explained. LOUKOTKA's reasons for considering the words of his list as especially typical of a language are equally inexplicit. Their selection is obviously a reflection of the great empirical experience the two scholars had in comparing vocabularies; experience which taught them that some words of any language are much less subject to change than are others. This is also a basic assumption for lexicostatistics. It will be recalled that SWADESH (1955, p. 1,002) compiled his diagnostic word list specifically because of their relative stability as "items of meaning in the non-cultural sphere." By enlarging BRINTON's original list of 21 words to 45, LOUKOTKA increased the total of (SWADESH's) "non-cultural vocabulary" by 14 items.

BRINTON presented some 88 vocabularies of South American languages in the appendix to his book (*ibid.*, pp. 343-64), but he was extremely reluctant to suggest an "original unity" of different stocks on the basis of vocabulary comparison alone. Dialects and languages were readily considered to be of the same stock if the vocabulary similarity was obvious beyond a doubt. But inter-phyla relationships or links between stocks and families were only suggested, never boldly asserted. Aided by his enlarged basic vocabulary list LOUKOTKA recognized 94 South American language families in 1935. In 1944, LOUKOTKA established 114 families and 27 unclassified languages for South America.⁵

How applicable was the method for the solution of LOUKOTKA's second problem: the diffusion of lexical elements and the resulting mixed languages? He writes (1944, p. 1):

The so-called 'mixed languages' have always proved to be one of the greatest difficulties in South American linguistics. . . . On the basis of the special method of a standardized word list, I hope now to have placed even the mixed languages in the proper order. (Translation supplied.)

In his detailed review of the 1944 classification SALZMANN (1951, p. 260) clearly outlines the procedure followed by LOUKOTKA:

Word lists of 45 'typical words' have been compiled for languages sufficiently documented in the existing literature. According to the proportion of non-native elements in the word lists, LOUKOTKA distinguishes rather arbitrarily between three degrees of mixture:

(1) A mixed language (*Mischsprache*) is defined as one whose number of non-native elements in the word list exceeds one fifth of its total (i.e., $X > 9$, since the corpus is 45 words).

(2) A language with intrusions ('mit Einschlügen von . . .') of a non-native source is one which exhibits 'a comparatively large number' of loan words among the 45 items of its word list (from the context, this would seem to imply: $X < 9$).

(3) A language with traces ('mit Spuren von . . .') of a non-native source is one which exhibits a small number of loan words in its word list.

This procedure would seem to indicate that LOUKOTKA expected to gain rather important insights through the use of a quite rudimentary method. Close inspection of the word lists compiled (and published for the first time in this volume) points to the large degree of impressionistic

⁵He revised his classification with respect to Brazilian languages in 1959.

judgment devolving on the investigator. We need not emphasize, therefore, that results so obtained can represent only a first step toward the definition of linguistic families and origins. Also, most of the 620 word lists are surprisingly incomplete; although the author's decision concerning the classificatory position of the many languages represented by longer or shorter word lists can easily be retraced and checked. It is clear then, that for the establishment of his classification LOUKOTKA continued to rely on (a) whatever vocabulary material he could come by for any of the less well-documented languages and (b) a standard vocabulary whenever possible. (c) Distributional and historical evidence is drawn upon reluctantly and only as a last resort. It seems that no possibility was recognized for classification on the basis of morphological similarities; in 1968 LOUKOTKA paraphrases BRINTON's conclusion of 1891 by stating: "The shortage of grammars is certainly one of the greatest weaknesses of South American linguistics."

In his final classification LOUKOTKA introduces a new dimension. To the three procedures listed above he adds a fourth; i.e., lexicostatistics. It is important to examine to what extent he makes use of this method in order to orient the evaluation of a classification based on an apparent plurality of criteria.

For a certain number of languages LOUKOTKA seems to have replaced his vocabulary of 45 entries with the diagnostic (200, and/or 100 item) word list of SWADESH. LOUKOTKA laments the fact that he

...did not have sufficient time to employ the lexicostatistical method more effectively... That many small families and isolated languages of South America will undergo classificatory changes as soon as there are exact studies based on the lexicostatistical method.

From his brief allusions to lexicostatistics it remains uncertain as to what extent LOUKOTKA had committed himself to this method. Certainly he had no difficulty subscribing to its underlying assumption that differential rates of change occur within the vocabulary of language. He also must have considered the diagnostic word list as developed by SWADESH an important improvement over his own; it increased the total number of usable diagnostic words, while at the same time it confirmed his and BRINTON's intuitive assumption that the basic vocabulary rather than the general vocabulary represents the more stable — hence the more diagnostic — part of the lexicon of a language. But strangely enough, LOUKOTKA nowhere refers to distributional or historical information he

should have gleaned from statistical computations. Could this indicate that his application of the lexicostatistical method remained largely restricted to compiling, evaluating, and comparing extended "basic vocabulary"? He was quite aware that his efforts were preliminary and somewhat ineffective. Limited by advanced age and ill health, however, he may have realized that all he could do in concluding his lifelong quest for improved methods of vocabulary comparison was to take preliminary advantage of the wider platform offered by lexicostatistics. Statistical computations would have to come later. "Another generation of scholars must undertake these intricacies for they require a great deal of work, much time, and a youthful spirit." With eclectic open-mindedness he attempted to avail himself of this new method which promised advancement and greater insight. But he was unable to practice it fully; nor could he follow the new paths of language classification outlined by MCQUOWN (1955) and GREENBERG (1959). Unparalleled, however, stands LOUKOTKA's zeal to exploit his own comparative method to the maximum of its diagnostic potential. Undoubtedly, his classification will figure as the definitive work of its kind for years to come.

LOUKOTKA's final classification falls into five sections: (1) introduction; (2) classification; (3) bibliography; (4) alphabetical indices of language families, languages and dialects, and of authors; (5) map.

In the foregoing we have frequently referred to information contained in the introduction. LOUKOTKA explains the reasons which persuaded him to prepare the fourth edition of his work. New material had become available in large amounts. A classification of several major stocks had been accomplished; i.e., Tupi, Carib, and Chibcha. The lexicostatistical method of glottochronology had been applied in a number of cases, viz., Tupi, Carib, Arawak, Zamuko. The bibliography had been up-dated.

Section (2) represents a catalogue of 117 language stocks, languages and/or dialects. These are grouped according to three major categories (a) Languages of the Paleo-American Tribes; (b) Languages of the Tropical Forest Tribes; (c) Languages of the Andean Tribes. It is obvious that these three categories follow the conventional lines of ethno-linguistic sub-division of South American tribes, the difference being the replacement of the usual "Marginal" category by an equally unhappy label "Paleo-American." Each of these major groupings contains a number of divisions with component linguistic units. There are five Paleo-American

divisions with 44 stocks and languages; four Tropical Forest divisions with 49 stocks and languages; and four Andean divisions with 24 stocks and languages. All told there are 117 stocks and languages. The 73 stocks are subdivided into 49 "stocks" and 24 "small stocks." The 44 languages are identified as "isolated languages." This may bring about a reduction of the several hundred "unclassified single languages," maintained by McQUOWN (1955, p. 501) for Latin America and the West Indies. It is also a considerable reduction of the number of such languages registered by RIVET and LOUKOTKA (1952), "*que seule notre ignorance nous conduit à considérer pour l'instant comme indépendantes*" (*ibid.*, p. 1,099). Most divisional catalogues of stocks and languages of the present classification are followed by extensive lists of unclassified and unknown languages of which none, or insufficient, language material has become available.

For each of the languages listed in section (2), LOUKOTKA registers, wherever possible, the most frequent synonyms, geographical location, degree of mixture, alphabetical author and page reference, and an indication as to the relative availability of the less well-documented languages. Unrecorded languages are identified with the word "nothing." Some 750 diagnostic vocabulary lists of varying completeness are interspersed throughout the catalogue. They are usually much shorter than 45 words and contain probably only such cognates as are recognizable upon simple inspection.

Section (3) represents the most comprehensive bibliography on the subject matter currently in print. It contains 2,201 references including some 346 unpublished manuscripts. Anybody who has worked in South American linguistics will easily recognize the tremendous effort invested here. Even relocating them (50% of the published sources have actually been retrieved for purposes of checking the correctness of their rendering in the present book), represented a project of major proportions. The material is often contained in obscure and extremely hard-to-find sources. On top of these tactical problems there is the difficulty connected with the evaluation of this material written in twelve different European languages. Many of the unpublished sources were made available to the author by a score of field workers. Others were discovered and located by LOUKOTKA in South American and European archives. The bibliography comprises references up to and including 1964.

Section (4) is an alphabetical index of tribal names and synonyms given in the book and on the map. The numbers refer to the page loca-

tion of the name within the catalogue. Orthographic variations are given if the map nomenclature differs. An alphabetical author index is also included.

The map is drawn on an equal area polyconic projection with a scale of 1:8,500,000 or 134.2 miles to 1 inch. A comparative scale in kilometers is supplied. The map shows all of South America and the Caribbean, as well as parts of southeastern Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. The southern tip of Florida is mapped in so as to register the extension of Taino distribution. The coordinate system is based on longitude and latitude keyed into a number and letter system. Throughout the book geographical locations of tribes are mostly given with reference to the river system, hence a selection of the most important drainage features was drawn into the map to the extent warranted. Larger lakes are also shown. All international boundaries are outlined unless coincident with major rivers in which case they take precedence.

Time-perspective is one of the problems that plague language-area mapping. On our map it reaches from Pre-Colombian and Discovery times all the way up to the present. Crowded as it is, the map would not have sustained the addition of the multitude of chronological markers required to outline the perspective in time. Only in two instances could exceptions be made, viz., to indicate the expansion of the Araucanians during the 18th century and the modern expansion of the Quechua speakers.

The map registers a total of 1,492 languages according to linguistic stocks, isolated languages, and unclassified languages. To achieve the differentiation of so many variables, three color plates, blue, yellow, and red were used in addition to black. The Paleo-American tribes are held in shades of blue to purple; the Tropical Forest tribes tend toward green to yellowish-green; and the Andean tribes are held in orange to reddish. Plain yellow is used for isolated languages, and white for unclassified languages.

In addition to the color scheme a set of patterns was devised in order to accommodate the total number of categories. The patterns must be compared carefully with the legend, since only the combination of color *and* pattern permits correct identification. In some instances the black plate had to be held at a lighter tone for technical reasons. As a result, the patterns dominate in a few areas to the point that identification is difficult. However, in the few cases where this deficiency occurs, the identification can easily be worked out with reference to the index on

the reverse side of the map or with the text itself. In 340 cases the limited space available did not permit a complete rendering of the names, so that abbreviations had to be used. These are listed alphabetically at the bottom of the map. To facilitate the localization of tribal names, an alphabetical index of the complete nomenclature of the map was printed on the back. This index is also available in separate form to make its consultation possible if the map is used on a wall.

Several scholars have compiled distributional maps as primary aids to their classification. CHAMBERLAIN gave only a small map in his paper of 1913; RIVET accompanied his classification with a set of folding maps, and maps are also included in RIVET and LOUKOTKA's joint publication of 1952. Maps were again provided in an atlas accompanying WILHELM SCHMIDT's study of world wide distribution of languages in 1926. PERICOT y GARCIA's work (1936) includes many detailed maps of parts of South America, and WALTER KRICKEBERG (1922) furnished a small map to accompany his "Die Völker Süd-amerikas." The same map formed the basis of JIMENEZ MORENO's color map which appeared in 1936.

Since 1920 several partial maps which include larger parts of the South American continent and its peoples have appeared. WALTER LEHMANN included a number of maps in his "Zentral Amerika; Die Sprachen Zentral Amerikas" published in 1920. Although the text refers mainly to Central American languages, as indicated by the title, the maps cover also parts of western Venezuela and Brazil, and northern Peru. Small maps covering eastern Peru and Ecuador accompany GÜNTER TESSMANN's "Die Indianer Nordost-Perus" of 1930. In 1939, LOUKOTKA published a detailed map of Brazilian Indian languages. JIJÓN CAAMAÑO (1941-47) concentrated his efforts on "El Ecuador Interandino y Occidental," but his four volume work includes also "Las Lenguas de Sur de Centro America y el Norte y Centro del Oeste de Sud America," which in turn are shown on eight folding maps.

A most outstanding multi-colored map accompanied the *Handbook of South American Indians* as Map 18 in Volume 6 which is entitled "Tribal and Linguistic Distributions of South America." Tribal locations are given after JULIAN H. STEWARD, editor of the monumental handbook. The indications of linguistic distributions follow J. ALDEN MASON, author of the handbook article on "The Languages of South American Indians," which has served also as the main source for this brief historical comment on language maps for South America. The handbook map was photographically reduced and reproduced in unicolor by Cooper Square Publishers, Inc., New York, 1963. In 1961 JOHN HOWLAND ROWE published his outline map of the "Indian Tribes of South America." Six small maps accompany the most recent and quite outstanding contribution toward a classification of South American Indian languages, representing mainly a summary of previous classifications, by ANTONIO TOVAR in 1961. There are also a number of quite complete spot maps; the most significant being LOUKOTKA's of 1942; MCQUOWN's of 1955; and STEWARD and FARON's of 1959.

LOUKOTKA's detailed map accompanying the present volume represents an important contribution to the cartography of indigenous languages of South America. Scholars with special area competence will undoubtedly uncover points of disagreement with the author. No map, however, can be better than the classification on which it is based, and no classification can be better than the available basic material. It may be that much of our superior knowledge of particular areas is based largely on unpublished material and expertise nowhere recorded but in our minds.

The task I agreed to undertake required considerable time and attention. Relying on his memory and the knowledge of a polyglot, LOUKOTKA had left the bibliography rather unfinished as far as completeness of references was concerned. The classification needed extensive editing for consistency. The indices were missing and the map had to be set up and executed.

For the various tasks I had the help of several persons whom I would like to thank wholeheartedly for their assistance Mrs. CAROL MCCLAIN, Mr. HEINZ DIETER HEINEN, and Mrs. ELIZABETH SCHEIB, graduate students at UCLA, produced the ethno-linguistic index. Mrs. PRISCILLA GREENBERG rendered the most efficient secretarial services. The map was executed by Mr. JOHN WOLFE, and Miss ELAINE ERLANDSON, graduate students under Professor NORMAN J. W. THROWER of the UCLA Department of Geography. Professor THROWER supervised the preparation of the map for press. The map was simultaneously published as *Map Supplement Number Eight* of the *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, Vol. 57, Number 2, June 1967; JOSEPH E. SPENCER (UCLA), Editor; NORMAN J. W. THROWER, Map Supplement Editor.

Finally, it is my privilege to acknowledge with great thanks the extraordinary amount of practical help and moral support I have received from Miss JANE R. TRAPNELL, research assistant and graduate student at UCLA. She has been connected with the project from its inception to the very end. Without her help this book and this map would as yet not have been published. The professional world owes her a great debt of gratitude and I hope that she will accept this acknowledgement as a deeply felt expression of the same.

LOUKOTKA has suffered unusual ill-fortune with the four editions of his classification. The first two, probably published at his own expense, appeared in small numbers and became unavailable soon after publication. No maps could be printed. A large portion of the third edition in *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie* was destroyed in an Allied air raid on Berlin (SALZMANN, 1951, p. 259). Before his death, on April 13, 1966, LOUKOTKA realized that the publication of the fourth edition would take time. He sent me a note wherein he asked me to function officially as the editor of his final work, which death unfortunately prevented him from seeing in its published form.

JOHANNES WILBERT

University of California,
Los Angeles
June, 1968

REFERENCES

- ✓ ADELUNG, JOHANN CHRISTOPHER and JOHANN SEVERIN VATER
1806-17 — *Mithridates oder allgemeine Sprachenkunde, mit dem Vater Unser als Sprachprobe in beynahe fünfhundert Sprachen und Mundarten*. Vol. 3 (of 4 vols.). Berlin. (Some additions made by Johann Severin Vater.)
- BALBI, ADRIANO
1826 — *Atlas ethnographique du Globe, ou classification des peuples anciens et modernes d'après leur langues précédé d'un discours, sur l'utilité et l'importance de l'étude des langues appliquée à plusieurs branches des connaissances humaines...* Paris.
- ✓ BRINTON, DANIEL GARRISON
1891 — *The American race: a linguistic classification and ethnographic description of the native tribes of North and South America*. New York.
- CASTELLVI, MARCELINO DE
1937 — "Proyecto de organización de encuestas aplicadas al acopio metódico de materiales para la lingüística, la etnografía y el folklore o demografía del Ecuador." *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia*, Vol. 16, Nos. 46-49, pp. 62-66. Quito.
- CHAMBERLAIN, ALEXANDER FRANCIS
[1903] — "Indians, American." In *Encyclopedia Americana*, Vol. 9 (copyright, 1903) New York; Chicago. (Revised in *Encyclopedia Americana*, Vol. 15, 1941, pp. 43-58, by the late Alexander F. Chamberlain and C. Leonard Stuart.)

- ✓ 1913 — "Linguistic stocks of South American Indians, with distribution map." *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 15, pp. 236-247.
- D'ORBIGNY, ALCIDE DESSALINES
 1839 — *L'homme Américain (de l'Amérique Méridionale) considéré sous ses rapports physiologiques et moraux*. Paris.
- GILIJ, FILIPPO SALVADORE
 1780-84 — *Saggio di storia americana; o sia, storia naturale, civile e sacra de regni, e delle provincie spagnuole di Terra-Ferma nell' America Meridionale descritto dall' abate F. S. Gilij*. 4 vols. Rome.
- GREENBERG, JOSEPH H.
 1959 — "The general classification of Central and South American languages." In *Men and Cultures, selected papers of the 5th International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Philadelphia, 1956*, ed. under the chairmanship of Anthony Wallace.
- HAAS, MARY R.
 1968 — "Grammar or Lexicon? The American Indian Side of the Question from DuPonceau to Powell." (MS.)
- ✓ HERVAS Y PANDURO, LORENZO
 1800-05 — *Catálogo de las lenguas de las naciones conocidas, y numeración, división, y clases de éstas según la diversidad de sus idiomas y dialectos*. 6 vols. (Vol. 1, *Lenguas y naciones americanas*). Madrid.
- JIJON Y CAAMAÑO, JACINTO
 1941-47 — *El Ecuador interandino y occidental antes de la conquista castellana*. 4 vols. Quito.
- JIMENEZ MORENO, WIGBERTO
 1936 — "Mapa lingüístico de Sudamérica, según Krickeberg." *Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia*. Mexico.
- KRICKEBERG, WALTER
 1922 — "Die Völker Südamerikas." In George H. Th. Bushan, *Illustrierte Völkerkunde*, Vol. 1, pp. 217-423. Stuttgart.
- LEHMANN, WALTER
 1920 — *Die Sprachen Zentral Amerikas*. 2 vols. Berlin.
- LOUKOTKA, CESTMĚR
 1935 — "Clasificación de las lenguas sudamericanas." *Lingüística sudamericana*, N° 1. Prague.
 1941 — "Rozřídění jihoamerických jazyků." *Lingüística sudamericana*, N° 3. Prague.
 1944 — "Klassifikation der südamerikanischen Sprachen." *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 74. Jahrgang, Heft 1-6, pp. 1-69.
 1948 — "Sur la classification des langues indigènes de l'Amérique du Sud." In *Proceedings of the 28th International Congress of Americanists*, pp. 193-199. Paris.

LUDEWIG, H. E.

1858 —*The literature of American aboriginal languages*. London.

✓ McQUOWN, NORMAN A.

1955 —"The Indigenous Languages of Latin America." *American Anthropologist*, N.S., Vol. 57, pp. 501-570.

✗ MARTIUS, KARL FRIEDRICH PHILIPP VON

1867 —*Beiträge zur Ethnographie und Sprachenkunde Amerikas, zumal Brasiliens*. 2 vols. Leipzig.

✓ MASON, JOHN ALDEN

1950 —"The languages of South American Indians." In Julian H. Steward, ed., *Handbook of South American Indians*, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 143, Vol. 6, pp. 157-317. Washington. D.C.

✓ PERICOT Y GARCIA, LUIS

1936 —*América Indígena. El hombre Americano. Los pueblos de América*. (Vol. 1 of series, *Historia de América y de los pueblos Americanos*; dirigida por Antonio Ballesteros y Beretta). Barcelona.

POWELL, JOHN WESLEY

1891 —"Indian linguistic families of America north of Mexico." *Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution*, 1885-1886, pp. 1-142. Washington. D.C.

✓ RIVET, PAUL

1924 —"Langues américaines. II. Langues de l'Amérique du Sud et des Antilles." In A. Meillet and Marcel Cohen, *Les Langues du Monde. Collection Linguistique*, Vol. 16, pp. 639-712. Paris.

copied ✓ RIVET, PAUL and CESTMÍR LOUKOTKA

1952 —"Langues de l'Amérique du Sud et des Antilles." In A. Meillet and Marcel Cohen, *Les Langues du Monde*. (New edition), pp. 1,009-1,160. Paris.

ROWE, JOHN HOWLAND

1951 —"Linguistic classification problems in South America." *Papers from the symposium on American Indian linguistics*. Held at Berkeley July 7, 1951. *University of California Publications in Linguistics*, Vol. 10, pp. 13-26.

SALZMANN, ZDENEK

1951 —Review: "Klassifikation der südamerikanischen Sprachen." By Cestmír Loukotka. *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie* 74:1-69 (1942), *International Journal of American Linguistics*, Vol. 17, N° 4, pp. 259-266.

BMA
✓ SCHMIDT, WILHELM

1926 —*Die Sprachenfamilien und Sprachenkreise der Erde*. Heidelberg.

✓ STEWARD, JULIAN H. and LOUIS C. FARON

1959 —*Native peoples of South America*. New York.

✓ SWADESH, MORRIS

1955 —"Towards a satisfactory genetic classification of Amerindian languages." In *Proceedings of the 31st International Congress of Americanists*, pp. 1,001-1,012. Sao Paulo.

1959 —"Mapas de clasificación lingüística de México y las Américas." *Cuadernos del Instituto de Historia, Serie Antropológica*, N° 8. Mexico.

TESSMANN, GÜNTER

1930 —*Die Indianer Nordost-Perus*. Hamburg.

✓ TOVAR, ANTONIO

1961 —*Catálogo de las lenguas de América del Sur*. Buenos Aires.

TSCHUDI, JOHANN JAKOB VON

1884 —*Der Organismus der Khetsua-Sprache*. Leipzig.

CLASSIFICATION OF
SOUTH AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

7

7

LANGUAGE OF PAIUTE-ARIZONA TRIBES

25

28

31

31

35

LANGUAGE OF TONTOLO FOREST TRIBES

107

108

173

198

LANGUAGE OF JAVANA TRIBES

233

233

268

273

273

273

Map (included)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Preface	5
Introduction	29
1. LANGUAGES OF PALEO-AMERICAN TRIBES	
A. Southern Division	43
B. Chaco Division	48
C. Division of Central Brazil	61
D. Northeastern Division	87
E. Northwestern Division	95
2. LANGUAGES OF TROPICAL FOREST TRIBES	
A. North Central Division	103
B. South Central Division	168
C. Languages of the Central Division	179
D. Northeastern Division	198
3. LANGUAGES OF ANDEAN TRIBES	
A. Northern Division	233
B. North Central Division	259
C. South Central Division	263
D. Southern Division	273
Bibliography	279
Indices	403
Map (Included)	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction
2	General

1. LANGUAGES OF THE AMERICAN TRIBES

3	A. Algonquian
4	B. Iroquoian
5	C. Siouan
6	D. Athabaskan
7	E. Salinan

2. LANGUAGES OF TROPICAL FOREST TRIBES

8	A. Arawakan
9	B. Carib
10	C. Guaranian
11	D. Tupac-Guarani

3. LANGUAGES OF ANDAMAN TRIBES

12	A. Andamanese
13	B. Nicobarese
14	C. Sentinelese
15	D. Jarawa

16	Index
17	Appendix

INTRODUCTION

THIS CLASSIFICATION of indigenous languages of South America is the result of more than thirty years of comparative study. On several occasions during that time I have published preliminary results of my work and frequently after examining newly acquired data, I had to change my point of view on the position and classification of certain languages. Therefore, in the present version of the classification the reader will find a number of items that differ from previously published results.

Many languages are classified here for the first time. For others, no classification was attempted since evidence for doing so was entirely lacking. These languages and dialects are largely unrecorded and many have disappeared; their existence is known to us only because of their mention in ethnological and historical literature. In this final version of my classification, I have placed such languages and dialects in special alphabetical lists that follow each division.

Most of the comparative studies of South American languages of necessity depend upon lexical rather than grammatical materials; the former are readily available while the latter are very scarce indeed. This shortage of grammars is certainly one of the greatest weaknesses of South American linguistics and should be rectified before the remaining tribes possessing indigenous languages become extinct. However, I must leave this task to the next generation. It will be up to them to correct the shortcomings that are bound to appear in a work based exclusively on lexical material, and to correct my conclusions which are in part based upon incomplete and sometimes incorrect source materials.

Just as I have changed some of my earlier opinions on the classification of various languages so have I often differed with other scholars who have also been concerned with the problems of classifying South American languages. Those interested will find the details in the text; here I wish only to call attention to the most marked differences.

The sections concerning the languages of the Tupi, Arawak, Karaib, and Chibcha families have been completely redone. Even where use was made of other scholars' results, often their opinions did not coincide with

the conclusions of my own comparative studies. In such cases it was necessary to strive for a reasonable compromise that retained the value of the other investigator's work and at the same time meshed with my own. Sometimes such a compromise could not be achieved, and I was then guided only by my own work.

The subdivisions of the Arawak and Karaib families are entirely new. They are based mainly on established genetic relationships between the languages concerned and less on geographical considerations which have influenced the work Professor Rivet and I have published in *Les Langues du Monde*. Although the present work draws upon the research of this great Americanist, nevertheless in some details my studies have not confirmed his opinions and conclusions.

I made use of the lexicostatistical method principally for the distribution of the Arawak, Karaib, Tupi, and Zamuko families; in other cases I used the comparative method. Unfortunately I lacked sufficient time to employ the lexicostatistical method more effectively, since this work was scheduled for completion at the end of October, 1963. I would like to return to several of the most difficult parts of the comparative studies in some of my future works now in preparation, and at that time utilize this new method more extensively and with greater effectiveness.

One of the greatest obstacles to the classification of South American indigenous languages is the extraordinary amount of printed materials and manuscripts, as evidenced by the appended bibliography. The value of these documents varies. Some of the works, primarily the older ones, do not always show an adequate appreciation of the phonetic side of the language in question; others are too concerned with details. Great prudence is necessary in using these materials.

As is also evident from the bibliography, I have used a large number of unpublished manuscripts in this work. Manuscripts from Brazilian archives are cited here, for example, from the *Museu do Indio*, the *Biblioteca Nacional*, the *Conselho Nacional de Proteção aos Indios*, and so on; these are listed along with my own manuscripts and many from the archives of European institutions. Of the latter, the most rich in detail are the manuscripts from an archive of my esteemed teacher Professor Paul Rivet, who with rare friendship put at my disposal all that he possessed. Other scholars have also lent me a great many manuscripts for my studies. It is my pleasant duty to thank them here wholeheartedly; in particular, Mme. Heloisa Alberto Torres; Professors Darcy Ribeiro and Mario F. Simões of Rio de Janeiro; Miss Lygia d' Oliveira and Mr. Edmundo Dantas Carneiro of Recife; Professors Aryon dall'Igna Rodrigues,

Rosario Farani Mansur Guérios, José Loureiro Fernandes, and Eng. Vladimir Kozák of Curitiba; Professor Henri Lehmann, Jehan Vellard, and Claude Lévi-Strauss of Paris; Franz Caspar of Zürich; Hans Becher of Hannover; Eurico Fernandes of Belém; Mme. Wanda Hanke of Vienna; Professor Dick Edgar Ibarra Grasso of Cochabamba; Mr. Alberto V. Fric of Prague; Professor Johannes Wilbert of Los Angeles.

The general outline of the results obtained is as follows:

LANGUAGES OF PALEO-AMERICAN TRIBES

A. SOUTHERN DIVISION

1. Yámana, isolated language.
2. Alacaluf, isolated language.
3. Aksanás, small stock.
4. Patagon, stock.
5. Gennaken, isolated language.
6. Chechehet, small stock.
7. Sanaviron, isolated language.

B. CHACO DIVISION

8. Guaicurú, stock.
9. Vilela, small stock.
10. Mataco, stock.
11. Lengua, stock.
12. Zamuco, stock.
13. Chiquito, stock.
14. Gorgotoqui, isolated language.

C. DIVISION OF CENTRAL BRAZIL

15. Charrua, stock.
Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Areas of Divisions A. and B.
16. Kaingán, stock.
17. Opaie, isolated language.
18. Puri, stock.
19. Mashakali, stock.
20. Botocudo, stock.
21. Baenan, isolated language.
22. Kamakan, stock.
23. Fulnio, small stock.
24. Ge, stock.

25. Kukura, isolated language.

26. Otí, isolated language.

27. Boróro, stock.

28. Karajá, stock.

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of Division C.

D. NORTHEASTERN DIVISION

29. Katembri, isolated language.

30. Tushá, isolated language.

31. Pankarurú, isolated language.

32. Chocó, isolated language.

33. Umán, isolated language.

34. Natú, isolated language.

35. Shukurú, small stock.

36. Kiriri, stock.

37. Tarairiú, stock.

38. Gamela, stock.

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of Division D.

E. NORTHWESTERN DIVISION

39. Múra, small stock.

40. Matanawí, isolated language.

41. Erikbaktsa, isolated language.

42. Nambikwára, stock.

43. Iranshe, isolated language.

44. Yabutí, small stock.

LANGUAGES OF TROPICAL FOREST TRIBES

A. NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

45. Tupi, stock.

46. Arawak, stock.

47. Otomac, small stock.

48. Guamo, small stock.

49. Taruma, isolated language.

50. Piaroa, stock.

51. Tinigua, small stock.

52. Máku, isolated language.

53. Tucuna, isolated language.

54. Yagua, stock.
55. Kahuapana, stock.
56. Munichí, stock.
57. Cholona, small stock.
58. Mayna, small stock.
59. Murato, stock.
60. Auishiri, isolated language.
61. Itucalc, isolated language.
62. Jíbaro, stock.
63. Sabela, small stock.
64. Záparo, stock.
65. Chapacura, stock.
66. Huari, small stock.
67. Capixana, isolated language.
68. Koaiá, isolated language.
69. Purubora, isolated language.
70. Trumai, isolated language.
71. Cayuvava, isolated language.
72. Mobima, isolated language.
73. Itonama, isolated language.
74. Canichana, isolated language.

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of the
North Central Division.

B. SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION

75. Pano, stock.
76. Tacana, stock.
77. Toyeri, isolated language.
78. Yuracare, isolated language.
79. Mosekene, small stock.
80. Guató, isolated language.

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of the
South Central Division.

C. LANGUAGES OF THE CENTRAL DIVISION

81. Tucano, stock.
82. Andoque, isolated language.
83. Uitoto, stock.
84. Bora, stock.
85. Yuri, isolated language.

86. Makú, stock.

87. Catuquina, stock.

88. Arawa, stock.

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of the Central Division.

D. NORTHEASTERN DIVISION

89. Karaib, stock.

90. Yanoama, stock.

91. Uarao, small stock.

92. Auaké, isolated language.

93. Kaliána, isolated language.

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of the North Eastern Division.

LANGUAGES OF ANDEAN TRIBES

A. NORTHERN DIVISION

94. Chibcha, stock.

95. Timote, stock.

96. Jirajara, stock.

97. Chocó, stock.

98. Idabaez, isolated language.

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Northern Division.

B. NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

99. Yurimangui, small stock.

100. Cofán, isolated language.

101. Sechura, small stock.

102. Catacao, small stock.

103. Culli, isolated language.

104. Tabancale, isolated language.

105. Copallén, isolated language.

106. Chimú, stock.

C. SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION

107. Quechua, stock.

108. Aymara, stock.

- 109. Puquina, small stock.
 - 110. Uro, small stock.
 - 111. Atacama, small stock.
 - 112. Leco, isolated language.
- Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of the Ancient Inca Empire.

D. SOUTHERN DIVISION

- 113. Mapuche, stock.
- 114. Diaguit, stock.
- 115. Humahuaca, small stock.
- 116. Lule, small stock.
- 117. Huarpe, stock.

Ver errata

It must be noted that many small families and isolated languages of Spanish, Portuguese, or as defined by the Indians. (LOUKOTKA's ortho-
undugo
classificatory
changes as
soon as there
are
 exact studies based on the lexicostatistical method. Also, the assumed influence of the languages of Central America on South American languages, a subject to which I have devoted one of my previous works, will later be clarified and substantiated by the application of this method. These are but a few of the problems that await solution. Another generation of scholars must undertake these intricacies for they require a great deal of work, much time, and a youthful spirit. *S-America will*

All the South American languages are listed in a uniform manner. The individual families, for example, Tupi, Arawak, Karaib, Pano, Chibcha, Tucano and others, are numbered; the name of the family or of the isolated language —Sanaviron, Guató, Trumai, Auaké, for example— is always at the head of the paragraph, printed in boldface type. Subdivisions of families follow the family name, designated by letters of the Latin alphabet thus: "Tupi (a). Languages and dialects of the Tupi group."

The names of languages that follow these headings are given in Spanish, Portuguese, or as defined by the Indians. (LOUKOTKA's orthography of the ethno-linguistic nomenclature has not been changed although inconsistencies in Spanish and Portuguese will be apparent to the reader. *Ed.*) Synonyms follow the name by which a language is generally known. In the majority of cases, in indicating the synonym, I have used one transcription citing only those synonyms which differ a great deal from the name indicated or which begin with a different letter.

After the name of the language, and location of the tribe or nation which speaks it, the language itself is briefly described. References to

special literature follow in brackets and are listed alphabetically according to the author's name. The literature is cited by the author's name, followed by the name of the editor, then the writer of the particular study (in the case of a collection), and finally by the publication date and the pages on which the material is found. Within the citation, the words "page" or "pages" are abbreviated as "p." or "pp." The same procedure is followed in the bibliography. The lack of any documentary material on a language is shown in the text by the word "nothing" in brackets. All titles of books and articles are given in the bibliography.

Regarding the transcription of names of indigenous languages and (Brazilian) tribes, I have limited myself to rendering them as in the originals. Otherwise I used my own transcription, following the principles employed in the work itself. The names of languages and tribes of the non-Brazilian territory of Latin America are given in Spanish or adapted to Spanish.

It was necessary to adjust the transcriptions of South American languages, and adapt them to the requirements of printing. In this regard it should be noted that many of the sounds found in the following tables give only an approximate idea of the sounds actually found in the language in question. This observation applies especially to most of the vowels.

Examples are not found in English for all the consonants and their modifications, and occasionally none can be found even in other European languages. In such cases I had no alternative but to indicate the examples in the indigenous South American languages.

CHART OF VOWEL SYMBOLS

	(CLOSED=) unrounded		(OPEN=) rounded		
	Front	Back	Front	Back	
High	i	ï	ü	u	
Mid	e	ä	ö	o	
Low			a		
Long:	a:	e:	í:	o:	u:
Nasalized:	ã	ẽ	ĩ	õ	ũ
Stress:	á	é	í	ó	ú

EXAMPLES FOR THE VOWELS:*

- a* low open back unrounded vowel, as in Spanish *andar*/to go/
á with accent, as in Spanish *fácil*/easy/
a: long vowel, as in *dance*
ã nasalized vowel, as in Portuguese *afã*/pains/
e ^{low}mid close back unrounded vowel, as in *bed*
é with accent, as in Spanish *época*/epoch/
e: long vowel, as in Portuguese *pêra*/pear/
ẽ nasalized vowel, as in French *fin*/end/
ä ^{low}mid close front unrounded vowel, as in German *ätzen*/to corrode/
i ^{front}high close back unrounded vowel, as in *bit*
í with accent, as in Portuguese *íris*/iris/
i: long vowel, as in *deep*
ĩ nasalized vowel, as in Portuguese *vinte*/twenty/
ï ^{back}high close front unrounded vowel, as in Russian *ryba*/fish/
o ^{back}mid close open front rounded vowel, as in *boss*
ó with accent, as in Portuguese *ódio*/hate/
o: long vowel, as in *low*
õ nasalized vowel, as in Portuguese *bronco*/raw/
ö ^{front}mid open back rounded vowel, as in German *öffnen*/open/
u ^{back}high open front rounded vowel, as in *put*
ú with accent, as in Portuguese *útil*/useful/
u: long vowel, as in *pool*
ũ nasalized vowel, as in Portuguese *um*/one/
ü ^{front}high open back unrounded vowel, as in German *über*/over/

* Palatalization is represented by post-position of *y* (d, t, z, r, l) and *h* (s, c) because of a lack of more adequate symbols. In these cases as also in the case of *L*, *ng*, and *R* the orthography differs in the book from that on the map. *Ed.*

CHART OF CONSONANT SYMBOLS

	STOPS		FRICATIVES		AFFRICATES		VIBRANTS	LATERALS	NASALS	SEMI- CONSONANTS
	a. vd.	b. vl.	a. vd.	b. vl.	a. vd.	b. vl.				
I. Glottal		ʔ		h						
II. Velar	g	k		x				L	ng	
III. Labialized velar	gw	kw								w
IV. Post-velar		q								
V. Alveopalatal	dy	ty	zy	sh	dzy	ch	ry	ly	ñ	y
VI. Alveoapical	d	t	z	s	dz	ts	r	l	n	
VII. Inter-dental	dh	th					(R)			
VIII. Labial	b	p							m	
IX. Labio-dental			v	f						

vd. = voiced vl. = voiceless

Glottalized: t', k', ch', etc.

Aspirated: p', a', ch'

EXAMPLES FOR THE CONSONANTS:

- I. 1b ʔ glottal stop, especial consonant, as in French *ré/impression*
 2b *h* as in *band*
- II. 1a *g* as in *good*
 1b *k* as in Spanish *casa/house/*
 2b *x* as in Spanish *jovèn/young/*
 5 *L* as in Polish *zlecenie/order/*
 6 *ng* as in German *ding/thing/*
- III. 1a *gw* as in Portuguese *guardar/to guard/*
 1b *kw* as in Portuguese *qual/which/*
 7 *w* as in *water*
- IV. 1b *q* as in Quechua *qori/gold*
- V. 1a *dy* as in Czech *dílo/work/* or in magyar *gyár/factory/*
 1b *ty* as in Czech *tisíc/thousand/* or magyar *tyúk/hen/*
 2a *zy* as in French *jardin/garden/*
 2b *sh* as in *shell*
 3a *dzy* as in *jam*
 3b *ch* as in *church*
 4 *ry* as in Russian *reka/river/*
 5 *ly* as in Spanish *lleno/full/*
 6 *ñ* as in Spanish *uña/nail/*
 7 *y* as in *yard*
- VI. 1a *d* as in *day*
 1b *t* as in Spanish *todo/all/*
 2a *z* as in *zero*
 2b *s* as in *sun*
 3a *dz* as in Polish *dziabel/fiend/*
 3b *ts* as in German *Zunge/tongue/*
 4c *r* as in *cross*
 5 *l* as in *leg*
 6 *n* as in *near*
- VII. 1a *dh* as in *this*
 1b *th* as in *thing*
 4 *R* as in Spanish *carro/cart/*

- VIII. 1a *b* as in *band*
1b *p* as in *pass*
6 *m* as in *moon*

- IX. 2a *v* as in *vain*
2b *f* as in *fire*

' aspirated, as in Quechua *p'uuyu*/cloud/, *ch'iri*/cold/, *q'arka*/salt/.

' glottalized, as in Quechua *t'anta*/bread/, *ch'aki*/dry/, *k'ita*/savage/.

In closing, I should like to say that I am infinitely obligated to all the friends, living and dead, who have helped me in many different ways during my work. I cannot enumerate all their names here; it would be a very long list, including all those who have placed unpublished manuscripts at my disposal, and those who have obtained copies of old and very rare publications or other inaccessible books for me. Other friends have sent me copies of diverse linguistic materials, or their own printed works, have called my attention to various problems, sent me bibliographies, exchanged thoughts and opinions with me. I remember them all with gratitude.

Finally, I must acknowledge the valuable and effective support accorded me during my stay in Brazil by the members of the Czechoslovakian Legation to Rio de Janeiro; the head of the Legation and Minister Plenipotentiary was Dr. Jaroslav Kuchválek, now Ambassador to Mexico, and the First Secretary of the Legation was Mr. Karel Hanus. Without their interest and support, this work would have remained unaccomplished.

Rio de Janeiro, 1958

Prague, 1959 - 1964

1.

LANGUAGES OF PALEO-AMERICAN TRIBES

A. SOUTHERN DIVISION

1. **Yámana**, isolated language.

Yámana or Yaghan or Tequenica - language spoken in the extreme south of the island of Tierra del Fuego.

Dialects:

Wollaston Island. [Ellis 1882-1884.]

Eastern - on the islands of Navarin, Gabler, Nueva and Lennox. [Rau in Outes 1927a, 1927b.]

Central - between Punta Davide, Mascart and Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego. [Adam 1884-1885; Beauvoir 1915, pp. 15-17; Bove 1883a, pp. 145-147, 1883b, p. 161; Bridges 1893, 1933; Darapsky 1889; Eizaguirre 1897, pp. 157-167; Garbe 1883; Gusinde 1926, pp. 1017-1023, 1937 passim; Haberl 1928; Hestermann 1929; Holmer 1953-1954; Hyades 1884; Hyades and Deniker 1891, vol. 7, pp. 283-321; Jenness 1953; Knudsen Larrain 1945; La Croix 1840, pp. 59-61; Lothrop 1928, pp. 217-218; Lowie 1933; Spegazzini in Mitre 1909, pp. 179-189; Noguera 1884; Phillips 1861; Spegazzini ms.; Spencer ms.; Vignati 1940c.]

Western - from Punta Davide to Brecknock. [Koppers 1927, pp. 469-476.]

Southern - in the vicinity of Bahia Cook and Milne Edwards. [Koppers 1927, pp. 469-476.]

2. **Alacaluf**, isolated language.

Alacaluf or Halakwalip or Pesherah or Hekaine - spoken by the tribe in the Chilean territory of Magallanes, from Dawson Island to Concepción Channel.

Two dialects:

Southern - on the Dawson and Santa Inés Islands, Port

Gallant and other islands of the south. [Beauvoir 1915, p. 15; Brinton 1892b, p. 250; Cooper 1917, pp. 13-22; Coppinger 1883, p. 122; Gusinde 1926, pp. 1010-1016; Hyades and Deniker, vol. 7, pp. 278-283; Lehmann-Nitsche 1921, pp. 48-57; Marcel 1892; J. Seitz 1883, p. 184; Skottsberg 1913, pp. 606-614, 1915; Spegazzini 1884, ms.; Tavener 1955; Whiteside 1912, pp. 19-20.]

Northern - coast and islands north of Concepción Channel. [Borgatello 1928a, 1928b; Borgatello in Cojazzi 1911, pp. 125-140; Dupuy 1952, pp. 165-166; Latorre 1880, p. 88.]

3. **Aksanás**, stock.

Chono or Caucau - extinct language, formerly spoken in the Chonos archipelago and Taitao peninsula, territory of Aisén, Chile. [Ferrario 1939; Fitz-Roy 1839, p. 142, only three words; José García 1889, pp. 3, 13, and 24, only three words.]

Kaueskar or Aksanás - spoken by the canoe Indians on the coast from Concepción Channel to the Gulf of Penas, Chile. [Dupuy 1947, 1952, pp. 165-166; Loukotka 1963, p. 9.]

4. **Patagon** or **Tshon**, stock.

a. LANGUAGES OF PATAGONIA.

Téuesh or Täüüishn or Chewache - formerly spoken in the Cordillera Central of Patagonia, Argentine territories of Comodoro Rivadavia and Chubut. [Burmeister 1891, p. 288; Ameghino in Lehmann-Nitsche 1913, pp. 242-276; Lista 1880, pp. 125-130; Bauzá in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 211-212; Rivet 1925; Vignati 1940b.]

Poya or Payo - extinct language formerly spoken in the vicinity of Lake Nahuel Huapí, territory of Rio Negro, Argentina. [E. Simpson 1875, p. 104; Vignati 1939 *passim*.]

Péeneken or Tehuelche or Chonqui or Haveniken - language spoken by the Patagonians between the Cordillera Central and the Atlantic Ocean, Argentine terri-

ENGLISH	YAMANA, ISOLATED LANGUAGE				ALACALUF, ISOLATED LANG. KAUESKAR		
	CENTRAL	EASTERN	WESTERN	SOUTHERN	SOUTHERN	NOTHERN	
tongue	lön	lirn	lana		paileaf	lekél	kalaktás
hand	yosh	yach	yöch		yukebe	palkár	terwá
water	sima	shima	sima		arrét	karkasa	chfalai
moon	löm	lam	hanuxa	hauwöla	yakapech	dzyakapés	kapánuk
canoe	anan	yakenen	anen	chaper	cherru	pelel	kaief
dog	yachöla	yechela	yeshála	uftúku	shalki	salki	kyurro
fish	apörma	apamar	apöm		orol	xawoel	keuwako

tory of Chubut. [Anonymous Buenos Aires b.; Braun and Cáceres 1940; Casamiquela 1956; Cordovez 1905; G. Cox 1863, p. 252; Fitz-Roy 1839; Gorraiz Beloqui 1955; Grassérie 1904; Hale 1846, p. 656; Lehmann-Nitsche 1913, pp. 242-276; Lista 1885, 1894, 1896; Malaspina 1885, pp. 349-351; Schmid in Mitre 1909, vol. 1, pp. 199-310; Moreno 1879, vol. 1, pp. 380-396; Orbigny 1839, p. 59; Outes 1913b; Pigafeta 1894, pp. 63-64; Rivet 1924; Santelises ms., pp. 36-48; Schmid 1860, 1912; Sierra (Ibar Sierra) 1879; Tavener 1955; Viedma 1837.]

Aoniken or Tsoneca - extinct language formerly spoken in southern Patagonia, Argentine territories of Chubut and Santa Cruz. [Ferrario 1942b, 1956; Lehmann-Nitsche 1913, pp. 247-276; Milanésio 1898; Musters 1873; Outes 1928b, 1928c; Rivet 1925, pp. 29-56; Roncagli 1884, pp. 782-784; Tavener 1955.]

b. **LANGUAGES OF THE ISLAND.**

Ona or Selknam or Aona - language of the inhabitants of the northeastern part of Tierra del Fuego. [Arctowski 1901, pp. 61-62; Beauvoir 1901, 1915, p. 15; L. Bridges ms.; Brinton 1892b; Furlong 1917; Gallardo 1910, pp. 362-393; Gusinde 1926, pp. 1002-1010, 1931 passim; Lahille 1929; Lehmann-Nitsche 1913, pp. 242-276; Lista 1887, pp. 102, 151-152; Lothrop 1928, pp. 215-216; O. Nordenskjöld 1897, pp. 166-167; Rivet 1925; Segers 1891, pp. 78-81; Spegazzini 1884, ms.; Tonelli 1926; Zeballos 1914.]

Mánekenkn or Haush - formerly spoken by a small tribe of hunters in the extreme eastern part of Tierra del Fuego. [Furlong 1917; Bridges in Lehmann-Nitsche 1913, pp. 242-276; Rivet 1925.]

5. **Gennaken**, isolated language.

Gennaken or Puelche or Pampa or Gününa-küne - formerly spoken in Central Patagonia on the Negro and Colorado Rivers. [Barbará 1856; Casamiquela 1958; Grassérie 1902, pp. 340-350; Hale 1846, pp. 653-656; J. Harrington 1946 passim; T. Harrington 1925; Lehmann-Nitsche ms.; Loukotka 1963, p. 10; Moreno 1882; Outes 1928a.]

ENGLISH	PATAGON, a. PATAGONIAN LANGUAGE			b. ISLAND LANGUAGE		GENNAKEN, ISOLATED LANGUAGE
	TÉUESH	PÉENEKEN	ÁONIKEN	SELKNAM	MÁNEKENKN	
tooth	korr	urr	hor	orx	ánktn	xaye
ear	shán	sha?a	shán	shün	shunó	chütsk
hand	chan	k?chen	chen	chen	shakut	yapal
foot	kel	kel	kel	yul	halié	yapgit
sun	sheuen	sheuen	sheuen	kren	anián	apiúkük
moon	teruch	kenginkon	kängükon	kre	anim	apioxok
dog	xelxénoe	shamehuen	xälänuü	uéshn	ishna	dáshü
one	xáuken	háuke	chochä	shórsh	setaul	chéye
two	xaukáya	xoxieg	xánkä	shóki	aim	päch

6 **Chechehet**, stock.

Chechehet - extinct language formerly spoken in the Sierra Ventana, Argentine province of Buenos Aires. [Lehmann-Nitsche 1922, pp. 28, 40, 1930.]

Querandí or Carendie - formerly spoken on the Salado River and in the vicinity of the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. [Thevet ms. passim, only a few words.]

Tubichaminí - formerly spoken on the Tubichaminí River, province of Buenos Aires. [Nothing.]

7. **Sanaviron**, isolated language.

Sanaviron - extinct language formerly spoken in the vicinity of the Salinas Grandes, province of Córdoba. [Cabrera 1929, pp. 60 and 278, only a few words; Serrano 1945, pp. 322-323, only five words.]

ENGLISH	CHECHEHET, STOCK		SANAVIRON, ISOLATED LANGUAGE
	CHECHEHET	QUERANDÍ	
water			para
sun			solo
moon		zobá	
earth	chu		lasta
house			tolo
bow		afia	
tree			
great	hati		
two	chivil		

B. CHACO DIVISION

8. **Guaicuru**, stock.

a. PURE LANGUAGES.

Guaicuru or Gwaikuru or Mbayá or Belenista - extinct language formerly spoken in the Gran Chaco of Paraguay. [Adam 1899; Badariotti 1898, pp. 75-76;

Boggiani 1895b, pp. 253-270, 1899; Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 280-281; Casal (Ayres de Casal) 1817, p. 236; Ferreira Moutinho 1869, pp. 205-206; Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, pp. 371-375; Hervás y Panduro 1778-1787, vol. 17, pp. 40-180; Koch-Grünberg 1903; Lafone y Quevedo 1896, 1910a; Marietti 1870, p. 271; Aguirre in E. Peña 1898, pp. 474-484, 490, 494, 498, 501.]

Dialects:

Caduveo or Kadiueo - formerly spoken between the Nabileque and Tereré Rivers in Serra Bodoquena, state of Mato Grosso, Brazil, now in a few villages in the vicinity of Miranda, the same state. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Boggiani 1859b, pp. 253-270, 1897; Koch-Grünberg 1903, pp. 45-69; Fric in Loukotka 1930, pp. 99-106; Boggiani and Fric in Loukotka 1933, pp. 262-274; D. Ribeiro 1950, ms.b.; Sánchez Labrador 1910 passim.]

Beakeo or Beutuebo - formerly spoken in the vicinity of Miranda, now in the village of Lalima, Mato Grosso. [Loukotka 1963, pp. 21-22, ms.b.; D. Ribeiro ms.b.]

Kotogéo or Cotoguéo or Ocotegueguo - formerly spoken at the sources of the Branco River, state of Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Apacachodego - once spoken between the Jejui and Apa Rivers. [Nothing.]

Lichagotegodí or Xaguetío - once spoken on the lower course of the Apa River. [Nothing.]

Eyibogodegi - formerly spoken on the Branco River, state of Mato Grosso. [Sánchez Labrador 1910, vol. 3.]

Guatiedéo or Uettidiáu - formerly spoken in the vicinity of the city of Albuquerque, state of Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Toba or Tocoit or Ntocowit or Frentones or Dapicosique - language of a large tribe, spoken in the Argentine and Bolivian Chaco between the Pilcomayo and Bermejo Rivers.

Dialects:

Toba-guazú or Great Tobas - spoken in Argentina on the Pilcomayo River. [Adam 1899; Angelis 1837; Baldrich 1889; Carabassa 1910; Cardús 1886, pp. 320-321; Carranza 1884, pp. 422-429; Demersay 1860, vol. 1, p. 456; Ducci 1904, 1905-1906, 1912; Flury 1951; Fontana 1881, pp. 172-173; Steinen in Koch-Grünberg 1903; Barcena in Lafone y Quevedo 1893-1896; Fric in Loukotka 1930, pp. 89-97; Marietti 1870, p. 268; B. Martínez 1919; Oliveira César 1897; Tebboth 1943; Thouar 1891.]

Takshik - formerly spoken south of the Toba-guazú. [Nothing.]

Toba-michí or Emok - spoken in Argentina in the vicinity of the Pilcomayo River. [Boggiani ms.; Lehmann-Nitsche 1925; Fric in Loukotka 1930, pp. 89-97; Susnik 1962a.]

Lañagashik - once spoken in the Formosa territory near the mouth of the Pilcomayo River. [Nothing.]

Shiulik - once spoken in the same region around Laguna Blanca. [Nothing.]

Mogosna or Natixana or Mogoznana - once spoken at the mission of Santiago Sánchez, province of Corrientes, Argentina. [Nothing.]

Aguilot - extinct dialect once spoken on the Bermejo River, Chaco. [Nothing.]

Komlék or Toba de Bolivia - dialect spoken in the vicinity of Fortín Creveaux and Fortín Orbigny, Gran Chaco of Bolivia. [Anonymous 1933a; Brettes in Bassilan (Mallat de Bassilan) 1892, pp. 264-267; Karsten 1923, pp. 112-122, 1932, pp. 217-223.]

Pilagá or Yapitilaga or Aí or Guacurure - spoken in the vicinity of the Estero Patiño and Fortín Descanso, Chaco province, Argentina. [Fric in Loukotka 1930, pp. 89-97; Palavecino 1931-1933, pp. 574-581; A. Rocha 1938.]

Karraim or Collagá - spoken on the Pilcomayo River near the Paso de las Tobas, Argentine Chaco. [Fric in Loukotka 1931b, p. 857, only two words.]

Mahoma or Hohoma - extinct language once spoken on the Bermejo River and near Laguna Blanca, Argentina. [Nothing.]

Mocoví or Amoquebit or Moscovítica - formerly spoken between the Bermejo and Salado Rivers, Argentina, in the colony of Aé-garrás in the vicinity of Belém Novo, state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; now in Colonia Domingo Matchu and Quitilipí, Argentine Chaco. [Zeballos in Adam 1899; Balbi 1826; Beck-Bernard 1864, p. 286; Flury 1951; Hervás y Panduro 1778-1787, vol. 17, pp. 40-181; Kobler (Baucke) 1870, p. 117; Tavolini and Pelleschi in Lafone y Quevedo 1890-1893; Marietti 1870, p. 269; Orbigny 1839, p. 80; Aguirre in E. Peña 1898, pp. 491, 495, 499, 503; Saint-Hilaire 1939, pp. 193-194; Tolten 1942, pp. 60-64; Zapata Gollan 1948.]

Quiloaza - extinct language once spoken at the sources of the Salado River, Santa Fe province. [Nothing.]

Abipon or Callaga or Yaucaniga or Ecusgina - language once spoken between the Paraná and Salado Rivers, Chaco province; now found only in Estero Bacaldá, Paraguay. [Angelis 1837; Belaieff ms.; Dobrizhoffer 1784, 1902; Hervás y Panduro 1778-1787, vol. 17, pp. 40-180; Brigniel in Lafone y Quevedo 1894a, pp. 253-413; Larrañaga 1924b; Marietti 1870, p. 270; Aguirre in E. Peña 1898, pp. 491, 495, 499, 503-504.]

b. MIXED LANGUAGES.

Guachí or Guaxarapo or Bascherepo - extinct language of a Guaicurized tribe of uncertain affinity, formerly spoken at the sources of the Miranda River, Mato Grosso, Brazil. [Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, p. 278; Sánchez Labrador 1910-1917, vol. 2, p. 135.]

Payaguá or Sarigué or Tacumbú - formerly spoken by the river pirates of Paraguay, later in Asunción and now in Colonia Capitán Bado, Paraguay. [Boggiani 1901; Cerviño ms.; Demersay 1860-1864, vol. 1, pp. 370-372; Fontana ms.; Cerviño in Lafone y Quevedo 1910b; Parodi in Loukotka 1949a, pp. 68-69; Mansfield 1856, p. 496; Parodi ms.; Aguirre in E. Peña

1898, pp. 490, 494, 498, 502-503; Schmidt 1949, pp. 255-264.]

Agaz or Magach - extinct language formerly spoken at the confluence of the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers. [Nothing.]

Mepene - extinct language, formerly spoken in the Argentine province of Corrientes. [Nothing.]

GUAICURU, STOCK I.

ENGLISH	GUAICURU	KADUVEO	BEAKEO	TOBA-GUAZÚ	TOBA-MICHÍ	KOMLÉK
tooth	no-güe	odo-a	odo:-ué	ka-duhe	kada-uvé	kado-daití
eye	ni-güekogüe	o-gekore	i-gékure	iya-iti	kada-ité	kade-ité
ear	na-pagate	ona-paráte	a-parate	tela	ke-telá	kadke-tilá
water	nogodi	niorodi	níoro:di	etarat	netath	noröp
fire	nuledi	nolédi	no:lédi	nodék	nodék	dóle
earth	iyogodi	i:go	íru	aloa	alugá	l'ova
man	unelei:gua	onelégio	inelégio:	yalé	yalé	yalé
fish	nagoyegí	noRodzyei	nrodzyég	niyak	niyak	ni:ak
one	uniniteguí	oniúde	uniditik	natedak	molek	niátakolék
two	itoada	edoáda	itio-átate	kakainí	divastoluka	diákte

GUAICURU, STOCK II.

ENGLISH	PILAGÁ	MOCOVÍ	ABIPON	Mixed: GUACHÍ	PAYAGUÁ
tooth	kada-eté	ové	na-vue	ya-va	ya-seRata
eye	kada-ité	niko-té	nato-ete	ya-taya	ya-tígui
ear	kalke-telá	li-kela	ketal	irtan-meté	ya-igua
water	itaRat	varayák	enarp	öak	ueig
fire	dolé	norík	nkátek		hicháte
earth	aluá	alobá	alóa	leek	nagiku
man	lxiguo	yalé	yoalé	shakup	akú
fish	nigiyak	nayí	noayi	anei	nahiguáte
one	onolik	iñiateda	iñitāra	tamak	hesle
two		iñabako	iñoaká	euexo	tigaké

9. **Vilela**, stock.

Vilela or Atalalá or Uacambabelté - formerly spoken by an extinct tribe that dwelt on the Bermejo River from Esquina Grande to San Bernardo and in the vicinity of Fortín Garrití and Lacangayá, later in Napalpí in the vicinity of Quitilipí, Argentine Chaco. [Balmori 1960; Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, pp. 367-371; Lafone y Quevedo 1895a; Llamas 1910.]

Chunupí - formerly spoken on the confluence of the San Francisco and Bermejo Rivers in the vicinity of La Encrucijada, Valtolema, Ortega, Esquina Grande and Laguna Colma. [Nothing.]

Pasain - formerly spoken in the vicinity of Macapillo, Argentine Chaco. [Nothing.]

Ocole - formerly spoken between Lacangayá and Laguna Colma. [Nothing.]

Omoampa - formerly spoken from Ortega as far as Miraflores. [Nothing.]

Macomita - extinct language once spoken west of the Juramento River, province of Santiago del Estero, Argentina. [Nothing.]

Yecoamita - extinct language once spoken northwest of the Teuco River, Formosa province. [Nothing.]

Sinipi - extinct language formerly spoken on the Bermejo River in the vicinity of Lacangayá. [Nothing.]

10. **Mataco**, stock.

a. WESTERN LANGUAGES.

Mataco or Mataguay - spoken on the Bermejo River in the vicinity of Embarcación, Puerto Irigoyen and Las Lomitas, province of Salta, Argentina. [Amerlan 1882, pp. 201-202; Anonymous 1933c; Cardús 1886, pp. 320-321; Fontana 1881, p. 173; J. Harrington 1948; Hunt 1937; Hunt and Tompkins 1940; Lehmann-Nitsche 1926; Mayntzhusen 1911, pp. 341-344; E. Nordenskiöld ms.e.; Orbigny 1839, p. 80; Pelleschi 1896-1897; Remedi 1896, 1904; Tovar 1958.]

Vejoz or Aiyo or Hueshuo - spoken on the Piquirenda

River. [Anonymous 1933b; Hunt 1913, pp. 93-133; Orbigny in Lafone y Quevedo 1895b.]

Teuta - formerly spoken in the vicinity of the sources of the Teuco River. [Nothing.]

Tayni - extinct language formerly spoken south of the Teuta tribe. [Nothing.]

Ojota - once spoken between the Bermejo and Centa Rivers. [Nothing.]

Taño - extinct language once spoken in the vicinity of Fortín San Rafael. [Nothing.]

Pesatupe - once spoken in the same country between the 61st and 62nd meridians. [Nothing.]

Nocten or Oktenai - language spoken in the Cordillera de Pirapo. [Massei in Lafone y Quevedo 1895b; Schmidt 1937a, pp. 6-21.]

Guisnai - spoken on the Itiyuro River in the vicinity of San Andrés. [Lafone y Quevedo 1895b; Schmidt 1937a, pp. 5-21.]

Malbalá - extinct language once spoken on the Valbuena River in the vicinity of Fortín San Fernando. [Nothing.]

b. EASTERN LANGUAGES.

Choroti or Solote or Yofuaha or Moianek - spoken in the Paraguayan Chaco on the confluence of the Caruas and Pilcomayo Rivers. [Binda and Tovar 1960; Hunt 1915, pp. 225-230; Karsten 1932, pp. 224-230; Lehmann-Nitsche 1910-1911; E. Nordenskiöld 1912, pp. 28-31, ms.f.; Susnik 1962a.]

Guentuse - extinct language formerly spoken near the sources of the Verde River, Paraguay. [Aguirre in E. Peña 1898, pp. 489, 493, 497.]

Choropí or Churupí - spoken on the Pilcomayo River near Tartagal, Argentina. [Lehmann-Nitsche 1936; Pape 1935, pp. 175-176; Schmidt 1940.]

Suhín or Sújen - spoken in the Paraguayan Chaco on the Yabebirí and Seco Rivers. [Pride in Hunt 1915, pp. 165-305.]

Sotsiagay or Sotegraic or Sotirái - spoken between the Pilcomayo and Curvas Rivers, Paraguay. [Belaieff 1930, 1941.]

Ashlusláy or Etehua or Chulupí or Sowuash - spoken on

the Pilcomayo River in the vicinity of San José de Esteros and López de Filipis, Paraguay. [Ambrosetti 1894; Binda and Tovar 1960; Henry 1939; Hunt 1915, pp. 265-305; E. Nordenskiöld 1912, pp. 28-31, ms.f.; Susnik 1954.]

c. MIXED LANGUAGES.

Enimaga or Lilei or Cochabot or Apqe-Sepqe - extinct language once spoken at the sources of the Verde River, Paraguayan Chaco. [Demersay 1860-1864, vol. 1, p. 456; Métraux 1942; Aguirre in E. Peña 1898, pp. 489, 493, 497; Schmidt 1936b.]

Makká or Nimacá or Toósle or Towothli or Etaboslé - spoken by a tribe in the Paraguayan Chaco at the sources of the Confuso and Montelindo Rivers. [Belaieff 1931, 1940, 1941; Grubb in Hunt 1915, pp. 243-256; Kysela 1931, p. 48; Schmidt 1936b, 1937b.]

VILELA, STOCK

ENGLISH	VILELA	CHUNUPÍ
head	niskún	niskan
tooth	lupé	
water	má	maá
fire	nié	nié
sun	oló	oló
moon	kopi	kokpi
star	tókxo	
dog	huan-okol	
jaguar	ikém	ikempé
black	kirimit	

MATACO, WESTERN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	MATACO	VEJOZ	NOCTEN	GUISNAI
head	nu-xleték	litek	etek	o:n-sleták
tooth	no-tsoté	no-chete	zoté	o:s-toté?i
water	inót	guag	inat	inát
fire	itóx	itag	ütax	etáx
sun	xuála	ixuala	ixuala	ixuála
moon	ihuälä	iguelach	iguelä	iva?edla
star	katäs	katés	ketes	
dog	sidnóx	signag	esinax	atsüná
jaguar	haiyüx	yag	eyax	haróx
black	palüx	pelag		peláx

MATACO, EASTERN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	CHOROTI	CHOROPÍ	SUHÍN	SOTSIAGAY	ASHLUSLÁY
head	sétek	satík	shutich		shatish
tooth	sá-hue	huetse:ute	tsaute		seuté
water	inát	na:ʔate	inaat	ina:at	inát
fire	houat	itox	itox	itox	itóx
sun	kilé	nʔkokláí	hankuklai	fünchokʔlaai	fingoklai
moon	huelä	xuékla	hiuerkla	xiwekla	huela
star	katés		katés	katéss	katís
dog	nóo	nuu:x	niuʔux	niuʔux	níu
jaguar	ayä	yaáx	yáox	yáʔox	iyox
black	lämi	klím	klím		lim

MATACO, MIXED LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	ENIMAGA	MAKKÁ
head		in-hitla
tooth		kon-xeti
water	gualé	iwalü
fire	feit	fat
sun	tátla	xunnu
moon		xuwāl
star		foʔoteki
dog		nunnax
jaguar		kometenax
black		fo

11. **Lengua**, stock.

Kaskihá or Guaná de Chaco - spoken on the Salado River, Paraguay. [Baldus 1931b; Brettes in Bassilan (Mallat de Bassilan) 1892, pp. 264-267; Boggiani 1895a; Cominges 1892, pp. 247-248.]

Sapuqui or Conamesma - once spoken at the sources of the Galbán River, Paraguayan Chaco, perhaps extinct now. [Boggiani in Loukotka 1930, p. 592, only seven words.]

Sanapaná or Lanapsua - spoken on the Galbán River, Paraguay. [Boggiani 1901, Hanke 1956b; Fric in Loukotka 1930, pp. 580-591; Tolten 1942, pp. 222-245.]

Angaité - language from an area between the Galbán and Verde

Rivers, Paraguayan Chaco. [Boggiani 1901; Fric in Loukotka 1930, pp. 580-591.]

Kilyetwaiwo or Kilmaharats or "Toba" - once spoken in Paraguay on the Mosquito River and near Puerto Casado, Paraguay. [Fric ms.b.; Loukotka 1963, p. 28.]

Kaiotugui or Menaie - spoken on the Gonzales River, Paraguay. [Becker 1944 *passim*.]

Lengua or Enslet or Paisepto or Gekoinhalaák or Einslet or Cocoloth - language spoken between the Verde and Araguay-guazú Rivers, Paraguayan Chaco. [Belaieff 1941; Boggiani 1901; Coryn 1922, pp. 262-267; Demersay 1860-1864, vol. 1, p. 456; Ferrario 1942a; Henriksen ms.; Koch-Grünberg 1900, p. 239; Bohls in Koch-Grünberg 1902b, pp. 142-148; Henriksen in Loukotka 1952, pp. 27-28; Lowes 1954; Pride ms.; Schuster 1929, pp. 323-330.]

Mascoy or Cabanatit or Machicui or Eenslit - spoken south of the Confuso River, Paraguay. Only the women speak the original language, in part, and the men now speak Toba. [Boggiani 1900; Demersay 1860-1864, vol. 1, p. 456; Aguirre in E. Peña 1898, pp. 488, 492, 496; Susnik 1958, 1962a.]

LENGUA, STOCK

ENGLISH	KASKIHÁ	SANAPANÁ	ANGAITÉ	KILYETWAIWO	LENGUA	MASCOY
ear	hea-xtik	iñ-altik	aua-tik	enet-ktek	aha-ktik	hartek
foot	he-menik	i-meníek	i-menék		minik	he-menek
water	yemen	iLmen	isLmen		yigmin	igmen
fire	tatha	taothla	tathxa		tatsla	tasLá
sun	agmīn	akmén	agmén	yenmet	ixim	ikim
moon	pithtin	pieLstén	peLsxtén		piltin	peLsten
woman	enkeluana	kilaua	kelaa		kilyaná	inkilána
tobacco	xená	inhaihak	hená		haéna	hekena
one	thāabok	inskipkoé	sLima	slima	sLáma	sLáma
two	hākānit	inkanéit	kaened	haenit	a?ánit	aga?ét

12. **Zamuco**, stock.

a. NORTHERN LANGUAGES.

Zamuco or Samuco - extinct language once spoken at the ancient mission of San Ignacio, Bolivian Chaco. [Anonymous La Paz; Chomé 1958; Hervás y Panduro 1778-1787, vol. 7, p. 32, 1800-1805, vol. 1, pp. 162-164; Kelm 1963a, 1964; Loukotka 1931b, pp. 845-847; Orbigny in Lussagnet 1961-1962; Orbigny 1939, p. 89, ms.]

Guarañoca or Curaso or Laant - spoken by a tribe which lived in the vicinity of Salina de San José, Bolivia. [Belaieff ms.; Lussagnet 1961-1962; Oefner 1942, p. 101; Orbigny ms.]

Ayoré - spoken on the Grande and Paragua Rivers, Bolivia. [Kelm 1960, pp. 337-346.]

Poturero or Ninaquigila - spoken on the Otuquís and San Rafael Rivers in the vicinity of Santa Ana, Bolivian Chaco. [Belaieff ms.; Orbigny in Lussagnet 1961-1962; Orbigny ms.]

Musuraqui or Horihi - spoken on the Aguas Calientes River. [Nothing.]

Cautarie or Kareluta or Quie - spoken on the Cautarie or Quie River, Bolivian Chaco. [Belaieff ms.]

Ugaraño - once spoken at the ancient mission of San Ignacio, Bolivia. [Nothing.]

Tunacho or Imono or Caitoporade - once spoken near the ancient mission of San Ignacio, Bolivia. [Nothing.]

Moro or Morotoco or Takrat or Coroino - spoken by a warlike tribe in the interior of the Bolivian Chaco and once at the ancient mission of San Juan. [Anonymous Paris c.; Belaieff ms.; Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1912, pp. 326-327, only four words; Franz ms.; Loukotka 1949a, pp. 67-68; Orbigny in Lussagnet 1961-1962; Orbigny ms.]

Laipisi - language of an unknown tribe on the San Rafael River. [Nothing.]

Siracua or Tsirákua - spoken on the Parapití River, Bolivia. [E. Nordenskiöld 1912, p. 324.]

b. SOUTHERN LANGUAGES.

Chamacoco - language with three dialects:

Chamacoco proper - spoken near Forte Olimpo on the Paraguay River. [Baldus 1927, pp. 44-49, 1931a, 1932, pp. 401-416; Brettes in Bassilan (Mallat de Bassilan) 1892, pp. 264-267; Belaieff 1937, 1941; Boggiani 1894, pp. 99-102, 1929; Fric in Loukotka 1930, pp. 560-577; Boggiani in Loukotka 1941, pp. 22-31.]

Hório - spoken near Puerto Mihanovich, Paraguay. [Belaieff 1937, 1941.]

Ebidoso or Ishirá - spoken near Puerto Diana, Paraguay. [Baldus 1932, pp. 401-416; Belaieff 1941, ms.; Fric in Loukotka 1930, pp. 560-570; Susnik 1957.]

Tumrahá or Tumanahá or Tomaha or Chamacoco bravo - spoken south of the Chamacoco tribe on the Salado River, Paraguayan Chaco. [Baldus 1932, pp. 401-416; Belaieff 1941, ms.; Boggiani in Loukotka 1930, pp. 98-99; Fric in Loukotka 1930, pp. 560-572.]

ZAMUCO, NORTHERN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	ZAMUCO	AYORÉ	GUARAÑOCA	POTURERO	MOROTOCO	SIRACUA
head	ya-toitak	ya-toi	ya-toita	ya-todo	ya-tod	
tongue	ya-retia		ya-reta	ya-retia	ya-et	
eye	ye-doi	ye:-do	ye-dodia	ye-doy	ye-do	dlyóki-dodye
ear	ya-gorone	yā-gorone	ya-noenia	ya-goroné	ya-gorod	dlyóki-goroni
water	yod	yot	yodita	yod	yod	
fire	piok	piok	piok	piok	pioko	pió
sun	giede	guéde	guede	hiédé	giede	géte
stone	kukarat	kukarat	kukanane	kukaranay	kukarad	kukáni
maize	guehena	gue:xnai	guexa	guehena	gueda	gëshna
one	chomara	choxmára	chumana	chumana	sumara	
two	gar	gáre	gar	ogar	gapebe	
three	gadiok	gadiok	adiska	oagadioka	gaedopebe	

ZAMUCO, SOUTHERN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	CHAMACOCO	EBIDOSO	TUMRAHÁ
head	hoté	hote	ho
tongue	árhik	orahü	kéhrik
eye	as-lo	erupi	uLu
ear	parhi	áhre	ahri
water	nio	niogo	niodat
fire	erhü	erhúe	naúsere
sun	deit'y	dei	yite
stone	kukret'	ostrp	kukáni
maize	taguri	takurü	taugre
one	somraha	tohok	tonhok
two	osia	eshara	osia
three	aorliet	pelpe	ahriet-tohok

13 **Chiquito**, stock.

Chiquito or Tarapecosi - language of the ancient missions in the northern part of the Bolivian Chaco, province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. [Adam and Henry, 1880; Camaño ms.; J. S. Fonseca 1880-1881, vol. 1, pp. 365-367; Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, pp. 244-248, 334-339; Kriegk 1838; Lafone y Quevedo 1910a; F. Rondon 1938, pp. 270-271; Felipe Suárez ms.]

Dialects:

Tao or Yúnkarirsh - spoken at the ancient missions of San Rafael, Santa Ana, San Miguel, San Ignacio, San Juan, Santo Corazón and Concepción, Bolivia. [Loukotka 1963, p. 21; E. Nordenskiöld ms.j.]

Piñoco - spoken at the missions of San Xavier, San José, and San José de Buenaventura. [Nothing.]

Penoqui - spoken at the ancient mission of San José. [Felipe Suárez ms.]

Cusiquia - once spoken north of the Penoqui tribe. [Nothing.]

Manasi - once spoken at the ancient missions of San Francisco Xavier and Concepción, Santa Cruz province, Bolivia. [L. Caballero 1933 passim.]

San Simoniano - now spoken in the Sierra de San Simón

and the Danubio River, Beni province, Bolivia. [E. H. Snethlage 1935, p. 293.]

Churápa - spoken by some tribe on the Piray River, Santa Cruz province, Bolivia. [E. Nordenskiöld 1911a, pp. 262-279; Pauly 1928, pp. 184-185.]

14. **Gorgotoqui**, isolated language.

Gorgotoqui - once spoken on Rio Guapay, Santa Cruz province, Bolivia. Now perhaps extinct. [G. Ruiz ms.]

CHIQUITO, STOCK

ENGLISH	CHIQUITO	YÚNKARIRSH	SAN SIMONIANO	CHURÁPA
tongue	otús		natä	iyúto
tooth	oh-ox		oän	noosh
foot	popez	popess	pipín	ípiop
water	to?us	tush		tú?ush
fire	péz	péesh		peés
sun	suur	suursh	sóu	súush
house	ogox	póosh		ípiosh
woman	pais	páirsh	paá	páish
tapir	okitapakis	tapakish		oshtápakish
manioc	tauax	táhuash	tabá	tawásh
red	kiturixi	kéturuk		kéturikí

C. DIVISION OF CENTRAL BRAZIL

15. **Charrua**, stock.

Charrua - extinct language of an indigenous people of Uruguay, particularly south of the Ibicuy River and also found in the Argentine province of Entre Ríos along the Yapexú River. [Arias in Gómez Haedo 1937, pp. 341-349; Vilardebó in Perea y Alonso 1938; Serrano 1936a, 1936c.]

Chaná - extinct language formerly spoken on the Uruguay and Paraná-guazú Rivers, Uruguay. [Larrañaga in Lafone y Quevedo 1897; Larrañaga 1924a.]

Balomar - extinct language from the province of Entre Ríos. [Nothing.]

Guenoa or Minuan - once spoken in the province of Entre Ríos

from the Paraná River to the Arroyo Hernandarias and on the Arapey River, and on the Minuanes River in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul. [Outes 1913a, pp. 233-234; Serrano 1936a, p. 89, only one word; Vignati 1940a.]

Presumably belonging to the same stock are the following:

Yaro - language of an extinct tribe of Uruguay, between the Negro and San Salvador Rivers. [Nothing.]

Guaiquiaré - once spoken in the province of Entre Ríos on the Arroyo Guaquiraré. [Nothing.]

Bohane - once spoken near Maldonado, Uruguay. [Nothing.]

Calchine - formerly spoken in the province of Santa Fe, Argentina, on the Salado River. [Nothing.]

Colastiné - once spoken in the province of Santa Fe, near Colastine. [Nothing.]

Pairindi - once spoken in the Entre Ríos province from Corrientes to the Feliciano River. [Nothing.]

Corondá - extinct language of the city of Corondá, province of Santa Fe, Argentina. [Nothing.]

Timbú - once spoken in the vicinity of Gaboto and at the sources of the Carcarañá River, province of Santa Fe, Argentina. [Nothing.]

Carcarañá - once spoken in the province of Santa Fe, Argentina, on the Carcarañá River. [Nothing.]

Mocoreta or Macurendá or Mocolite - formerly spoken on the Mocoreta River in the province of Entre Ríos. [Nothing.]

Chaná-Mbegua or Begua - extinct language of the province of Entre Ríos; once spoken on the Paraná River near the modern cities of Crespo and Victoria. [Nothing.]

CHARRUA, STOCK

ENGLISH	CHARRUA	CHANÁ	GUENOA
eye	i-xou		
ear	i-mau		
hand	guar	mbó	
water	hué		
sun		dioi	
dog	samayoí		lochan
tree		huók	
one	yú	ugil	yut
two	sam	usan	
three	detí	detit	

*Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Areas of Divisions A and B,
Alphabetically Arranged*

- Aperea - unknown language of the ancient mission of Santiago Sánchez in the province of Corrientes, Argentina.
- Axata Darpa - unknown language of an unknown tribe of the Gran Chaco of Paraguay.
- Casota - unknown language of the ancient mission of Santa Lucia, Corrientes.
- Culaycha - unknown language of the ancient mission of Santa Lucia, Corrientes.
- Dawainomol - unknown language from the Gran Chaco of Paraguay.
- Divihet - extinct language once spoken on the Colorados and Sauce Chico Rivers, province of La Pampa, Argentina.
- Egualo - unknown language of the ancient mission of Santiago Sánchez, province of Corrientes, Argentina.
- Emischata - unknown language of the ancient mission of Santa Lucia, province of Corrientes, Argentina.
- Jaguanan - language of a little known tribe from Iguape, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
- Kaguan - once spoken at the mission of Santiago Sánchez, Corrientes, Argentina.
- Kurumro - language of an unknown tribe of the Paraguayan Chaco.
- Malquesi - once spoken on the western shore of Laguna Porongos, province of Córdoba, Argentina.
- Masa - unknown language of the ancient mission of Santiago Sánchez.
- Ohoma - extinct and unknown language once spoken near the ancient mission of Homa or Ohoma, province of Corrientes, Argentina.
- Peguenche non-araucano - a lost language of the Neuquén province, Argentina.
- Quelosi - unknown language once spoken to the east of the Mar Chiquita, province of Córdoba, Argentina.
- Sintó or Assek or Upsuksinta - language of an unknown and warlike tribe in the interior of the Gran Chaco of Paraguay, north of the Choroti tribe.
- Stanatevogyet - unknown language of the Paraguayan Chaco.
- Supeselo - lost language of the ancient mission of Santa Lucia, Corrientes province.
- Taguaylen - lost language of the ancient mission of Santa Lucia, Corrientes.
- Taluhet - formerly spoken in the plains of the province of Buenos Aires.

Language with an unknown name in the interior of the Paraguayan Chaco. [Pollitzer in Loukotka 1931b, p. 859.]

16. **Kaingán**, stock.

a. NORTHERN LANGUAGES.

Kaingán or Caingang or Camé or Taven or Kaingygn or Coroado or Kadyrukéré.

Dialects:

Central - spoken between the Ivaí and Tiquié Rivers, Paraná state, Brazil. [Adam 1902; Ambrosetti 1895, pp. 354-387; Anonymous 1852, 1882a; Baldus 1935, 1947; Borba 1882, 1904, 1908, pp. 95-114; Cimitile ms.; Dulley 1902-1904; Taunay (Escragnolle-Taunay) 1888; J. Fernandes 1892, pp. 251-254; Friç ms.a.; Hanke 1946-1947c, 1950c; Henry 1935, 1948; Ihering 1895, pp. 117-118, 1907; Koenigswald 1908 passim; Leão 1910; Lima 1842; Mansur Guérios 1942; Ewerton Quadros in Moreira Pinto 1894, vol. 1, p. 580; Ostlender ms.; Valfloriana 1918a, 1918b, 1920; Wiesemann 1964.]

Southern or Iñacoré - spoken in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, now in the villages surrounding the cities of Nonohag and Cáceres. [Helliot (Elliot) 1851 passim; Hensel 1869, pp. 134-135; F. Rondón 1934, pp. 88-90; Teschauer 1914, pp. 29-30, 1927, pp. 49-51, 1929, pp. 358-363.]

Northern - once spoken on the Tietê River, state of São Paulo. [Freitas 1910, pp. 42-59, 1911; Paula Souza 1918.]

Eastern or Ñakfáteitei or Yakwändatéye or Guayana de Paranapamena - formerly spoken in the state of São Paulo on the Paranapamena River, now perhaps extinct. [Ewerton Quadros 1892; Nimuendajú and Mansur Guérios 1948, pp. 221-223; Saint-Hilaire 1830-1851, pt. 4, pp. 456-457.]

Pinaré - extinct language from the state of Rio Grande do

Sul, once spoken on the left shore of the Uruguay River. [Porto 1943, pp. 33-37, only a few words and patronyms.]

Xiqui - extinct language from the state of Mato Grosso, once spoken on the São Francisco and Piquirí Rivers. [Nothing.]

Aweicoma or Bugres or Owaikománg or Xocren - spoken in the state of Santa Catarina in the hinterland of the cities of Itajaí, Palmas and Blumenau. [Blumensohn (Henry) 1936; Gensch 1908; Hanke 1946-1947a, 1946-1947b, ms.a.; Henry 1941; Mansur Guérios 1944b; Paula 1924; S. Silva (Simoens da Silva) 1930; D. Vasconcellos 1912, pp. 20-22.]

b. SOUTHERN LANGUAGES.

Guayana or Wayana or Gualachí or Guanhanan - extinct language once spoken between the Uruguai and Paraná Rivers, Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul. [Borba 1908, pp. 138-139; Ihering 1904; Lista 1883, pp. 112-113; B. Martínez 1901, 1904, 1919.]

Ingain or Tain - extinct language once spoken in the Argentine province of Misiones. [Ambrosetti 1896.]

Amhó or Ivitorocái - extinct language from Riacho Ivitorocái, Paraguay. [Vogt 1904, pp. 360-376.]

KAINGÁN, NORTHERN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	PR	RS	SP, n. Tieté KAINGÁN	SP, n. Paranaíba	AWEICOMA
	CENTRAL DIALECT	SOUTHERN DIALECT	NORTHERN DIALECT	EASTERN DIALECT	
head	krin	krim	i-krin	krim	a-kréng
tongue	noné	uné	i-ñoná	nené	a-numá-ma
eye	kané	karnä	i-kané	kanem	a-kuná-ma
ear	ningréin	ñinkren	i-ñengré	ningrém	a-yomamá-ma
water	goyo	góyo	góyo	goyo	ngoyo-ma
fire	pin	pén	piñ	pim	pé-ma
sun	arán	eré	irén	aram	lá
jaguar	min	ming	mi	mim	megló-ma
snake	pan	pan	apóne	pam	poné-ma
maize	ñara	ñere	géren	ñere	nghára
three	taktón	tagtong	tengtong		umarikélko

KAINGÁN, SOUTHERN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	GUAYANA	INGAIN	AMHÓ
head	aparé	aunt-krein	kré
tongue		a-mundá	nomdá
eye	apin-tá	am-pán	gundón
ear	aminera	am-engrá	nanrá
water	pranl	kran	karat
fire	npai	péin	pén
sun	roiñá	ará	aró
jaguar	chuchí	kuchi	chuchi
snake	kundú	kundú	kundú
maize	ñeré	ndui	ndá
three		tuktain	tektoi

17. **Opaie**, isolated language.

Opaie or Ofaie-Chavante - spoken on the Ivinhema, Pardo and Nhanduí Rivers in the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso, now by only a few individuals. [Nimuendajú in Ihering 1912, pp. 256-260; Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 567-573; Ribeiro ms.a.]

The so-called language "Guachí" on the Vaccaria River in the same state is only a dialectical version of Opaie. [Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 567-573.]

18. **Puri**, stock.

a. EASTERN LANGUAGES.

Puri or Telikóng or Paquí - extinct language from the state of Espirito Santo, formerly spoken on the Itabapoana, Itapemirim and Braço Sul do Jucu Rivers. [David 1951; Ehrenreich 1886, pp. 187-188; Eschwege 1818, vol. 1, pp. 165-171; Loukotka 1937; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 194-195; Rey 1884, pp. 99-101; Schott 1822, pp. 22-23; Torreão 1889.]

Coroado - extinct language with unknown proper name, formerly spoken in the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais on the Chipoto River, in the Serra da Onça and near the city of Ubá. [Eschwege 1818, vol.

1, pp. 165-171, 1830, pp. 233-243; Freyreiss ms.; Loukotka 1937; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 195-198; Saint-Hilaire 1830-1851, pt. 1, pp. 46-47; Schott 1822, pp. 41-47.]

b. WESTERN LANGUAGES.

Koropó - extinct language of the states of Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro, once spoken on the Pomba River. [Eschwege 1818, vol. 1, pp. 165-171; Loukotka 1937; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 167-169; Schott 1822, pp. 48-51.]

c. EXTINCT AND UNKNOWN LANGUAGES THAT MAY HAVE BELONGED TO THE SAME LINGUISTIC GROUP.

Caracatan - once spoken on the Caratinga and Manhuaçu Rivers, Minas Gerais.

Bucan - found between Funil and Itacolumí near Mariana, Minas Gerais.

Arasi - in Minas Gerais, Serra Ibitipoca and near Barbacena.

Bacunin - near the city of Valença and on the Preto River.

Airuan - Minas Gerais, between the Piranga and Branco Rivers.

Bocayú - on the Pomba River.

Aripiado - in the Serra da Araponga, Minas Gerais.

Aredé - between Itabirito and Espinhaço.

Guaraxué - between Ouro Preto, Mariana and Piranga.

Sacarú - state of Rio de Janeiro on the Paraíba River.

Paraíba - state of Rio de Janeiro on the Paraíba River.

Pitá - state of Rio de Janeiro, on the Bonito River.

Xumeto - in the Serra Mantiqueira, state of Rio de Janeiro.

Guarú - south of the Pitá tribe, state of Rio de Janeiro.

Lôpo or Rôpo - in the Serra de Abrecampo, state of Minas Gerais.

Abatipò - once spoken on the Matipú River, Minas Gerais.

Caxine - in the state of Minas Gerais between the Preto and Paraíba Rivers and near Valença.

Caramonan - state of Minas Gerais, between the Pomba and Doce Rivers.

Xamixumá - state of Minas Gerais, on the Doce River.

Waitaka or Goytacaz - formerly spoken on the São Mateo River and in the vicinity of Cabo de São Tomé, state of Rio de Janeiro.

ENGLISH	OPAIE, ISOLATED LANGUAGE	PURI	PURI, STOCK	
			COROADO	KOROPÓ
tongue	chü-ōrá	an-gué	topé	pitao
foot	chü-gareyé	cha-peré	txa-peré	cham-brim
fire	mitáu	pothe	poté	ké
house	shüa	ngguára	guar	sheume
jaguar	woki	paüan	pauan	
tree	komekatá	mpó	ambó	mebm
white	ōká	begotara	katáma	guatháma
one	enex-há	omi	shombiuan	ipáin
two	yakwári	kuriri	chiri	alinkrin
three			pátapakon	patepakon

19. **Mashakali**, stock.

a. WESTERN LANGUAGES.

Mashakali or Maxacari - language once spoken in the state of Minas Gerais on the Marucí and Jucurucú Rivers, later on the Belmonte River. [Loukotka 1931a; Saint-Hilaire 1830-1851, pt. 1, p. 213; Wied-Neuwied 1820-1821, vol. 2, p. 319.]

Kaposho or Capoxo - once spoken on the Arassuaí River. [Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 170-172.]

Kumanasho or Cumanaxo - extinct language originally spoken on the Suassuí Grande River, state of Minas Gerais, later at the sources of the Gravatá River, state of Bahia. [Loukotka 1931a; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 170-172.]

Moakañi - once spoken on the Panado River near Conceição, later on the Caravelas River. [Nothing.]

Pañáme - once spoken on the Suassuí Pequeno River, Minas Gerais. [Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 170-172.]

Monoxo or Monachobm or Menacho - originally spoken on the Itanhaen River and now on the Posto Paraguaçu,

state of Bahia. [Loukotka 1931a, 1963, pp. 30-31; Nimuendajú ms.m.; Saint-Hilaire 1830-1851, pt. 1, pp. 428-429.]

Makoni - formerly spoken on the Caravelas River and near Alto dos Bois. [Loukotka 1931a; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 173-176; Saint-Hilaire 1830-1851, pt. 1, p. 47; Wied-Neuwied 1820-1821, vol. 2, pp. 323-325.]

Paraxim - once spoken on the Suassuí Pequeno River. [Nothing.]

Bonitó - once spoken on the Suassuí Grande River near Peçanha and Bonito. [Nothing.]

Goaña - once spoken on the Correntes and Guanhões Rivers. [Nothing.]

Malacaxi - extinct language between Malacacheta and Urupuca. [Nothing.]

Mapoxo - formerly spoken on the Suassuí Grande River. [Nothing.]

Xonin - once spoken between Peçanha, Figueira and Doce River. [Nothing.]

Moxotó - extinct language once spoken on the Suassuí Grande and Suassuí Pequeno Rivers near Peçanha. [Nothing.]

Toréjicana - once spoken between the Arassuaí and Fanado Rivers. [Nothing.]

Vocoin - once spoken between the Arassuaí and Jequitinhonha Rivers. [Nothing.]

Batum - once spoken between the Doce and Conceição Rivers. [Nothing.]

b. EASTERN LANGUAGES.

Patasho - originally spoken between the Jequitinhonha and São Francisco Rivers in the state of Minas Gerais; the last survivors became extinct on the right shore of the Jequitinhonha River, Espírito Santo. [Loukotka 1939a; Wied-Neuwied 1820-1821, vol. 2, pp. 320-321.]

Tocoyó - extinct language originally spoken in the valley of the Arassuaí River and near Minas Novas de Fanado in the state of Minas Gerais, later on the right bank of the Jequitinhonha River in the state of Espírito Santo. [Nothing.]

Maquinuca - once spoken near the Salto Grande on the Jequitinhonha River. [Nothing.]

Canarin - once spoken on the Caravelas and Mucurí Rivers, state of Espírito Santo. [Nothing.]

Tucanuçu - once spoken south of the Jequitinhonha River near Campos de Caatinga. [Nothing.]

Aboninim - once spoken in the state of Minas Gerais in the Serra Geral do Espinhaço. [Nothing.]

Catiguasú - once spoken in the state of Minas Gerais between the Jequitinhonha and São Francisco Rivers. [Nothing.]

Hahaháy - spoken in the state of Bahia on the Cachoeira River. [Loukotka 1963, pp. 32-33; Nimuendajú ms.m.; Scheibe ms.]

c. SOUTHERN LANGUAGES.

Malali - extinct language formerly spoken in the Serra Redonda and on the Suassuí Pequeno River, Minas Gerais. [Loukotka 1931a; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 207-208; Saint-Hilaire 1830-1851, pt. 1, pp. 428-429; Wied-Neuwied 1820-1821, vol. 2, pp. 321-323.]

Zamplan - once spoken on the Doce River and at the sources of the Piracicaba River. [Nothing.]

MASHAKALI, STOCK - WESTERN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	MASHAKALI	KAPOSHO	KUMANASHO	PAÑÁME	MONOXO	MAKONI
head	i-toñanü	patañon	patañon	epo-toy	ap-tówe	epo-toi
tooth	tso?oi	shuoi	shuoi	shuoy	a-chówe	eti-öy
hand	ñimkotoi	nipeoto	añibktän		añe:m	ini-mankó
water	konahan	kona?an	kuna?an	kona?an	koan?á	konam
fire	kó	ká	kesham	kesham	kicháu	kö
sun	apokai	apukoi	apukoi	apukoy	mañuá	abkay
earth	hahám	a?am	a?am	ha?am	hahám	a?am
tree	aba?ai	aba?ai	aba?ai	aba?ay	mihi:n	abo?oi
eat	tomon	vemán	tigman		ĩmá	nasit
three	hebü-hoe				etíg	hatig

MASHAKALI, STOCK EASTERN LANGUAGES SOUTHERN

ENGLISH	PATASHO	HAHAHÁY	MALALI
head	at-patoy	mu-huháy	akä
tooth		ān-chu	ayó
hand	aham		ayimké
water	tiāng	naha	xexe
fire	kōa	itahábm	kuyá
sun	mayon	manochiá	hapem
earth	aham	hahám	am
tree	mihim	mihná	
eat	oknikenang	komá	
three		mounghí	

20. **Botocudo**, stock.

Botocudo or Aimoré or Batachoa - a single language with a number of dialects:

Krekmun or Kraik-mús - extinct dialect once spoken on the right shore of the Jequitinhonha River, Minas Gerais. [Balbi 1826; Jomard 1846, 1847; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 177-183; Saint-Hilaire 1830-1851, pt. 1, pp. 194-199; Wied-Neuwied 1820-1821, vol. 2, pp. 305-14.]

Crenaque or Krenak - once spoken on the left bank of the Doce River. [Estigarribia 1934; Froes de Abreu 1929; Ihering 1911; Manizer 1916; Neri 1901; Pimentel ms.; A. Silva ms.; S. Silva (Simoens da Silva) 1924, pp. 78-84.]

Pejaurún or Cajaurun - once spoken on the Doce River. [Anonymous 1825; Marlière in Loukotka 1955; Marlière 1825a, 1825b, ms.]

Naknanuk or Nakyananiuk - spoken between the Jequitinhonha, Mucurí and São Mateo Rivers. [Almeida

1846, pp. 451-452; Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 249-259; Ehrenreich 1887, 1896; Hartt 1870, pp. 602-606, ms.a.; Keane 1883, p. 210; Loukotka 1955; Michaelis ms.; Nimuendajú ms.t.; Paula Martins 1958; Renault 1904; Rudolph 1909; Trança 1882; Tschudi 1867, vol. 2, p. 288.]

Here:kere - once spoken on the Jequitinhonha River. [Nothing.]

Jirun - once spoken on the Jequitinhonha River. [Nothing.]

Imató - once spoken on the Doce River. [Nothing.]

Xiporoc or Djiporoca - formerly spoken on the São Mateo River near Pepinuque. [Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 249-259.]

Bacuen or Bocué - once spoken on the Mucuri River near Imburana. [Cathoud 1936, pp. 130-131.]

Poruntun - once spoken on the São Mateo River. [Nothing.]

Nak-Ñapma - formerly spoken between the Mutum and Pancas Rivers. [Monteiro 1948.]

Nacrehé - spoken at the sources of the Manhuaçu River. [Nimuendajú ms.t.; Rey 1884.]

Miñan-yirugn - originally spoken between the Doce and São Mateo Rivers, now only by a few individuals in Posto Pancas, state of Espírito Santo. [Nimuendajú ms.t.]

Urufu - once spoken to the east of the Bacuen tribe. [Nothing.]

Aranãa - spoken by a few individuals on the Aranãa River, state of Minas Gerais. [Anonymous 1882b, p. 13; Nimuendajú ms.t.]

Mutun - once spoken in the Mutum valley, Espírito Santo. [Nothing.]

Maconcuji - once spoken near the Santa Clara do Mucuri. [Nothing.]

Bavan - extinct dialect once spoken on the Mucuri River near the city of Teófilo Otoni. [Nothing.]

Catarana - once spoken in the vicinity of the city of Arassuaí. [Nothing.]

Imburú - once spoken on the Doce and Jequitinhonha Rivers. [Nothing.]

- Xópxóp - once spoken on the Doce River near Resplendor.
[Nothing.]
- Arari or Ariari - once spoken between the Arassuaí and Jequitinhonha Rivers. [Nothing.]
- Norek - formerly spoken near Teófilo Otoni on the Noreth River. [Nothing.]
- Poté or Potun - extinct dialect once spoken in the vicinity of Teófilo Otoni near Poté. [Nothing.]
- Tambakori - once spoken on the Itambacuri River. [Nothing.]
- Pojichá or Pozyichá - extinct dialect formerly spoken on the Todos os Santos River. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro c.; Rudolph 1909, pp. 83-85; Silveira 1922, vol. 2, pp. 529-543.]
- Uti Krag or Nakpie or Guti Krag or Ngùd-Kràg - originally spoken between the Doce and Pancas Rivers, now by a few individuals in Colatina, state of Espírito Santo. [Knoche 1913, pp. 398-399; Nimuendajú ms.t.]
- Etwet - once spoken at the sources of the Manhuaçu River.
[Nothing.]
- Nakporuk - once spoken on the right bank of the Guandú River. [Nothing.]
- Nepnep - once spoken between the Mucuri and São Mateo Rivers. [Nothing.]
- Pampam - once spoken on the river of the same name.
[Nothing.]
- Porokun - once spoken on the São Mateo River. [Nothing.]
- Mekmek - once spoken on the Lages River. [Nothing.]
- Usnus - extinct dialect from the right bank of the Jequitinhonha River. [Nothing.]
- Ankwet - spoken in the Serra dos Aimorés, perhaps extinct now. [Nothing.]
- Xónvúgn - once spoken between the Mutum and Aranãa Rivers. [Nothing.]
- Gueren or Borun - originally spoken on the Paruhipe River, later near the city of Olivença, Bahia state; now perhaps extinct. [Etienne 1908; Schott in Loukotka 1955, p. 120; Schott ms.]
- Maracá - extinct language once spoken in the Serra do Espinhaço, Bahia state. [Nothing.]

BOTOCUDO, STOCK I.

ENGLISH	KREKMUN	KRENAK	PEJAURÚN	NAKNANUK	SHIPOROK	NAK-ÑAPMA
head	kerän	kren	krén	kren	krén	krén
tooth	kiyun	kizyun	kiyún	kiyun	zyun	kzyun?
water	mañan	muñan	muñám	miñam	muñan	m?na
fire	shompek	zyonpek	shompeik	chonpek	chonpök	chompék
sun	tarú	tarú	tarú	tarú	tarú	tarú
earth	nak	nák	nák	nak	nak	nak
bow	uazyik	auzyik	uásik	uaishik		uazyik
jaguar	kuparak	kuparag	kuparák	kuparak		kuparák
bird	bakán		bokoun	bakan		bakan

BOTOCUDO, STOCK II.

ENGLISH	BAKUEN	NAKREHÉ	ARANAA	MIÑAN-YIRUGN	POJICHÁ	GUEREN
head	krend	kren	kren	kren	kren	
tooth	kizyu?un	dzyon		kiyúdn	kuzyun	
water	miña?an		miñanga	māyán	miñan	
fire	shampek	shompek	chonpek	chompék	zyanpek	ghompek
sun		tepó	tépó	tepó	tepó	manué
earth		nak	nak	nak	nak	
bow		uazyik			uazyik	
jaguar	kuparaki	kupara	kuparak	kuparak	kepó	
bird		bakan		bakan	boken	bakan

21. **Baenan**, isolated language.

Baenan - originally spoken between the Cachoeira and Pardo Rivers, state of Bahia, now only by a few individuals on the Posto Paraguaçu. [Loukotka 1963, p. 54; Nimuendajú ms.n.]

22. **Kamakan**, stock.

a. SOUTHERN LANGUAGES.

Kamakán or Ezeshio - extinct language once spoken on the Ilheos, Contas and Pardo Rivers, Bahia state. [Etienne

1912; Loukotka 1932; Mansur Guérios 1944a; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 153-154; Douville in Métraux 1930, pp. 278-284; Oliveira in Moreira Pinto 1894, vol. 1, p. 384; Nimuendajú ms.a., ms.n.; Oiticica 1934; J. B. de S. Oliveira 1892.]

Mangaló or Mongoyo or Monshoko - extinct language once spoken on the lower Pardo River near the frontier of Bahia and Minas Gerais states. [Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 156-158.]

Kutasho or Cotoxo or Catathoy - once spoken between the Pardo and Contas Rivers. [Loukotka 1932; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 156-158.]

Menien or Manyã - once spoken at the sources of the Jequitinhonha River. [Loukotka 1932; Wied-Neuwied 1820-1821, vol. 2, pp. 325-326.]

Dendi - once spoken in the Serra Geral de Condeúba, frontier area between the states of Bahia and Minas Gerais. [Nothing.]

Catolé - once spoken in the state of Minas Gerais in the valleys of the Pardo and Verde Rivers. [Nothing.]

Imboré or Amboré - once spoken at the sources of the Gongoí River, Bahia state. [Nothing.]

Piripiri - once spoken in the state of Minas Gerais in the valleys of the Verde and Gorotuba Rivers. [Nothing.]

Payaya - once spoken on the Canamu River, Bahia state. [Nothing.]

b. NORTHERN LANGUAGES.

Masacará - extinct language once spoken south of the city of Juazeiro and in the ancient mission Saco dos Morcegos, state of Bahia. [Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 258, vol. 2, pp. 144-145.]

23. **Fulnio**, stock.

Fulnio or Fórnio or Carnijó or Iaté or Yathé - originally spoken on the upper stream of the Moxotó River, now in the city of Aguas Belas, Pernambuco state. [L. Barbosa (Lemos Barbosa) 1950, pp. 413-424; Boudin 1950a; Branner 1887; Lapenda ms.; M. Melo 1927, 1930; Nimuendajú ms.a.; E. Pinto 1955, p. 15 and pp. 22-23; Pompeu Sobrinho 1935, pp. 49-51; Schuller 1930.]

Carapoto - originally spoken on the Serra do Comonati, later in the city of Porto Real de Colégio, Alagoas state, now perhaps extinct. [Nothing.]

KAMAKAN, STOCK

ENGLISH	BAENAN, ISOLATED LANGUAGE	KAMAKAN	MANGALÓ	MENIEN	KUTASHO	MASACARÁ	FULNIO STOCK
head		heró	hero	inro	heró	axaró	i-tká
tooth		txó	dió	yo	dió	thüó	dzyashi
eye		an-kedó	kedó	im-gutó	kithó	gätxt	itó
foot		wadé	uadä		hoata	huaxtö	ishiri
water		d san	sa	sa	sin	tsyin	oya
fire	kelemes	yakó	diaxka	yarú	tiakíl	guxá	to:wē
star		p?iong	péo	pinia	pião	pinatsö	tiúyá
jaguar	patarak	yakoe-dere	yaké-deré	kukiamú	tiuké-hiá	yakveo	kléken
maize		hikamhi	kesho	kshó	kethió	käxü	malchi
black	kadashuzé	kohada	koaxéda	kuatá	tá	koeixtá	chichia

24. **Zé** or **Ge**, stock.

a. TIMBIRÁ GROUP.

Mehín - language spoken in the village of Araraparituya on the right bank of the Gurupi River, Maranhão state. Now perhaps extinct. [Nimuendajú 1915.]

Tajé or Timbirá - spoken in the village of Bacurí on the right bank of the Mearim River, state of Maranhão. [Kozák ms.a.; Nimuendajú 1914d, 1915.]

Kukoekamekran - once spoken on the lower course of the Grajaú River, Maranhão. [Nothing.]

Kreapimkatajé or Krepúnkateye - spoken on the middle course of the Grajaú River. [Nimuendajú ms.r.]

Karákatajé - once spoken by the southern neighbors of the preceding tribe. [Nothing.]

- Krenjé - spoken at the sources of the Gurupi - River. [Boudin 1950b; Nimuendajú 1915.]
- Remkokamekran or Remako-Kamékrere or Merrime - spoken on the Cordas and Alpercata Rivers, especially in the village of Ponto. [Falcão ms.; Froes de Abreu 1931, pp. 201-207; Nimuendajú 1915, ms.r.; Pompeu Sobrinho 1930, pp. 201-207, 1931; E. H. Snethlage 1931, pp. 187-199.]
- Aponegicran or Apáñekra - language spoken at the sources of the Corda River. [Falcão ms.; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 149-151; Nimuendajú ms.r.]
- Krenkatajé or Canella - extinct language once spoken in the village of Suridade on the Alpercata River. [Kissenberth 1911, pp. 53-54.]
- Sakamekran or Chacamecran or Mateiros - spoken on the Codo and Flores Rivers. [Falcão ms.; Loukotka 1963, pp. 51-52.]
- Purekamekran - extinct language once spoken at the sources of the Grajaú River. [Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 525.]
- Makamekran or Pepuxi - once spoken on the Manuel Alves Pequeno River. [Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 258.]
- Kenpokatajé - once spoken between the Manuel Alves Grande and Manuel Alves Pequeno Rivers. [Nothing.]
- Kanakateyé - once spoken on the Farinha River, Maranhão. [Nothing.]
- Apinagé - language spoken between the Tocantins and Araguaia Rivers, near their confluence. [Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 270-272; Hurley 1932b; Leal 1895, pp. 225-228; Nimuendajú 1939, ms.q.; C. Oliveira 1930, pp. 99-104; T. Sampaio 1913; E. H. Snethlage 1931, pp. 187-199.]
- Karahó or Carauau - once spoken in the Serra do Estrondo, Goiás state. [Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 273-274.]
- Menren or Gaviões or Augutjé - spoken between the Tocantins and Surubiú Rivers in the state of Pará. [L. Bandeira ms.; Loukotka 1963, pp. 51-52; Matta ms.; I. Moura 1910a, p. 225, 1910b, p. 551, only a few words.]

não tem parakateye/etc - gaviões de Mãe Maria

Meitajé - spoken by a few individuals northeast of Itupiranga, Maranhão state. [Kozák ms.a.]

Norokwajé or Āurukwayé - spoken south of the Apinagé tribe on the Tocantins River, but perhaps extinct now. [Nothing.]

b. LANGUAGES OF THE KRAO GROUP.

Krahó or Krao - language spoken between the Macapá and Balsas River and the Serra das Alpercatas, Maranhão state. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro i.; Shell 1952; E. H. Snethlage 1931, pp. 187-199.]

Krikati or Krikatajé - spoken between the Tocantins and Grajaú Rivers to the sources of the Pindaré River, Maranhão. [Falcão ms.; Loukotka 1963, p. 54.]

Piokobjé or Bucobu or Pukobje - spoken at the sources of the Grajaú River. [Nimuendajú ms.r.; E. H. Snethlage 1931, pp. 187-199.]

Kapiekrān - once spoken on the Balsas River, Maranhão. [I. Etienne 1910, p. 479.]

c. LANGUAGES OF THE KAYAPÓ GROUP.

Kayapó or Ibirayára - originally in the interior of the state of Goiás, now between the Araguaia and Tapajoz Rivers, state of Pará. [Baldus 1958; H. Coudreau 1897a, pp. 271-290; Ehrenreich 1894b, pp. 115-138; Krause 1911, pp. 461-469; A. Maria 1914; Socrates 1893, pp. 95-96; Vellard ms.b.]

Dialects:

Iraamráire or Meibenokre or Mekubengokrä or Cayapó do rio Pau d'arco - spoken on the Arraída and Pau d'arco Rivers, state of Pará; now probably extinct. [Kissenberth 1911, pp. 53-54; A. M. Sala 1914, 1920.]

Gorotiré or Cayapó do Xingú - spoken as a dialect of Cayapó between the Xingú and Pau d'arco Rivers. [Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 558-567, ms.a.; Falcão ms.]

Chikrí or Xicri - spoken between the Macacheira and Pardo Rivers, south of the Itacaiuna River, Pará. [Kluck ms.; Loukotka 1963, p. 53.]

Duludi or northern Cayapó - spoken on the Jaraucu

- River near the city of Moz, Xingú River, Pará.
[Ebner (Borromen Ebner) 1942, pp. 366-368.]
- Kuben-Kran-Keñ - spoken on the Ambé near Altamira, Pará. [Lukesch 1959, pp. 76-78.]
- Dzyoré - spoken at the sources of the Cuxura River, Pará. [Nothing.]
- Purucaru - language of an unknown warlike tribe, spoken between the Fresco River and the sources of the Itacaiuna River. [Nothing.]
- Metotíre or Chukahamai - spoken by a few individuals on the Culuene River near the falls of Von Martius and on the Jarina River, state of Mato Grosso. [Loukotka 1963, p. 54; Villas-Boas 1955, pp. 87-88.]
- Kruatire - spoken on the right bank of the Liberdade River, Pará. [Nothing.]
- Krinkatíre - spoken by an unknown tribe in the state of Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]
- Kren-Akáróre - spoken by an unknown tribe, Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]
- Mek-kran-noty - spoken on the Iriri River, Pará state. [Nothing.]
- Kradahó or Gradaú - once spoken between the Araguaia and Sororó Rivers, Pará, now perhaps extinct. [Ehrenreich 1894b, pp. 115-137.]
- Ushikrin - extinct dialect once spoken on the Vermelho River south of the Carajá tribe, state of Goiás. [Ehrenreich 1894b, p. 135.]

d. LANGUAGES OF THE CENTRAL GROUP.

- Southern Cayapó - incorrect name of a language the original name of which is unknown; originally spoken in the southern areas of the state of Mato Grosso on the Turvo, Corumbá, Meia Ponte, Tijuco, das Velhas, Pardo, Sucurijú, Aparé, Verde and Taquari Rivers. Later found in the ancient mission of Santa Ana de Paranaíba and now spoken by only a few families in a village on the confluence of the Grande and Paraná Rivers, state of São Paulo. [Nehring in Ehrenreich 1894b, pp. 136-137; Kupfer 1870, pp. 254-255; Pohl 1832, vol. 1, pp. 447-448; Saint-Hilaire 1830-1851, pt. 3, vol. 2, pp. 108-109.]

Panara

To the same group the following, all extinct, may have belonged:

Panariá - extinct language spoken once near Uberaba, state of Minas Gerais.

Mandimbóia - state of Minas Gerais on the Verde and Sapucaí-guasú Rivers.

Candindé - once spoken in the Itapeçerica Valley near Divinópolis, Minas Gerais.

Bocoani - once spoken between the Turvo and Prêto Rivers, Minas Gerais.

Morupak or Mirapác - once spoken between the Sapucaí-guasú and Jaguari Rivers, state of Minas Gerais.

Katágua - once spoken on the Jequirica River, Minas Gerais.

Puxiauá - language of the neighbors of the Katágua tribe.

Teremembe - once spoken on the Paraopeba, Paranaíba, Grande and Sapucaí-guasú Rivers, Minas Gerais.

Araxó - once spoken in the vicinity of the modern city of Araxá, Minas Gerais.

Araxué - once spoken between the Serra Canastra and Mata de Corda.

Carayá - unknown language spoken by a tribe from the northern area of the Paraíba River, Minas Gerais.

e. WESTERN LANGUAGE.

Suyá - language spoken by a tribe that once lived at the mouth of the Suiá-missu River on the Xingú River; now in an unexplored area to the north. [J. C. Carvalho (Mello Carvalho) 1951; Steinen 1886, pp. 357-360.]

f. EASTERN LANGUAGES.

Goyá - extinct language once spoken at the sources of the Vermelho River, Goiás state. [Nothing.]

Xavante or Akwẽ or Akuã or Kayamó - spoken in the state of Mato Grosso in the Serra do Roncador and between the Tocantins and Araguaia Rivers in the Serra dos Chavantes. [Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 264-268; Ehrenreich 1895a, pp. 149-152; Kozák ms.b.; Nimuendajú ms. a.; Pohl 1832, vol. 2, pp. 33-34.]

Xerente - spoken between the Tocantins, Somno and Uru-
cuaí Rivers in the interior of the state of Goiás
[Campos 1936, pp. 121-122; Castelnau 1850-1859,
vol. 5, pp. 262-264; Duhousset 1882; Kozák ms.b.;
Nimuendajú 1929a, ms.q.; J. Oliveira 1913; Propheta
1926, pp. 353-359; Socrates 1893, pp. 87-96; Vianna
1928.]

Xaraó - extinct language once spoken in the village of Pe-
dro Afonso on the Tocantins River. [Nothing.]

Xakriabá or Chicriabá - extinct language once spoken in
the state of Goiás between the Palma and Corumbá
Rivers. [Eschwege 1830, pp. 95-96; Saint-Hilaire
1830-1851, pt. 3, vol. 2, pp. 289-290.]

Acroá or Coroá - extinct language once spoken at the
sources of the Parnaíba and Paranaíba Rivers, state of
Bahia. [Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 258, vol. 2, pp. 145-
146.]

Aricobé or Akaroa - once spoken on the Prêto River and
in the Serra das Figuras, state of Bahia. Several fami-
lies have been reported in this location. [Nothing.]

Takacuá - extinct language once spoken on the middle
course of the Somno River, state of Goiás. [Nothing.]

Guaíba - once spoken on the island of the same name on
the São Francisco River near the city of São Romão,
state of Minas Gerais. [Nothing.]

Krixá - once spoken in the São Marcos valley between the
Urucuia and Paracatú Rivers in the state of Minas
Gerais. [Nothing.]

Goguez or Guegué - once spoken between the Tocantins
and Gurgueia Rivers in the state of Piauí. [Nothing.]

g. LANGUAGES OF THE JEICÓ GROUP.

Jaicó or Zyeikó - extinct language once spoken on the Ca-
nindé, Gurgueia and Piauí Rivers, state of Piauí.
[Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 257, vol. 2, p. 143.]

Eastern Timbirá - once spoken in the state of Piauí be-
tween the Itaim and Parnaíba Rivers. [Nothing.]

Aruá - once spoken in Piauí state between the Itaim and
Jaguariba Rivers. [Nothing.]

Pontá - once spoken on an island in the São Francisco
River near the city of Quebrobó, Pernambuco state;
Portuguese is now spoken. [Nothing.]

ZÉ, LANGUAGES OF THE TIMBIRÁ GROUP I.

ENGLISH	MEHÍN	TAJÉ	KRENJÉ	REMKOKA- MEKRAN	APONEGIKRAN	KRENKATAJÉ
head	i-xre:	pá-krē	í-xu	pa-krān	i-kra	
tongue	i-yotó	pá-yōtó	pá-yōtó	pa-ñató	i-ñoto	hō-ató
eye	ntó	ntó	ntó	pa-ntó	i-nthó	
hand	i-nuxrá	pá-ushrá	pá-ükra	pa-nukra	i-ninkráy	hō-krá
water	kú	kú	kú	kó	kó	
fire	kühü	kühü	kúxü	kuxú	kox?hó	goxé
sun	pud	püt	püd	pud	pútu	put
bow	xúhi	kúhi	kúhi	ku:hí		kuhé
jaguar	erb	oróp	orób	oróbo	orópa	oropi
tapir	kuxrüd	kuxüd	kukrüdñ	kukrúte		
one	püti		mbuchíd	puchite	hapuchiti	buchití
two	ibiaklüte		ibiyashüd	hibiakruke	ipiakautu	daikrut
three	inklüt		nkri	inkri	inkré	donkré

ZÉ, LANGUAGES OF THE TIMBIRÁ GROUP II.

ENGLISH	SAKAMEKRAN	PUREKAMEKRAN	MAKAMEKRAN	APINAGÉ	KARAHÓ	MENREN
head	i-krā	i-klan	i-kran	is-kran	i-kran	pa-kran
tongue	yontou	i-notho	i-nontó	ñoto	yoto	
eye	i-tó		ñóto	i-nto	i-nto	i-tó
hand	u-krá		ñukrá	ñukra	ñukra	i-yukrá
water	ko	gó	gó	inkó	kó	ko
fire		kuhü	köyhé	kukuvu	kukuvu	koró
sun	put	put	büt	buré	put	putiri
bow	kuhē		kuché	gutye	kuhä	kuhē
jaguar		rop	róp	robo	robo	orótuk
tapir		guklütthe	kokreyuti	koklüte	kokräti	kokrét
one			püchit	pushi	ita	pítit
two			äklüte	adkrúte	ökrüd	emkröt
three			glé	adrun-ati	inkrä	enkrí

ZÉ, KRAO GROUP

KAYAPÓ GROUP I.

ENGLISH	KAPIEKRAN	KRAHÓ	PIOKOBJÉ	KRIKATI	KAYAPÓ	IRAAMRÁIRE
head		krān	nkrān	i-krā	i-kran	krā
tongue		hioptó	to		i-ñoto	i-ñoto
eye		hitó	ntó	i-tó	i-ntó	no
hand	ñukrá	nikrá	nkrá	i-yukrá	i-nikra	nikra
water	ku	kó	kó	ko	ngo	no
fire	kusshi	kuvrú	kahó	kuhē	kuwú	kuö
sun	amikru	amkró	amkró	ankró	mut	mút
bow			kohé		dzyuzyé	dzyudzye
jaguar		rob	ropkro		róp	rob
tapir		kutkrút	kokrát		kukrot	kukrüt
one		puchite	pechäte	itá pochet	pudi	púdi
two		hibiakruke	hibiakrót	netá ipekrot	amaikrut	amaikrut
three		nkri	nkri	itá ikri		

ZÉ, KAYAPÓ GROUP II.

ENGLISH	GOROTIRÉ	DULUDI	METOTÍRE	GRADAÚ	XIKRÍ	USIKRIN	CENTRAL GROUP SOUTHERN KAYAPÓ
head	krā		i-kran	i-kran	krān		i-ikran
tongue	ñótó	hue-nohdoh	i-ñótó	i-ñoto	ontó		tsuto
eye	nó	hueh-noh	i-nó	i-naká	nó	no	i-ntó
hand	nikra	hue-nigrah	i-nikra	i-nikra	nikrá		shikria
water	ngó		ingo	ngo	ngou	ngo	piñkó
fire	kuwü		kua	kui	kuā	kóā	ichiú
sun	mud		mut	mut	ma:t	mud	itputi
bow	dyúdye		dudzye	dzyudzyä	diudie:	derätukä	ishé
jaguar	rob		rokronre	rab	róp	rokrari	napiá
tapir	kukrüd		kukrut	kukrit		kokrít	idzhúta
one	püdyi			podzyi	pudí		
two	amaigru			ameikrut	amaikrut		
three					amaikrutkieket		

ZÉ, EASTERN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	SUYÁ	XAVANTE	XERENTE	XAKRIABÁ	AKROÁ	JEICÓ GROUP JEICÓ
head	wa-kurá	da-kän	da-krān	da-kran	ai-krān	grang-blá
tongue	wā-notó	da-nonto	da-noitó		aso-inthó	ä-netá
eye	woa-ndó	da-to	da-tó	da-toman	ai-nthó	a-lepú
hand	wa-ñikó	dé-iperé	da-nipikra	da-shipigrá	as-subkrá	ä-nānong
water	ngo	kö	kö	kü		
fire	kustó	kushe	kuzé	kuché	kuchio	ping
sun	múrru	budu	bedö	stakró	put	xügkrá
bow	tuté	kumikā	komikan	komekané		
jaguar	rauití	hú	rhúkú	ukú	hukutu	kolunong
tapir	kukrit	kuhodu	kudu	kutó	kuaté	xkünoniang
one		simisi	shimishi	hemerotong		
two		maipoänä	poñkāmen	prané		
three		skudaton	meprāne	eskumantong		

25. **Kukura**, isolated language.

Kukura - extinct language once spoken on the middle course of the Verde River, Mato Grosso. [Fric in Loukotka 1931c, pp. 124-125.]

26. **Otí**, isolated language.

Otí or Chavante or Eochavante - extinct language once spoken on the Pardo and Peixe Rivers and in the Campos Novos, state of São Paulo. [Borba 1882, pp. 28-32; J. A. Fernandes 1892, pp. 256-259; Nimuendajú in Ihering 1912, p. 255.]

27. **Boróro**, stock.

Boróro or Coroados or Biriboconé - extinct language once spoken on the Cabaçal and Jaurú Rivers, state of Mato Grosso. [Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1913a; Savage-Landor (Landor) 1913, vol. 2, pp. 486-496.]

Aravirá - extinct language once spoken on the Cabaçal and Sipotuba Rivers, state of Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Orari or Eastern Boróro or Orarimugodoge - language spoken by an ancient warlike tribe on the Valhas, Garças and Madeira Rivers, Mato Grosso. [Albisetti 1948, 1955; Albisetti and Venturelli 1962; Anonymous 1908, 1919a; A. J. A. Caldas 1899, 1903; Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 285-286; Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1913a; Colbachini 1925, pp. 4-107; Freitas 1910, pp. 43-59; Boggiani in Fric and Radin 1906, pp. 401-405; Huestis 1963; B. Magalhães 1918; Missão Salesiana 1908; Nejezchleb 1936; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948b; Steinen 1894, pp. 545-547; Tonelli 1928; Trombetti n.d. (1925); Villeroy 1891.]

Umutina or Barbudo - spoken by a few families between the Paraguai and Bugres Rivers, Mato Grosso. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Lounsbury ms.; Schmidt 1929, pp. 113-114, 1941; Schultz 1952.]

Otuque or Loushiru - spoken at the ancient mission of Santo Corazón in the Bolivian Chaco, now by a few individuals. [Belaieff ms.; Orbigny in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1912, pp. 329-337; Orbigny 1839, p. 80.]

Covare - extinct language once spoken at the ancient mission of Santa Ana de Chiquitos, Bolivia. [Orbigny in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1912, pp. 329-337, only nineteen words.]

Curumina - extinct language from the ancient mission of Ca-

salvasco. [Orbigny in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1912, p. 321, only fourteen words.]

Curucane or Carruacane - extinct language once spoken at the ancient mission of San Rafael, Bolivia. [Nothing.]

Curave or Ecorabe - extinct language once spoken at the ancient mission of Santo Corazón, Bolivia. [Nothing.]

Tapii - extinct language from the ancient mission of Santiago de Chiquitos, Bolivia. [Nothing.]

ISOLATED LANGUAGE ENGLISH	ISOLATED LANGUAGE		BORÓRO	BORÓRO, STOCK		OTUQUE
	KUKURA	OTÍ		ORARI	UMUTINA	
tongue	kasti		i-táuro	i-kaura	azo:	ki-taho
hand		insua	i-kéra	i-kerá	azyida	seni
fire		úgide	yóru	dzyóru	zo:ru:	reru
sun		isken	kueri	meri	baru	neri
moon	malahan	kuyade	ári	ari	a:li:	ari
earth		biroa	róto	mottu	moto	moktuhu
stone	tatahü	racha	tori	tori	tauri	tohorí
house	aul	gobx	bái	bai	isipá	huala
bow		iñesteku	baíga	voiga	bóika	vevika
jaguar		kuatá	adúgo	adugo	azyukuetá	anteko
fish		eRedehe	kare	karo	haré	aharo

28. **Karajá**, stock.

Karajá - originally spoken along the middle course of the Araguaia River, Goiás state, now only in the northern part of Bananal Island. [Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 268-269; H. Coudreau 1897a, pp. 259-270; Ehrenreich 1894a, pp. 20-37; Falaise 1939, p. 355; Gutenberg ms.; Krause 1911, pp. 461-469; Kunike 1914-1919, 1916; Lipkind ms.; Machado 1947, pp. 57-128, 1950; Nimuendajú ms.o.; Palha 1939, 1942; Propheta 1926, pp. 353-359; Rondón (Silva Rondón) ms.a.; Sekelj 1948, pp. 105-110; Tolkendorf and Lang 1956, pp. 282-286; Vellard ms.b.]

Xambioa - once spoken at the mouth of the Pau d'arco River. [Nothing.]

Javajé - spoken in a village in the northern part of Bananal

Island. [Bigorre 1921 passim; Krause 1911, pp. 458-460; Rondón (Silva Rondón) ms.a.]

KARAJÁ, STOCK

ENGLISH	KARAJÁ	JAVAJÉ
head	wa-ara	raha
tooth	wa-idzyu	zyu?ú
ear	no?onti	nóhonti
water	bé	bää
stone	máma	mená
woman	hanökö	uāuo:ko:
tapir	kaongri	konrí
maize	mahi	diulad'ié
one	dohodzyi	zohódi
two	inati	ináti
three	inatanga	nádo

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of Division C, Alphabetically Arranged

Arae - unknown language once spoken on the left bank of the Araguaia River south of Bananal Island.

Buritiguara - unknown language once spoken in the state of Mato Grosso near the confluence of the Araguaia and Manso Rivers.

Cahan - once spoken on the Iguatimí and Espocil Rivers, state of Mato Grosso.

Curumiá - once spoken at the sources of the Brilhante River, Mato Grosso.

Cutaguá - once spoken in the state of Mato Grosso on the Dourados River.

Gadio - once spoken in the state of Espírito Santo, exact locality unknown.

Guadaxo - once spoken on the upper course of the Anhanduí River, Mato Grosso.

Guaimute - once spoken near the falls of Salto Grande, Espírito Santo.

Guariteré - once spoken in Mato Grosso, exact locality unknown.

Imaré - once spoken on the Taquari River, state of Mato Grosso.

Ina - unknown language once spoken on the Paranaíba River, Mato Grosso.

- Iñajurupé - lost language of the ancient mission of Gracioso, Goiás state.
Jurema - unknown language of Piauí state, exact locality unknown.
Kokakôre - once spoken in Mato Grosso state along the Tocantins River.
Komokare - unknown language of Goiás state, exact locality unknown.
Koróge - once spoken on the Pogúbe River, Mato Grosso.
Kururu - once spoken in the state of Mato Grosso on the Carinhanha River.
Macuruné - once spoken on the Mucunis River, state of Minas Gerais.
Papana - once spoken between the Doce and Jequitinhonha Rivers, Minas Gerais.
Urupuca - once spoken on the Urupuca River, Minas Gerais.
Ururi - once spoken in the state of Mato Grosso, exact location unknown.
Vanherei - once spoken at the sources of the Piquirí River, state of Mato Grosso.
Yaperú or Naperú or Apirú - once spoken in Paraguay near Asunción.

D. NORTHEASTERN DIVISION

29. **Katembri**, isolated language.

Katembri or Catrimbi or Kariri de Mirandela - lost language of the ancient mission of Saco dos Morcegos, now the city of Mirandela, state of Bahia. [Carneiro ms.c.; only three words; Métraux 1951, pp. 56-58.]

30. **Tushá**, isolated language.

Tushá - originally spoken on the São Francisco River near Gloria, now in the village of Rodelas, state of Pernambuco. [Pompeu Sobrinho 1958, pp. 12-13.]

31. **Pankarurú**, isolated language.

Pankarurú or Brancararú - originally spoken between the Moxotó and Pajeú Rivers, Pernambuco, now in the villages of Brejo dos Padres and Tacaratú. [Carneiro ms.b.; Loukotka 1963, p. 15; C. E. Oliveira ms.; E. Pinto 1938; Pompeu Sobrinho 1958, pp. 10-11.]

32. **Chocó**, isolated language.

Chocó or Xocó or Chocaz - originally spoken on the Piancó River, Pernambuco, now in a suburb of the city of Pôrto Real de Colégio, state of Alagoas. [Boudin ms. a.; Pompeu Sobrinho 1958, pp. 13-14, only four words.]

33. **Umán** or **Huamoi**, isolated language.

Umán or Huamoi - isolated language, spoken between the Moxotó and Pajeú Rivers and in the Serra Umán, Pernambuco. [Loukotka ms. d.; Pompeu Sobrinho 1958, pp. 11-12.]

34. **Natú**, isolated language.

Natú or Peagaxinan - originally spoken on the Ipanema River, Pernambuco, now in a suburb, Cariri, of the city of Pôrto Real do Colégio, Alagoas. [C. Albuquerque ms.; Loukotka 1963, p. 15; C. E. Oliveira ms.; Pompeu Sobrinho 1958, p. 13.]

ISOLATED LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	KATEMBRI	TUSHÁ	PANKARURÚ	XOCÓ	UMÁN	NATÚ
tooth	eri-kofomuki	takaí				tul'uso:
ear	eri-ntuka	kramake:				
sun	bozofoshi	enke:	panyé		karí	kra-shulo:
moon	boa	zyerōme:ke:			t'upañé	kra-uáve
earth		zyerintin	zyobazyí			atise:re:
man		zyunkurun	porkiá	mazyike:o:	porkia	pikua:
tobacco	boze		azyó		kuprio:	barí

35. **Shukurú**, stock.

Shukurú or Xucuru or Ichikile - originally spoken in the Serra de São José and on the Meio, Capibariba and Taperoá Rivers, states of Pernambuco and Paraíba, now in the Serra

Ararobá and in the city of Cimbres, Pernambuco. [C. Albuquerque ms.; Carneiro ms. a.; Albuquerque and Nimuendajú in Hohenthal 1954, pp. 104-105; Nimuendajú in Loukotka 1949a, pp. 79-80; Nimuendajú ms.l.; Nimuendajú in M. Melo 1935, p. 45; Pompeu Sobrinho 1958, pp. 16-18, ms.]

Paratió or Prarto - spoken originally on the Capibariba River, now by only a few individuals in Cimbres. [Nimuendajú ms.a., only a few words; Pompeu Sobrinho 1958, pp. 14-16.]

Garañun - extinct language once spoken in the Serra dos Garanhuns. [Nothing.]

SHUKURÚ, STOCK

ENGLISH	SHUKURÚ	PARATIO
tooth	chilodé	vovó
ear	bandulák	bolúdo
sun	kiá	kiá
moon	klari:mon	limolago
earth	krashishi	
tobacco	māzyé	mazya:
man	sheñupre	sheñup

36. Kiriri, stock.

Kariri or Quipea or Cariri - originally spoken in the Serra dos Velhos, Paraíba state, later at the ancient missions of Missão Velha, Missão Nova, Milagres, Crato, and others, in the states of Paraíba, Pernambuco and Ceará. Now entirely extinct, and the survivors speak only Portuguese. [Adam 1897a; Goeje 1934, 1935; Mamiani della Rovere 1699; Marietti 1870, p. 263; Petazzoni 1941; Pompeu Sobrinho 1928, 1934; A. Rodrigues 1942.]

Kiriri or Dzubucua or Quiriri - extinct language once spoken on the islands of the São Francisco River near Cabrobó, Pernambuco. Now extinct but the last survivors spoke only Portuguese. [Adam 1897a; Gabelentz 1852; Marietti 1870, p. 264; Nantes (Bernard de Nantes) 1709.]

- Sapuyá or Sabuya - extinct language originally spoken in the Serra Chapada, later in Caranguejo, Bahia. [Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 359, vol. 2, pp. 215-217.]
- Kamurú - originally spoken on the Pardo River and in Pedra Branca, the last survivors on the Gongoí River spoke only Portuguese. [Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 359, vol. 2, pp. 215-217.]
- Iñamum - once spoken on the Inhamum Island of the São Francisco River, Pernambuco. [Nothing.]
- Qesque - once spoken on the Pajeú River, state of Pernambuco. [Nothing.]
- Abacatiara - once spoken on an island in the São Francisco River, Pernambuco. [Nothing.]
- Icozinho - once spoken around the confluence of the Salgado and Jaguaribe Rivers, Ceará. [Nothing.]
- Icó - once spoken between the Salgado, Piranhas and Peixe Rivers, Ceará. [Nothing.]
- Calabaça - the Portuguese name of an extinct language of the Salgado River, Ceará. [Nothing.]
- Cariú - once spoken between the Cariú and Bastiões Rivers, Ceará. [Nothing.]
- Corema - formerly spoken on the Piancó River, state of Paraíba. [Nothing.]
- Jucá - once spoken south of the sources of the Jaguaribe River and near Arneiroz, Ceará. [Nothing.]
- Ichú or Ansus - once spoken on the sources of the Salgado River in the state of Ceará. [Nothing.]
- Ariú or Peba - extinct language formerly spoken on the Piranhas and Sabugí Rivers in the state of Paraíba. [Nothing.]
- Bultrin - extinct language of the Serra Borborena of the state of Paraíba. [Nothing.]
- Quixexeu - once spoken on the Jaguaribe River, Ceará. [Nothing.]
- Quixelu - once spoken on the Jaguaribe River, Ceará. [Nothing.]
- Aracapa - extinct language once spoken on Aracapá Island in the São Francisco River, Pernambuco. [Nothing.]

37. **Tarairiú**, stock.

Tarairiú or Ochucuyana - extinct language once spoken between

the Assú and Apodí Rivers, in the state of Rio Grande do Norte. [Marcgravi de Liebstad 1648; Schuller 1912, pp. 89-98.]

The following extinct languages belong to the same stock:

Xoró - once spoken on the Apodí River, state of Rio Grande do Norte.

Janduí - once spoken between the Apodí and Açú Rivers, Rio Grande do Norte.

Payacu - once spoken in Rio Grande do Norte in the Serra do Coité, Serra do São Bento and Serra Calabouço between the Jaguaribe and Apodí Rivers.

Panati - once spoken in the state of Paraíba in the Serra Panati and near Villafior.

Miñari - once spoken in the valley of the Apodí River, Rio Grande do Norte.

Panahi - language of the neighbors of the Miñari tribe, Rio Grande do Norte.

Canindé - once spoken at the sources of the Chorro River, state of Ceará.

Genipapo - Portuguese name of an extinct language on the Chorro River.

Camamu - once spoken on the Acaraú River, Ceará.

Itañá or Baturité - once spoken in the Serra de Baturité, Ceará.

Candodú - language of a neighboring tribe of the Jucá, Quixetó and Caratiú.

Caratiú - once spoken at the sources of the Potí and in the valley of the Triá River, Ceará.

Camasú - once spoken in Ceará state at the sources of the Aca-rati-guasú River.

Acriú - once spoken on the left bank of the Acaraná River, Ceará.

Anasé - spoken in Ceará, on the right bank of the Acaraú River.

38. **Gamela**, stock.

Gamela or Acobu or Barbados - extinct language once spoken on the Itapucurú, Turiaçú, and Pindaré Rivers. Portuguese speaking survivors live in the cities of Cobo and Vianna, Maranhão. [Nimuendajú 1937a, p. 68.]

Arañí - once spoken between the Parnaíba and Itapecurú Rivers. [Nothing.]

- Puti or Poti - once spoken at the mouth of the Potí River.
[Nothing.]
- Anapurú - once spoken on the right bank of the Parnaíba River.
[Nothing.]
- Uruati - extinct language from the mouth of the Monim River,
Maranhão.
- Cururi - extinct language of the neighbors of the Uruati tribe.
- Guanare - once spoken between the Itapecurú and Parnaíba
Rivers. [Nothing.]
- Coroatá - once spoken on the Itapecurú River, Maranhão.
[Nothing.]
- Guaxina - once spoken at the mouth of the Itapecurú River.
[Nothing.]
- Curinsi - an extinct dialect of the Gamela once spoken near
Vianna.
- Tacarijú - once spoken on the Longa River in the state of Piauí.
[Nothing.]

ENGLISH	K A R I R I, S T O C K				S T O C K T A R A I R I Ú	S T O C K G A M E L A
	Q U I P E A	D Z U B U C U A	S A P U Y A	K A M U R Ú		
tongue	nunu	nunú	nunü	nunuh		
tooth	dza	dza	zá	zah		
ear	beñe	beñé	penix	benyen		
hand	amísa	musang	musoé	musang		
water	dzu	isú	dzú	dzu		
sun	ukie	uxe	uché	uchih	agh	
moon	kayaku	kayakú	gayakú	gayakúh		
stone	kro	kro		kro	kén	
star	bati	bathü	bathü	batthüh		
pot		ruñu				kokeáto
tree	bewó	tsi	tsui			kyoipé
tobacco	badze	paewi	poyú		ake	anéno

*Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of Division D, Alpha-
betically Arranged*

Aconan or Wakona - originally spoken around Lagoa Comprida and in
Penedo; now survivors of the original tribe who speak only Por-
tuguese are found in the city of Pôrto Real do Colégio.

Anicun - once spoken at the source of the Uruhu and Dos Bois Rivers.
Apitupá - unknown language once spoken on the Aquitipi River, Bahia state.

Aramurú - once spoken in the state of Sergipe on the São Francisco River.
Arapoá - once spoken around Jaboatão in the state of Pernambuco.

Arariú - unknown language once spoken near Meroça on the Acatajú River, state of Ceará.

Aticum or Araticum - extinct language of a tribe that speaks only Portuguese now, in Pernambuco near Carnaubeira.

Avis - unknown language of the state of Pernambuco, once spoken in the valley of the Pajeú River.

Baixóta - extinct language of a tribe that now speaks Portuguese in the Serra Catolé, Pernambuco.

Boimé or Poyme - once spoken in the state of Sergipe near Aracajú on the São Francisco River.

Caimbé - once spoken in the village of Masacara near Mirandela, state of Bahia. The survivors now speak only Portuguese.

Camaraxo - once spoken between Ilhéus and Serra dos Aimorés, state of Bahia.

Cambioá - once spoken in the Serra Negra, Pernambuco state.

Cararú or Cajurú - once spoken on the Soroabé Island in the São Francisco River, Pernambuco state.

Caripó or Curupehe - once spoken on the São Francisco River near Boa Vista, Pernambuco.

Caxago - once spoken in the state of Sergipe on the São Francisco River.

Ceococe - once spoken in São Pedro and Serra Pão de Açúcar, Pernambuco.

Foklása - once spoken in the state of Pernambuco in the Serra dos Cavalos.

Galache - once spoken near Macaubas, state of Bahia.

Gambéla - unknown language once spoken near Ourem and São José, Maranhão state.

Guarino - once spoken on the middle course of the Tijuco River, Mato Grosso.

Itucá or Cuacá - originally spoken in the Serra Negra, Pernambuco state. The last survivors now speak only Portuguese.

Jeriticó or Jiripancó - once spoken in the village of Pindaé near Brejo dos Padres, Pernambuco. Survivors now speak only Portuguese.

Jururu - once spoken in the state of Ceará, but exact location is unknown.

Macamasu - an extinct language the exact location of which is unknown.

- Macarú - once spoken in the village of Brejo dos Padres. A few survivors now speak only Portuguese.
- Mairajiqui - once spoken on the Bahia de Todos os Santos, state of Bahia.
- Moriquito - once spoken in Alagoas state on the lower course of the São Francisco River.
- Nacai - extinct language once spoken on the Aquitipi River, Bahia.
- Ocren - extinct language once spoken in Bahia on the São Francisco River near Salitre.
- Orí - extinct language from Bahia, once spoken between the Itapicurú and Vasa Barris Rivers.
- Pacarará - once spoken in the state of Pernambuco in the Serra Cacaréa and Serra Arapuá.
- Parapicó - once spoken in the Serra Comonati, Pernambuco.
- Peria or Poria - extinct language once spoken in the village of Rodelas, Bahia. A few survivors now speak only Portuguese.
- Pipipan - once spoken on the lower course of the Moxotó River, Pernambuco.
- Porcá - once spoken on Várgea Island in the São Francisco River, Pernambuco.
- Porú or Procáze - originally spoken in the Serra Nhumarana and Serra Cassuca, later on the Várgea and Nossa Senhora de O Islands in the São Francisco River. Now probably extinct.
- Quiambioá - once spoken in the Serra Negra, Pernambuco.
- Qurigmã - extinct language of the first inhabitants of São Salvador Bay, state of Bahia.
- Romarí or Omarí - originally spoken in the Serra de Pão de Açúcar, state of Pernambuco. Now there are a few survivors with an unknown language in the village of Propriá, Sergipe state.
- Sacracrinha or Sequaquirihen - once spoken in the state of Bahia near the mouth of the Salitre River in the São Francisco River.
- Tacarúba or Tacarua - once spoken on the island of Soroabé in the São Francisco River, state of Pernambuco.
- Tamaquéu - once spoken on the São Francisco River in the state of Pernambuco, at the confluence with the Salitre River.
- Tchili - unknown language once spoken in the city of Cimbres, Pernambuco.
- Teremembe or Tremembé or Taramembé - originally spoken by a primitive tribe on the coast between the mouth of the Monim River and the mouth of the Chorro River, state of Ceará.
- Tupijó - once spoken in the state of Bahia by the neighbors of the Maracá tribe.

Uruma - once spoken in the state of Sergipe on the São Francisco River.
Vouve - extinct language once spoken on the Piancó River, Pernambuco state.

Walêcoxô - unknown language from the city of Cimbres, Pernambuco.
Xibata - unknown language of a tribe in the state of Ceará. Exact location is unknown.

E. NORTHWESTERN DIVISION

39. **Múra**, stock.

Múra - language originally spoken on the Manicoré and Mataurá Rivers, later on the Paran  Mamor  and Tef  Rivers, on Lake Sarac  and in other parts of the state of Amazonas. [Balbi 1826, N  521; Hanke 1950b, 1952; Heinrichs 1964; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 20-21; Nimuendaj  1932a, pp. 93-106; Rodr guez Ferreira ms.]

Bohur  or Buxwaray - spoken on the Autaz River, state of Amazonas. [Nimuendaj  1925, pp. 160-165; Nimuendaj  in Nimuendaj  and Valle-Bentes 1923, pp. 218-220; Tastevin ms.h.]

Pirah  - spoken on the Mai  and Branco Rivers, Amazonas. [Gondim 1938, pp. 9-13; Nimuendaj  1925, pp. 165-166.]

Yah hi - spoken on the Branco River in the same region, Amazonas. [Nothing.]

40. **Matanaw **, isolated language.

Matanaw  or Mitandua or Moutoniway - originally spoken on the Castanha and Madeirinha Rivers, state of Amazonas, now probably extinct. [Nimuendaj  1925, pp. 166-171.]

41. **Erikbaktsa**, isolated language.

Erikbaktsa or Canoeiro - spoken on the Juruena River, state of Mato Grosso. [Christinat, 1963; Dornstauder ms.; Loukotka 1963, pp. 11-12; Saake 1962, p. 136.]

ENGLISH	MÚRA, STOCK			ISOLATED LANGUAGES	
	MÚRA	BOHURÁ	PIRAHÁ	MATANAWÍ	ERIKBAK TSA
head	a-pái	hana-pai	a-paixi	a-pazi	
tooth	ato-pái	haine-tué	atu-pay	a-rüzi	írata
ear	ku-pái	hane-apue	apu-pay	a-tahuzi	ka-spi
hand	upa	hane-uí	upai	ú-suzi	ka-shuisha
water	pé	ipé	pé	api	pih?ik
fire	foai	huai	wái	uá	ido:
stone	atí	atí	begé	ayá	harahairi
woman	yúehē	kairi	yuéhe	mapivā	matutsi
tapir	kabachí	kabatí	kauátei	awiyá	
maize	chihuha	tiho?ahai	chifuä	iwarí	uanátsi
one		huyi:	puehebi	yípa?ā	aistu:ba
two		mukui		watorona?ā	

42. Nambikwára, stock.

a. EASTERN DIALECTS.

Tagnaní - spoken on the Castanho or Roosevelt River, Mato Grosso. [Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 97-113; Roosevelt 1914; Roquette-Pinto 1917; Schuller 1921; Vellard 1939.]

Tamaindé - spoken on the Papagaio and Marquez de Sousa Rivers, state of Mato Grosso. [Schmidt 1929, 1947c.]

Nene: - spoken at the confluence of the Juína and Juruena Rivers, Mato Grosso. [Lévi-Strauss 1948a; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 91-94.]

Tarunde - spoken in the same region on the 12 de outubro River. [Garvin 1948; Lévi-Strauss 1948a, 1948b; C. Rondón (Silva Rondón) 1946-1955, vol. 1.]

b. CENTRAL DIALECTS.

Kokozú or Uaindze or Ualíxere - spoken on the left bank of the 12 de outubro River. [S. Albuquerque 1916, pp. 145-157; C. Rondón (Silva Rondón) 1910, pp. 52-53; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 97-113; Roquette-Pinto 1913, 1917, p. 219.]

Anunze or Soálesu - spoken between the Papagaio and Camararé Rivers, Mato Grosso. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d., g.; Horta Barbosa ms.; Roquette-Pinto 1917, pp. 221-223; C. Rondon (Silva Rondon) ms.b.; Souza 1920.]

Elotasu or Waiklitisi - spoken on the Utiariti River, state of Mato Grosso. [Boglar 1960, pp. 90-117; Oberg 1953; Riou 1942.]

Kongore: - spoken on the Burití River, Mato Grosso. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.]

Navaite - spoken on the Dúvida River, Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Taduté - spoken by the neighbors of the Navaite tribe on the Dúvida River. [Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 97-113.]

c. WESTERN DIALECTS.

Tauté or Tawite - spoken on the Camararé River, state of Mato Grosso. [S. Albuquerque 1916; C. Rondón (Silva Rondón) 1910; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 97-113; Roquette-Pinto 1913, 1917.]

Uaintasú or Waintazú - spoken in Mato Grosso on the right bank of the Pimenta Bueno River. [Nothing.]

Mamaindé - spoken on the Cabixí River, state of Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Uamandiri - spoken between the Cabixí and Corumbiara Rivers. [Nothing.]

Tauandé - spoken on the São Francisco Bueno River, Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Malonde: - spoken in the same region but exact location unknown. [Nothing.]

Unetunde: - spoken on the upper course of the Dúvida River. [Nothing.]

Tapóya - language of the same region, exact location unknown. [Nothing.]

d. NORTHERN DIALECTS.

Sabané - spoken on the Ananáz and Juruena Mirim Rivers, state of Mato Grosso. [Lévi-Strauss 1948b, p. 115 and passim; Vellard 1939, ms.a.]

Jaiá - spoken on the Ananáz River. [Nothing.]

Laconde: - spoken on the right bank of the Castanho or Roosevelt River. [Nothing.]

43. **Iranshe**, isolated language.

Iranshe or Münkü - spoken on the right bank of the Cravari River, state of Mato Grosso. [Loukotka 1963, pp. 11-12; J. Moura 1957, pp. 163-174.]

NAMBIKWÁRA, STOCK

ENGLISH	EASTERN LANGUAGES				CENTRAL LANGUAGE KOKOZÚ
	TAGNANÍ	TAMAINDÉ	NENE	TARUNDÉ	
head	ga-nakitú	nuhi-naite	nu-naite		toa-nekisú
tongue	uai-hendé	noio-hidnde	nuiú-endé	nui-edende	toái-herú
hand	ua-hité	nuhi:-hīte	nuna-noré		toái-ikisú
water	narutundú	nahirinde	narundé	náru	unsazú
sun	chondí	nahnde	naneré		uterikisú
bow	huté	hute	aindé		hukisú
woman	temore:	ndenore	tenoré	denō	dosú
parrot			aundaré	aúndere	áhlu
maize	giaté	kaiate	kiakinindé	kiáteninde	kayátsu
white	dé?ende	hanidzare		hani?na	ahéndesu
one	etegenō	ganagidzyare	banuré	kanákero	kenáge
two	dehaunō	bandyere	lauré	ba?ádo	searu

NAMBIKWÁRA, STOCK

ENGLISH	CENTRAL LANGUAGES		WESTERN LANGUAGE	NORTHERN SABANÉ	ISOLATED LANGUAGE IRANSHE
	ANUNZE	ELOTASU	TAUITÉ		
head	ua-negetü	dwa-hani:kin			pemã
tongue	uai-lehrú	año-heru	tayú-hendü		akirente
hand	uai-kizé	dwa-hikisu	toái-kize:	depibá	mimãchxi
water	uarazé	iñausu	ari		mana:
sun	ikidazé	udi?enikisu	utianeze:	yóta	ilehe:
bow	ukizé	úkisu	arankize:		
woman	dusé		aki:na?ñazé		ekipu
parrot	kakaitezé	āhru	an?anzí		
maize		kayátsu	guyakize:		kuratu
white	kuidisú	han	e:se:nanze:	pâte	nakatá
one		knakná		améro	yamachí
two		ha:ro		baléne	numá

44. **Yabutí**, stock.

Yabutí or Quipiu - spoken at the sources of the Branco River, territory of Rondônia. [Loukotka 1963, p. 50; E. H. Snethlage 1937, p. 157, only a word, ms.]

Aricapú - on the Branco River south of the Tuparí tribe. [Loukotka 1963, p. 50; E. H. Snethlage 1937, p. 163, only a word, ms.]

Mashubi - spoken by a small tribe on the Mequéns River, Rondônia, now perhaps extinct. [Fawcett ms.a.; Loukotka 1963, p. 50; Rivet 1953.]

YABUTÍ, STOCK

ENGLISH	YABUTÍ	ARICAPÚ	MASHUBI
tooth	hi-dö	shi-shakriá	maishambishi
ear	hi-nĩpĩ	chi-nipoaró	chi-nipuré
hand	hi-nikú	chi-nuhu	chi-nikaimu
water	bzirú	bi	yú
fire	pichä	pikö	piku
sun	töhö	töhä	tadzyó
house	híkö	arikó	erikoná
woman	páko	pakohä	chininika
tapir	huá	nowö	chimoré
maize	tsitsi	chichi	kokoví
one	nichi	owá	
two	yämbo	krokro	
three		kamekü	

2.

LANGUAGES OF
TROPICAL FOREST TRIBES

A. NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

45. **Tupi**, stock.

a. LANGUAGES OF THE TUPI GROUP.

Tupi or Abañeénga - language spoken in the days of the Conquest on the Brazilian coast and in the interior from 30° latitude to the mouth of the Amazon River. [For a complete bibliography of the old sources see Ayrosa (Silva Ayrosa), Plínio: Apontamentos para a bibliografia da língua Tupi-Guaraní, ELTG, vol. 4, 1943. Principal and new sources: Adam 1896; Anchieta 1595, 1948; Anonymous 1934, 1952; Anonymous London g.; Anonymous Rio de Janeiro a.; Araujo 1618; Arronches 1937; Ayrosa (Silva Ayrosa) 1933, 1937, 1950, 1951; L. Barbosa (Lemos Barbosa) 1951; Beaurepaire Rohan 1889; Bettendorf 1800; Cavalcanti 1883; Corrêa de Faria 1858; Drumond 1944, 1952-1953; Eckart 1890; Edelweiss 1947, 1958; Ferreira França 1859; Figueira 1681; Goeje 1935; Kowyama 1951; Luccock 1880-1881; Marietti 1870, p. 260; Michaele 1951; Dobrizhoffer in Murr 1778, pp. 96-106; Un Padre de la Compañía de Jesús 1955; Passos 1876; Paula Martins 1945; Platzmann 1901; Ramusio 1565; A. Rodrigues 1944-1945, 1948, 1953, 1955; Saint-Hilaire 1830-1851, pt. 3, p. 260; Valle Cabral 1880.]

Dialects:

Tamoyo - once spoken from the Cabo de São Tomé to Angra dos Reis, state of Rio de Janeiro. [Nothing.]

Ararape - once spoken on the Paraíba River in the state of Rio de Janeiro. [Nothing.]

Temimino - once spoken on the coast of the state of Espírito Santo. [Nothing.]

Tupiniquin or Margaya - once spoken on the coast from Espírito Santo as far as Camamu, state of Bahia.

Tupinamba - formerly spoken on the coast from Camamu as far as the mouth of the São Francisco River, later on the coast in the state of Maranhão. [Evreux 1864, pp. 272-277, 1929, pp. 285-289; Léry 1599, pp. 389-421.]

Tupina - once spoken in the interior of the state of Bahia. [Nothing.]

Caeté or Caité - once spoken on the coast from the mouth of the São Francisco River to the mouth of the Paraíba River. [Nothing.]

Amoipira or Anaupirá - once spoken in the interior of the state of Bahia, from Cabrobó to the mouth of the Grande River. [Nothing.]

Abaeté - once spoken in Bahia on the Abaeté River. [Nothing.]

Maromomi - dialect spoken at the ancient mission of São Bernabé, state of Rio de Janeiro. [Nothing.]

Potiguara or Petigaré - dialect once spoken on the coast from the mouth of the Paraíba River to the mouth of the Parnaíba River, now spoken by a few families in the Baía do Traição, state of Paraíba. [Laet 1643, pp. 182-185; C. E. Oliveira ms.]

Viatan - once spoken in the interior of the states of Pernambuco, but the exact location not recorded. [Nothing.]

Tobajara or Miarigois - once spoken in the interior of the state of Ceará on the Camocim River. [Nothing.]

Cahicahi or Caicaze or Caicai - once spoken on the lower course of the Itapecurú River, state of Maranhão. [Nothing.]

Jaguaribára - once spoken at the mouth of the Jaguaribare, state of Ceará. [Nothing.]

Tupinambarana - once spoken on the island of the same name on the Amazon River. [Nothing.]

Nhengahiba or Ingahiva - once spoken in the southern part of Marajó Island, Pará. [Nothing.]

Nheéngatu or Niangatú or Lingoa geral - a language spoken by the mixed population on both banks of the Amazon River and in the past century used in intertribal and commercial relations. [Complete bibliography in Ayrosa (Silva Ayrosa), Plínio: Apontamentos para a bibliografia da língua Tupí-Guaraní, ELTG, vol. 4, 1943. Principal sources: Adam 1896; Anonymous Lisbon; Barbosa Rodrigues 1890, 1892, 1894a, 1894b; Branco 1935; Costa 1909; Cunha 1927; Gonçalves Dias 1854; Machado d'Oliveira 1936; J. C. Magalhães (Couto de Magalhães) 1876; V. Miranda 1944; Nogueira (Fonseca) 1887; Parissier 1903; Prazeres ms.; S(eixas) 1853; João J. da Silva Guimarães 1851, 1854; Stradelli 1929; Studart 1926; Sympson 1877; Tassevin 1910, 1923a, 1923b; Tavera-Acosta 1907.]

b. LANGUAGES OF THE GUARANI GROUP.

Guaraní or Karani or Abañéem - principal language of the interior of Paraguay and Corrientes province, Argentina. [Excellent bibliography in Ayrosa (Silva Ayrosa), *loc. cit.* Principal sources: Abregú Virreira 1942; M. Albuquerque (Tenorio d'Albuquerque) 1929; Almeida Nogueira 1879; Anonymous 1891a, 1895, 1952; Anonymous Buenos Aires a.; Aragona ms.; G. Astete 1953; Bandini 1892, 1956; Bassilan (Mallat de Bassilan) 1892; J. Bernal 1800; Bianchetti 1944; Bonpland ms.; Bottignoli n.d., 1926; R. Caballero 1911; Cabral 1901; Cesimbra (Cesimbra Jacques) 1904; Cornelsen 1937; Demersay 1859; Domínguez 1912; Edelweiss 1947; A. Espinosa (Vázquez de Espinosa) 1948; F. M. 1907; Gatti et al. 1947; Gavet and Boucher 1830; Gez 1915; Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, pp. 371-375; Gonçalves da Cruz 1897; A. González 1952; Graty (Marbais du Graty) 1862, pp. 186-212; Guasch 1944, 1948a, 1948b, 1952; J. Gutiérrez 1871; Jover Peralta and Osuna 1950; Klug 1937; Kreutz ms.; Legal ms.; Marietti 1870, pp. 261-262; T. A. Martínez 1916; Monreale

1925; Montoya (Ruiz de Montoya) 1639, 1876; Muniagurria 1947, 1948; Obelar 1910; Ortiz Mayans 1932, 1949; Osuna 1924a, 1924b, 1925; M. Pereyra 1951; Pomeij and Altamirando 1956; Ripalda and Martínez 1954; A. Rodrigues 1944-1945; Saguier 1946, 1948, 1950; M. A. Sampaio 1956; Sandoval de Estigarribia 1950; Schiaffino 1956; Schuster 1929, pp. 368-370; Solari 1928; Storni 1950; Tovar 1949, 1950; Uldall 1954; Velázquez 1642; Vera 1903; Yapuguai 1724; Zervino and Sotelo 1944.]

Principal Dialects:

Chandri or Yarri - once spoken on the Martín Gracia Island and in the Martín Chico region, Argentina, and on the coast near San Lázaro, Paraguay. [Nothing.]

Topare - once spoken near San Gabriel, Uruguay. [Nothing.]

Cariú or Carijó - once spoken in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, from Pôrto Alegre to Antonina, state of Paraná and in the Serra do Mar.

Arachane or Arechane - once spoken around the Lagoa dos Patos, Rio Grande do Sul. [Nothing.]

Itatin - originally spoken south of the Apa River, Paraguay, now by a few families on the Brilhante River, state of Mato Grosso, Brazil. [Nothing.]

Bituruna - once spoken on the São Antonio, Peixe and Chopim Rivers in the state of Paraná, Brazil. [Nothing.]

Tape - extinct dialect from the Serra Geral, state of Rio Grande do Sul. [Nothing.]

Apapocúva - originally spoken on the Dourados and Anambaí Rivers, state of Mato Grosso, later on the Itaparé River, state of São Paulo, now extinct. [Nimuendajú 1914a, texts and phrases.]

Taňyguá - originally spoken on the Dourados River, Mato Grosso, later on the Aguapeí River, state of São Paulo, now extinct. [Nothing.]

Oguaíva - originally spoken in Mato Grosso, later on the Paranapamena River, state of São Paulo. [Nothing.]

Kainguá or Painguá or Montese - language affined to Guaraní, spoken on the Jejui River, Paraguay, and on the Aracaí and Igatimí Rivers, state of Paraná. [Antonina 1856; Borba 1882, pp. 28-32, 1904, 1908, pp. 73-76; Demersay 1854; Schuster 1929, pp. 292-293; Vogt 1904.]

Principal Dialects:

Baticola - once spoken in the Serra Anambaí, state of Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Paiguasú - spoken on the Curupaiña River, Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Avahuguai - spoken on the Dourados River, Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Yvytyiguá - spoken in the Serra do Diabo, Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Apiteré - spoken between the São Joaquin and Anambaí Rivers, Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Tembecua - spoken by the neighbors of the Ivitiigúa (Yvytyiguá) tribe. [Hanke 1960b.]

Chiripá - spoken on the Acaray River, Paraguay, and at the mouth of the Iguasú River, Argentina. [Müller 1934-1935, texts and phrases.]

Mbyhá or Jeguaká Tenondé or Bwihá or Caiua or Cahyguá - spoken on the Monday River, Paraguay. [Belaieff 1936; Boggiani ms.; Cadogan 1946, 1948, 1949, 1959; Boggiani in Loukotka 1949a, pp. 70-72; Müller 1934-1935; Vellard and Osuna 1934.]

Canoiero or Aba or Tiäbezä - spoken on both banks of the Tocantins River, in the central part of Bananal Island and at the mouth of the Crixás and Peixe Rivers, state of Goiás. [J. C. Magalhães (Couto de Magalhães) 1902, p. 119; Rivet 1924c.]

c. GUARANIZED LANGUAGES OF THE PRIMITIVE TRIBES.

Shetá or Aré or Yvaparé - once spoken in the interior of the state of Paraná on the Ivaí River, now extinct. [Borba 1904, p. 57; Fric in Loukotka 1929, pp. 380-394, 1963, pp. 39-40; Nimuendajú 1946, p. 94, ms.g.]

Tribe with unknown name - in the Serra dos Dourados,

state of Paraná. [Loukotka 1960, pp. 353-367, 1962, pp. 45-56, 1963, pp. 39-40; Loureiro Fernandes 1958, pp. 42-44.]

Guayaquí or Acé - spoken by a very primitive tribe in the Cordillera de Villa Rica, Paraguay. [Bertoni 1924, pp. 108-109; Cadogan 1960; La Hitte and ten Kate 1897; Mayntzhusen 1919-1920; Susnik 1960, 1962b; Vellard 1934 passim, 1935, pp. 198-235; Vogt 1903.]

Notobotocudo or Pihtadyouai - language of an extinct tribe that lived at the sources of the Uruguai and Iguasú Rivers, state of Santa Catarina. [Ihering 1895.]

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	TUPI	TUPI GROUP		
		TUPINAMBA	POTIGUÁRA	ÑEÉNGATU
head	a-kang	a-kán	a-kanga	a-kanga
tooth	táña	ráña	tañha	taña
ear	nambi	nambü	nambi	namü
hand	pó	pó	in-bó	pó
water	ü	ü	üü	üüg
fire	tatá	tatá	tata:	tatá
stone	itá	itá	ita:	itá
woman	kuñá	kuñá	kuña	kuñan
tapir	tapüíra	tapirusu		tapira
maize	abai	auvati		auati
one	peteí	angepé	oyepe	yepé
two	mokoí	mokoin	mokoy	mokoin
three	mbohapüi	musaput	mosapür	musapeire

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	GUARANÍ	GUARANÍ GROUP				CANOEIROS
		APAPOKÚVA	CHIRIPÁ	CAINGUÁ	MBYHÁ	
head	ākan		rakā	aká	che-ahká	eaushmā
tooth	apen-kun			kú	che-rain	
ear	nambi		nambi	nambi	chen-nambüh	
hand	pó	pó		pó	cheh-pó	de-pó
water	ü	ü	ü	ü	ü	üg
fire	tatá	tatá	tata	tatá	tatá	
stone	itá			itá	itá	itá
woman	kuñá	kuña		koñá	kuña	uainvi
tapir	tapií		mborevi	mborevi	tapií	
maize	avati		avati	avachi	avachi	avashi
one	peteí	aépi	aépi	petein	peteí	
two	mokói	mokōi		mókoin	mokoi	
three	mbhápira	moapi		mbohapi	mboapü	

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	SHETÁ	GUARANIZED LANGUAGES	
		S. DOURADOS	GUAYAQUÍ
head	sh-aka	ñ-āka	ni-aka
tooth	tienai	nénai	ā
ear	che-nambi	ela:me	nambi
hand	che-pó	e:-po	i-pá
water	ü	ho:ñe	ü
fire	tatá	agel'á	dadá
stone	itá	i:tá	itá
woman	kuñá	ko:ña	kuña
tapir	tapi	tela:goi	mberevi
maize	avachi	nutya	waté
one	matinkam	ua:i	eteyā
two	mokoi	mo:gai	meno
three	ñiiru	mágatei	tanā

d. LANGUAGES OF THE KAMAYURÁ GROUP.

Kamayurá or Camayura - spoken by a small tribe on the Ferro River in the Xingú basin, state of Mato Grosso. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; J. C. Carvalho (Mello Carvalho) 1951; Carvalho, Lima, and Galvão 1949, pp. 27-29; Schmidt 1905, pp. 446-447; Steinen 1894, pp. 537-540.]

Awití or Auetö or Aweti - spoken in the same region on the Culiseú River, Mato Grosso. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; J. C. Carvalho (Mello Carvalho) 1951; Schmidt 1905, pp. 441-445; Steinen 1894, pp. 535-537; V. Vasconcellos ms.]

Arawiné - little known language from the 7 de setembro River, state of Mato Grosso. [Meyer in Krause 1936, p. 43.]

e. LANGUAGES OF THE TAPIRAPÉ GROUP.

Tapirapé - spoken on the Tapirapé and Naja Rivers, Mato Grosso. [Baldus ms.; Kissenberth 1916, pp. 52-64; Krause 1911, pp. 405-406; Propheta 1926.]

Ampanéá - extinct language once spoken at the sources of the Tapirapé River, state of Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	KAMAYURÁ	KAMAYURÁ GROUP		TAPIRAPÉ GROUP TAPIRAPÉ
		AWITÍ	ARAWINÉ	
head	ye-akang	apot		dzyane-akánga
tooth	ye-nai	inte-ngu		dzyane-roi
ear	ye-nami	inte-yambe	ne-nami	dzyane-inamí
hand	ye-po	i-po	ye-po	dzyane-pó
water	ü	ü		ü
fire	tata	tara		tatá
stone	ita	ita		itá
woman	kuña	kuñá		kudzá
tapir	tapiít	tapií		tapiíra
maize	avatsi	avachi		awachí
one	yepete	mayepete		anchepé
two	mokoi	monkói		mukúi
three	moapit	munitaruka		māpít

f. NORTHERN GROUP.

Tenetehara - language with two dialects:

Guajajára - originally spoken at the sources of the Itapecurú and Mearim Rivers, now on the Grajaú and Pindaré Rivers, state of Maranhão. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro j.; Ehrenreich 1895b, pp. 163-168; Falcão ms.; Froes de Abreu 1931, pp. 157-163; Nimuendajú ms.e.; Roberts and Symes 1936.]

Tembé - originally spoken on the upper course of the Pindaré River, now on the Capim and Acará Pequeno Rivers, state of Maranhão. [Boudin ms.b.; Hurley 1931; Nimuendajú 1914b, ms.d.; Rice 1934; Baptista in E. H. Snethlage 1932; Tastevin ms.bb.]

- Guajá or Guaxara or Wazaizara or Ayaya - spoken between the Capim River and the lower course of the Gurupá River, Maranhão. [Nimuendajú ms.l.]
- Manajé or Ararandeuára - spoken at the sources of the Bujarú River and on the Mojú and Ararandéua Rivers, state of Maranhão. [Lange 1914, pp. 445-456; Nimuendajú 1914b; Tastevin ms.bb.]
- Manaxo or Amanaye - extinct language once spoken on the lower course of the Mearim River near São Bento, Maranhão. [Nothing.]
- Turiwára or Turiguara - spoken originally on the Turi River, now on the Acará Grande River. [Meerwarth 1904; Nimuendajú 1914b, ms.h.]
- Kaapor or Urubú or Gavião - spoken by the tribe of beautiful feather workers who lived on the Gurupi, Guama and Tuiassú Rivers, Maranhão. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro e.; Hurley 1932c; Kozák ms.a.; R. López 1934, pp. 167-170; Rice 1930, pp. 314-315; Walter 1937a.]
- Pocheti - once spoken on the Araguaia and Mojú Rivers. [Nothing.]

g. LANGUAGES OF THE PARÁ GROUP.

- Camboca - extinct language once spoken between the mouths of the Tocantins and Jacundá Rivers. [Nothing.]
- Apehou - once spoken at the mouth of the Xingú River. [Nothing.]
- Aratú - once spoken at the mouth of the Curuá River. [Nothing.]
- Mapua - once spoken on the Marajó Island on the Mapuá River. [Nothing.]
- Anajá - once spoken on the island of Marajó on the Anajá River. [Nothing.]
- Camarapim - once spoken at the mouth of the Pacajá River. [Nothing.]
- Uanapú - once spoken on the Anapú River. [Nothing.]
- Coaní - once spoken at the mouth of the Xingú River. [Nothing.]

- Mamayaná - once spoken to the south of the mouth of the Anapú River. [Nothing.]
- Pacajá - once spoken between the Pacajá and Anapú Rivers. [Villa Real 1848, p. 432, only patronyms.]
- Jacunda - once spoken on the Jacunda River. [Villa Real 1848, p. 432, only two words.]
- Parakanã - spoken between the Tocantins and Pacajá Rivers by an almost unknown tribe. [Nimuendajú ms.l.]
- Anambé - once spoken on the left bank of the Tocantins River near Rebojo de Guariba, now extinct. [Ehrenreich 1895b, pp. 163-168.]
- Caranbú - spoken by the unknown neighbors of the Anambé tribe. [Nothing.]
- Tapirauha or Cupelobo or Kupē-rob or Jandiaí - spoken by only a few individuals on the Igarapé do Bacurí and west of the Cachoeira de Itaboca. [Nimuendajú ms.l.]
- Anta - once spoken by the neighbors of the preceding tribe. [Nothing.]
- Tacayuna - once spoken on the Tacaiuna River. [Nothing.]
- Asurini - spoken by the totally unknown tribe that lived between the upper course of the Xingú River and the Fresno and Pacajá Rivers. [Nothing.]
- Mudzyetire - a Cayapó name for an unknown Tupi tribe that lived on the Igarapé Sororosinho. [Nothing.]
- Tacuñapé or Eidum or Péua - extinct language once spoken on the Iririru and Novo Rivers. [Nimuendajú 1932b, p. 547, only a few words.]
- Tacumandícai or Caras Pretas - language of a very little known tribe that lived on the lower course of the Xingú River. [Nimuendajú ms.l.]
- Jauari - extinct language once spoken on the Vermelho and Araguaia Rivers. [Nothing.]
- Zapucaya - once spoken between the Amazon and Paraná do Uraria Rivers. [Nothing.]
- Tapajó - once spoken at the mouth of the Tapajós River. [Nothing.] Cf. Amazonas Group.
- Auacachi - once spoken at the mouth of the Auacachi River. [Nothing.]
- Papateruana - once spoken in a part of Tupinambarana Island on the Amazon River. [Nothing.]

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	GUAJAJÁRA	NORTHERN GROUP				PARÁ GROUP	
		TEMBÉ	MANAJÉ	TURIWÁRA	KAAPOR	ANAMBÉ	TAKUÑAPÉ
head	akā	he-akā	he-akü	ne-akánga	ne-kang	a-kánga	
tooth	e-rai	he-rái	he-rī	ne-ráĩ	ne-roi	se-raña	
ear	sane-inamú	he-nami	he-namí	ne-nami	nambi	hã-nambi	
hand	sane-pó	he-pó	he-pó	ne-pó	n-pó	pó	
water	ü	ü	ü	üa	üg	ü	
fire	tatá	tatá	tatá	tatá	tata	tata	tatá
stone	itá	itá	itá	itá	itá	ita	ika
woman	kuñā	kuzá	kuyi	kuñá	kuza	kuña	kuñá
tapir	tapiíra	tapihir	tapihi	tapiíra	tapira	tapiri	tapií
maize	awachí	awachi	awachí	awachi		awat	
one	metéi	petei	chipei	petei	petei	yanäpo	
two	mukúi	mokui	mokú	mokoi	mukoin	mukuē	
three	nairúi	moāpi	moapi	moapiri	oapíre	muhati	

h. LANGUAGES OF THE GUIANA GROUP.

Oyampi or Wayapí or Guayapi - originally spoken on the lower course of the Xingú River, later on the Oiapoque River in the territory of Amapá, in French Guiana, now on the Maroni River. [Adam 1892b; Aguiar 1942, pp. 343-348; Anonymous Pará a.; Bauve and Ferré 1833-1834, p. 107; H. Coudreau 1892, pp. 76-129; P. Moura 1932; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 115-116.]

Tamacom - extinct language once spoken on the middle course of the Jarí River and at the sources of the Maracá River, Pará. [Nothing.]

Cusari or Coussani - once spoken on the upper course of the Araguari River, territory of Amapá. [Nothing.]

Paikipiranga or Parixi - spoken at the sources of the Maracá River, Pará. [Farabee ms.; Mordini ms.]

Calayua - once spoken at the sources of the Inipucú River, Pará. [Nothing.]

Apama - spoken by a few individuals on the Maecurú River, Pará. [Nothing.]

Emerillon or Teko or Emereñon or Marêyo - spoken by only a few families on the Approuague, Camopi, Inini, Coureni and Araoua Rivers, French Guiana. [H. Coudreau 1892, pp. 130-144; E. Fernandes ms.; Perret 1933, pp. 86-94.]

Caripuna or Calipurn - language spoken on the Curipi River, Pará, by the mixed population of diverse origin. [Nothing.]

i. LANGUAGES OF THE SOUTHERN GROUP.

Apiacá - originally spoken between the Arinos and Jurue-na Rivers, now on the São Manoel and Ronuro Rivers, and on the upper course of the Tapajós River, Mato Grosso. [Campos 1936, pp. 182-189; Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, p. 272; H. Coudreau 1897c, pp. 255-256; Hoehne 1915; Katzer 1901, p. 41; Schmidt in Koch-Grünberg 1902a, pp. 350-379; Hoehne in C. M. Rondón (Silva Rondón) 1915, pp. 175-177; Savage-Landor (Landor) 1913, vol. 2, pp. 486-496; José da Silva Guimarães 1844, p. 313.]

Tapañuna - language of a very little known tribe that lived between the Tapanhuna and Peixe Rivers, state of Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Timaóna - language of an unknown tribe from the Peixe River. [Nothing.]

Raipé-Sisi or Aipé-Chichi - once spoken between the Arinos and São Manoel Rivers. [Nothing.]

Makirí - spoken at the mouth of the São Manoel River. [Kruse ms.; Loukotka 1963, p. 41; Lyra ms.]

Pariuaia - spoken at the sources of the Barati River. [Nothing.]

Kayabí or Parua - spoken on the lower course of the Verde River and on the Paranatina River. [Schmidt 1929, p. 95, 1942a, pp. 31-34.]

Kawahyb or Cabahyba or Kawahíwa - originally spoken in the tropical forests west of the upper course of the Tocantins River, later on the Gi-Paraná and Marmelos Rivers, Pará. [Dengler 1927, p. 123; Lévi-Strauss 1958; Nimuendajú 1924, pp. 267-274.]

Dialects:

Parintintin or Nakazetí or Itoehebe - spoken between the Madeira and Maicí River, Pará. [Cherubim 1921, p. 39; Gondim 1925, pp. 58-65, 1938, pp. 59-67; Hanke 1953; Hugo 1959, vol. 2,

pp. 355-396; Mense in Kruse et al. 1933-1937; Lins 1925, p. 82; Nimuendajú 1924, pp. 262-265.]

Wiraféd or Tupi do rio Machado - spoken on the Machado River. [Koch-Grünberg 1932; Nimuendajú 1924, pp. 275-276, 1955a, pp. 175-176, ms.b.; Nimuendajú and Valle-Bentes 1923, p. 222.]

Pauaté - once spoken at the sources of the Zinho River. [Nothing.]

Paranawát - spoken at the mouth of the Muqui River. [Nothing.]

Mialat - spoken on the middle course of the Machado River. [Nothing.]

Takwatíp or Tacuatepe - spoken at the confluence of the Gi-Paraná and Pimenta Bueno Rivers. [Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 75-88.]

Tukumaféd - spoken on the middle course of the Machado River. [Nothing.]

Ipoteuate - spoken on the Gi-Paraná River. [Nothing.]

Apairandé - spoken between the Gi-Paraná and Maiçi Rivers. [Nothing.]

Jabotiféd - spoken on a tributary of the Machado River, east of the Ipoteuate tribe. [Nothing.]

Dawahib or Bocas Pretas - spoken on the Anarí River, Rondônia. [Hanke 1953; Horta Barbosa 1922; Loukotka 1963, p. 42.]

Jaguarúb - spoken south of the Paranawát tribe. [Nothing.]

Hamno - spoken in the same region as Jaguarúb. [Nothing.]

Sanenäre - spoken in the same region but exact location uncertain. [Nothing.]

Majubim - spoken at the confluence of the Pimenta Bueno and Gi-Paraná Rivers. [Nothing.]

Catuquinarú - language of a tupinized Katukina tribe, spoken on the Embira River, Amazonas. [Bach in Church 1898, p. 64.]

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	GUIANA LANGUAGES		CENTRAL GROUP I.			
	OYAMPI	EMERILLON	APIAKÁ	MAKIRÍ	KAYABÍ	KAWAHYB
head	ea-kang	é-ankang	ai-kana	ai-akáng		ae-akáng
tooth	e-ráñ	é-rai	ai-raña	ái-ráing		ae-rái
ear	i-nami	é-námi	ai-nembia	ái-namí		ae-namí
nand	né-po	é-po	ai-poa	ái-pó	parmió	ae-po
water	he:	ih	ih	ih	auü	ü
fire	tata	tata	tatar	tatá	tatá	tatá
stone	ita		ita			
woman	nimene	waimid	koñá	kuñá	kuñá	kuñá
tapiir	tapiira		tapüra	tapiit		tapiit
maize	abati	auasi	auasi	avati	uachi	abachi
one	pesi	mozepé	mayupé	aipité	oyepa	oyepé
two	mukugue	mokoñe	mokõñ	mokoíng	mokoi	mokõi
three	mapur	ma?apuit	boapui	moapét		irumaé

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	CENTRAL GROUP II.				
	PARINTINTIN	WIRAFÉD	TAKWATÍP	DAWAHIB	CATUQUINARÚ
head	ae-akáng	ai-akán	ai-kánga	ay-akan	taka-sú
tooth	ae-rai	ai-rai	ai-rain	ay-rāi	saña
ear	ae-nambí	ai-namí	ai-nami	ay-nambí	
hand	ae-po	ai-po	ai-pó	ay-pōāpká	punü
water	iü	üü	üa	üü	uhehü
fire	tatá	tatá	tatá	tatá	
stone	itakí	itá		itá	
woman	kuñá	kuñá	kuñá	kunya	
tapiir	tapiíd	tapiit	tapi	tapiíra	
maize	avaté	abasí	abatí		
one	eyepé	ayipe	ayepe:i		
two	mokoĩ	mokoi	moko:in		
three					

j. LANGUAGES OF THE AMAZONAS GROUP.

Omagua or Campeua or Carari - originally spoken along the Amazon River between the mouth of the Juruá River and the mouth of the Napo River, now in

only a few villages. [Giliĵ 1780-1784, vol. 3, pp. 371-375; Guillaume 1888, pp. 55-59; Hervás y Panduro 1800-1805, vol. 1, p. 148; Marcoy (Saint-Cricq) 1869, p. 98; Marietti 1870, pp. 16-17; Orton 1874, p. 473; Rivet 1910a; Tastevin ms.aa.; Tessmann 1930, pp. 65-66.]

Yurimagua or Yoriman - once spoken along the Amazon River from the mouth of the Jutái River to the mouth of the Purus River, now spoken by only a few of the mixed population in the city of Yurimaguas, Peru. [Nothing.]

Aizuaire - once spoken from the mouth of the Juruá River to the mouth of the Japura River. [Nothing.]

Ibanoma or Bonama - spoken on the right bank of the Amazon River from the mouth of the Purus River to the mouth of the Juruá River; now totally extinct. [Nothing.]

Tapajó - once spoken at the mouth of the Tapajós River. [Nothing.] Cf. Pará Group.

Awakachi - once spoken at the mouth of the Auacachi River. [Nothing.]

Papateruana - once spoken in a part of the Tupinambarana Island on the Amazon River. [Nothing.]

Paguana - once spoken along the Amazon River from the mouth of the Cafua River to the mouth of the Tefé River. [Nothing.]

Cocama - language spoken on a great lagoon on the left bank of the Ucayali River and near the city of Nauta, Peru. [Batet ms.; Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 293-294; Espinosa Pérez 1935; Guillaume 1888, pp. 55-59; Kruse 1938; Marcoy (Saint-Cricq) 1869, p. 92; Nimuendajú ms.c.; Orton 1874, p. 473; Rivet 1910a; Tastevin ms.y., ms.z.; Tessmann 1930, p. 82, Wille (Faust Wille) 1959.]

Cocamilla - spoken on the lower course of the Huallaga River, Peru. [Tessmann 1930, p. 82.]

Yeté - once spoken on the Tiputini River, Loreto province, Peru. [Nothing.]

Jibitaona - once spoken near the city of Santiago de las Montañas, Peru. [Nothing.]

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	AMAZONAS GROUP		
	OMAGUA	COCAMA	COCAMILLA
head	yakó	yakö	yákö
tooth	sáy	dzái	tsái
ear	námi	námi	námi
hand	póa	púwa	púa
water	úni	úni	úni
fire	táta	táta	dzata
stone	itáke	itáki	idzáki
woman	uainú	wáina	wáina
tapir	tapíra	tapíra	tapíra
maize	awáti	abati	awáchi
one	wépi	wípi	uípi
two	mokwéshe	mokoíka	mokuíka
three	mosapröke	motsapwöka	motsapölika

k. LANGUAGES OF THE CHIRIGUANO GROUP.

Chiriguano or Camba - spoken in the Bolivian Andes in the Serranía de Aguarugüe and in the western part of the Bolivian Chaco, in Sara province and on the upper course of the Bermejo River. Now only in the Carandaiti Valley and around Tarabuco. [Anonymous London a.; Cardús 1886, pp. 309-310; Corrado 1871, 1896; Fontana 1881, p. 173; Giannecchini 1896; Nino 1917; Romano and Cattunar 1916; Sanabria Fernández 1951; Schmidt 1938, pp. 92-110; Viudez ms.]

Guarayo - spoken at the sources of the Blanco River and on the San Miguel River, now in the missions of Yotáu, San Pablo and Yaguarú, province of Santa Cruz, Bolivia. [Anonymous (Privaser) 1903a; Cardús 1883; Hoeller 1932a, 1932b; E. Nordenskiöld ms.a.; Pauly 1928, pp. 189-190; Pesciotti 1889; Pierini 1908, pp. 876-877; Recalde 1940; Sanabria-Fernández 1951; Schmidt 1936a.]

Pauserna or Moperecoa or Warádu-nëe - originally spoken on the Paragua and Tarbo Rivers, Bolivia, now by only a few individuals on the Verde River, a tributary of the Guaporé River, Mato Grosso. [Fawcett ms.b.; Fitz-Gibbon ms.; J. S. Fonseca 1880-1881, vol. 2, pp. 169-171; Horn ms.]

Tapieté or Kurukwá or Yanaygua or Parapiti - spoken on

the upper course of the Pilcomayo River and on the Parapetí River, Paraguayan Chaco. [Palavecino 1930; Schmidt 1937b, pp. 56-67.]

Izozo or Chané - spoken on the Itiyuro River in the Campo y Durán and on the Parepetí River, Chaco. [E. Nordenskiöld ms.k.; Schmidt 1938.]

Siriono or Chori - language of a very primitive tribe in central Bolivia, especially in the tropical forests on the Ichillo and Grande Rivers, between the Blanco and Yapacuní Rivers, between the Ivari and Quimore Rivers, between the upper course of the Ivari and Grande Rivers, between the Piray and Itonama Rivers and between the Beni and Mamoré Rivers. [Anonymous 1943; Giertler 1953; Lunardi 1938, pp. 204-212; E. Nordenskiöld 1911b, 1915, p. 418; Pauly 1928, p. 193; Rydén 1941; Schermair 1949, 1950, 1958, 1962, 1963.]

Dialects:

Tirinié - spoken on the Mamoré River. [Wegner ms.]

Ñeozé - spoken on the Grande and Mamoré Rivers. [Wegner ms.]

Yandé - spoken on the Mamoré River. [Nothing.]

Jora - once spoken around the Laguna Jorá near the city of Baures. [Hanke 1959, pp. 150-154; Loukotka 1963, pp. 42-44.]

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	CHIRIGUANO	GUARAYO	CHIRIGUANO GROUP				SIRIONO	JORA
			PAUSERNA	TAPIETÉ	CHANÉ			
head	ankā	che-āka	aká	y-anka	se-āká	e-ānkī	ācha	
tooth	hai	che-raí	rahü	ya-ninay	se-rāi	e-rēy		
ear	námbi	che-nambí	nambi	ya-nimbi	se-ndambí	e-isa		
hand	de-pó	che-pó	póo	ya-ndepo	se-pó	e-o		
water	ü	ü	ü	ö	ü	ine	in	
fire	tatá	tatá	tatá	tata	tatá	tatén	tatá	
stone	itá	itá	itá	itakí	íta	ita	yiwit	
woman	kúña	kuñá	ekúre	tapipé	arekóva	kuña	etú	
tapir	mboreví	mborevi		orebi	boreví	eānkwāntoy	ngitíd	
maize	avatí	avatí	ahuati	oati	avatí	ibashi	yuáshi	
one	penti	nyepeĩ	monopedo	penté	mompetí	ekomiĩ	ká	
two	mbokui	nyuenió	mokóe	monké	mokoi	nedemu	déchatu	
three	mbapui	mosapĩ	hebü	maʔap	mboapi	dedemu		

l. LANGUAGES OF THE MAWÉ GROUP.

Mawé or Mauhé or Mague - originally spoken on the Tapajós Mataire, Maué-assú, Arapium, Arichi and Traçuá Rivers, in the state of Pará, now on the Uaicurapá River. [H. Coudreau 1897b, pp. 255-266; Hartt ms.b.; Katzer 1901, p. 37; Koch-Grünberg 1932; Kruse 1939; Mense 1946-1947, pp. 145-147; Nimuendajú 1929b.]

Arapiyú or Aripuana - once spoken at the mouth of the Arapiuns River. [Nothing.]

Andirá - once spoken south of Tupinambarana Island on the Amazon River. [Nothing.]

Igapuitariara - once spoken at the sources of the Curauai River. [Nothing.]

Curiato - once spoken at the mouth of the Maricauá River. [Nothing.]

Sapupé or Sacopé - once spoken on the Bararatí River. [Nothing.]

Maraguá - extinct language once spoken on the right bank of the Amazon River, south of the Condurí tribe. [Nothing.]

m. LANGUAGES OF THE MUNDURUCÚ GROUP.

Mundurucú or Paiquize or Pari or Weidéne - originally spoken along the Tapajós River, now on the Urariá and Maué-assú Rivers, Amazonas. [Campos 1936, pp. 201-206; Costa Pinheiro 1915; Falcão ms.; Hartt ms.b.; Kruse 1930; Nimuendajú in Kruse et al. 1931-1937, vol. 15, pp. 76-80; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 18-20; Mense 1924, 1946-1947, pp. 115-143; Nimuendajú 1932a, pp. 106-108, ms.a.; C. M. Rondón (Silva Rondón) 1915, pp. 179-183; Savage-Landor (Landor) 1913, vol. 2, pp. 486-496; Strömer 1932; Tocantins 1877, pp. 120-129.]

Kuruáya or Caravare or Curivere or Guahuara or Curuapa - spoken on the Curua River, now perhaps extinct. [Nimuendajú 1930; E. Snethlage 1910a, pp. 627-637, 1910b, 1932.]

n. LANGUAGES OF THE YURUNA GROUP.

Yuruna or Paru-podeari - spoken on the middle course of the Xingú River. [H. Coudreau 1897b, pp. 163-198;

Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 581-589, ms.i.; Steinen 1886, pp. 362-363.]

Arupai or Urupaya - once spoken on the Xingú River south of the Yuruna tribe. [Nothing.]

Shipaya or Achipaya or Jacipoya - once spoken on the Irirí and Curua Rivers, now probably extinct. [Walter in Kruse et al. 1931-1937, vol. 15, pp. 80-81; Nimuendajú 1928; E. Snethlage 1910a, pp. 627-637, 1910b, 1932.]

Manitsauá or Mantizula - spoken in a single village on the Manitsau-missú River, tributary of the Xingú River. [Steinen 1886, pp. 360-361.]

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	MAWÉ GROUP	MUNDURUCÚ GROUP		YURUNA GROUP		
	MAWÉ	MUNDURUCÚ	CURUAYA	YURUNA	SHIPAYA	MANITSAUÁ
head	u-yakída	waá	uása	se-tabá	tabá	
tooth	u-háĩ	woi-noi	ñai	se-yan	oayá	huangá
ear	u-yahapé	wa-naibé	uampí	yashiugá	enshugá	naibúa
hand	u-ipó	wo-ipo	bi	uvá	uvuá	
water	üü	hü	ü	iyá	iyá	hidarú
fire	äria	tasha	titi	ashí	ashí	hadzú
stone	no	witáa	wíta?a	koapá	kuapasá	ita
woman	oñañá	awiyá	áu	kuñá	uamiá	kuñá
tapir	wewató	piho	bíu	tóá	masaká	
maize	awatí	muirará	mára	makatí	makati	maidzú
one	endup	pantá	dá	duáyo	memé	
two	tépui	shepsheptá	porákā	nauá	bidá	
three	muén	chebapitá	teboazem	nauámbo	mévau	

O. LANGUAGES OF THE ITOGAPÚC GROUP.

Itogapúc or Ntogapyd - once spoken on the Machadinho River, Mato Grosso, now perhaps extinct. [Nimuendajú 1925, p. 172, 1955a, pp. 177-178, ms.f.]

Ramarama or Ytangá - spoken at the sources of the Machadinho, Branco, and Prêto Rivers, Mato Grosso. [Horta Barbosa 1922, p. 25; Lévi-Strauss 1950, pp. 78-83.]

Urumí - spoken on the Tarumã River in Mato Grosso.

[Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 213-215.]

Urukú - spoken on the Lourdes River. [Schultz 1955.]

Arara - spoken at the mouth of the Prêto and Gi-Paraná Rivers, and to the Madeira River. [Hanke ms.b.; Hugo 1959, vol. 2, pp. 428-434.]

p. LANGUAGES OF THE ARIKÉM GROUP.

Arikém or Uitate or Ahôpovo or Ariqueemes - spoken on the Ariqueemes and Jamarí Rivers, Mato Grosso. [R. Lópes 1925; Nimuendajú 1932a, pp. 109-116; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 193-200.]

Caritiana - spoken on the Candéias River, Rondônia. [Hugo 1959, vol. 2, pp. 395-428; Xeres 1946, pp. 15-19.]

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	ITOGAPÚC	ITOGAPÚC GROUP			ARARA	ARIKÉM GROUP	
		RAMARAMA	URUMÍ	URUKÚ		ARIKÉM	CARITIANA
head	n-aká		in-aká	óna-áká		a	
tooth	yái	niāng				ñāya	noñno
ear	n-akiribe	n-akiribé	in-akurape	on-aküravé		risába	risopo
hand	parobé	i-pabé	i-pabe	i-pábe		pu	
water	ichi	utii		ichí		esé	se:
fire	chaná	tianá	shamon	chaná		somi	iso:
stone	iyá	íá		yáa		isoá	pomo
woman	mapái	mapoia		vocháí		uspára	bisam
tapir	iti	nató		nato:		iruba	irípo
maize	nayá	nanian	noiábá	náya		ngiyó	
one	mutírem		uenakaveu	motírem	motürem	mundápa	
two	yagarekóm		ishirange	yegárokum	yegárkom	patám	
three	pairóbtém		itamaiun	pagodnóbtém	koirém	moyúm	

q. LANGUAGES OF THE MACURÁP GROUP.

Macuráp - spoken at the sources of the Colorado River, Rondônia. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Becker-Donner 1955, pp. 298-320; E. H. Snethlage 1937, p. 98, ms.; Xeres 1946, pp. 3-9.]

Kanu:a or Koaratíra or Canoê - spoken in the valley of Apidía and on the middle course of the Verde River, Rondônia. [Becker-Donner 1955, pp. 298-320; Hanke ms.b.; Hanke, Swadesh and Rodrigues 1958; Loukotka 1963, p. 48.]

Amniapé - spoken at the sources of the Mequéns River. [Loukotka 1963, pp. 45-46; E. H. Snethlage ms.]

Guaratégaja or Mequen - spoken at the sources of the Verde and Mequéns Rivers in the same region. [Loukotka 1963, pp. 46-47; E. H. Snethlage ms.]

Kabishiana - spoken between the Corumbiara and Verde Rivers, Rondônia. [Lévi-Strauss ms.; Loukotka 1963, p. 48.]

Wayoró or Wyarú - spoken at the sources of the Terevinto and Colorado Rivers, Rondônia. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro k.; Loukotka 1963, pp. 46-47; E. H. Snethlage ms.]

Apichum - spoken in the same region but exact location unknown. [Loukotka 1963, pp. 46-47; E. H. Snethlage ms.]

Tupari or Wakaraü - once spoken on the upper course of the Branco or São Simão River, the same territory; now probably extinct. [Caspar 1952, pp. 45, 86, and 215, ms.a.; Loukotka 1963, pp. 46-47; E. H. Snethlage ms.]

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	MACURÁP	KANUA	MACURÁP GROUP				APICHUM	TUPARI
			GURATÉGAJA	KABISHIANA	WAYORO			
head	wakaräte	ki-ane:m	ki-anäm		yá			ápaba
tooth	u-ñamñem	ki-nyai	ki-nyai	niaín	o-nyain	o-nyon		ñain
ear	ua-pishevéta	uwa-pitát	ki-apitát		ne-vapáp	o-pitab		ábtsi
hand	owōte	o-po	ki-puaná	o-popí	o-pitab	o-nebo		po:
water	ihi	äkü	iki	ikí	ögö	ügükap		yü
fire	ucha	ita:t?	uta:t		agukáp	äkügükab		ko:bka:b
stone	éki	he:k	äk		äk	äk		äk
woman	arapíñam	anamína	anamina		aramirá	anamina		ārāmīrā
tapir	yahi	kwayatsu			ikuáit			takara
maize	atiti	atsitsi			atití			opab
one	uére:ket	kitsä	kitsä		kiét			kíäm
two	nemtuté	türü	te:re		derät			hürü
three		kwaikärum	kwaikiä		wärehät			hürüno:m

GUA

r. LANGUAGES OF THE MONDÉ GROUP.

Mondé - spoken on the Ouro River, tributary of the Pimenta Bueno River, territory of Rondônia. [Hanke 1950a; Xeres 1946, pp. 9-14.]

Sanamaica or Salamay - spoken on the left bank of the Pimenta Bueno River. [Becker-Donner 1955, pp. 298-320; Freire ms.; Freire in Loukotka 1949a, pp. 75-76; Zach ms.]

Aruá - spoken on the Branco River near São Luis. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Loukotka 1963, pp. 44-45; E. H. Snethlage ms.]

Digüt - spoken on the left bank of the Machado River. [Schultz 1955.]

Aruáshi - spoken by the neighbors of the Tupari tribe at the sources of the Branco River. [Loukotka 1963, pp. 44-45; E. H. Snethlage ms.]

s. LANGUAGES OF THE KEPKERIWÁT GROUP.

Kepkeriwát or Quepi-quiri-uate - spoken on the right bank of the Pimenta Bueno River. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Gondim ms.; Lévi-Strauss ms.; Gondim in Loukotka 1949a, pp. 77-78; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 177-191.]

TUPI, STOCK

ENGLISH	MONDÉ GROUP					KEPKERIWÁT GROUP KEPKERIWÁT
	MONDÉ	SANAMAICA	ARUÁ	DIGÜT	ARUÁSHI	
head	a-ndará	hũ-ndáa	pan-at	pan-dát		u-akāin
tooth	u-im	h'-in	pan-yin	nĩ	shon-yain	i-nāin
ear	u-nanimbé	nambiap	pan-itiwä	nim-piab	sham-yaküb	u-apiá
hand	amba-bé	hũ-mábé	pan-awä	babé	bu	ba
water	ü	ü	ü	ipáva	ü	amāni
fire	kaing	ka:i	ka?in	pokáing	kain	garāmbi
stone	ek	ä	äk	dzáb	äk	ok
woman	manzet	chipakchí		manzélyä	mansät	buhi
tapir	uasá	wa:sa:		wachá		uíto
maize	maike:	ma?ä		máinkin		zyao:pá
one	amakim	mún	mi:n			pangue
two	parasherám	palisharú	busá			xatéte
three	paiwutwuy	waikun	wau:m			sete-pangue

46. **Arawak**, stock.

a. ISLAND LANGUAGES.

Taino or Nitaino - once spoken in the Conquest days on the Greater Antilles Islands of Cuba, Haiti, Puerto Rico and Jamaica.

Dialects:

Taino of Haiti - extinct language of the island of Santo Domingo or Haiti. [Goeje 1939, pp. 6-19; Rafinesque 1836, vol. 1, pp. 215-220; Tegera 1946.]

Taino of Cuba - once spoken on the island of Cuba; in the nineteenth century only in the villages of Jiguani, Bayano and Quivicán; now the last survivors speak only Spanish. [Bachiller y Morales 1883; Culin 1902 passim; Fort y Roldán 1881; J. Perea and S. Perea 1941; Vivanco 1953; Zayas y Alfonso 1914.]

Borinquen - once spoken on the island of Puerto Rico. [Morales Cabrera 1935; Rafinesque 1836, vol. 1, pp. 215-220.]

Yamaye - once spoken on the island of Jamaica. [Mesa Rodríguez 1952; Rafinesque 1836, vol. 1, pp. 215-220.]

Lucaya - once spoken on the Bahamas Islands. [Brooks 1889; Goeje 1939, pp. 6-19; Laet 1643, pp. 23-25.]

Eyeri or Allouage - once spoken in the Lesser Antilles. [Dudley 1661, vol. 2, p. 33; Penard 1927-1928; Rafinesque 1836, vol. 1, pp. 215-220.]

Nepuya - spoken on the eastern part of the island of Trinidad. [A. Espinosa (Vázquez de Espinosa) 1948, p. 37.]

Naparina - once spoken on the island of Trinidad. [Nothing.]

Caliponau - language spoken by the women of the Carib tribes in the Lesser Antilles. [Adam 1879; Breton 1665 passim; Rochefort 1658 passim.]

b. GUIANA LANGUAGE.

Arawak or Aruaqui or Luccumi or Locono - spoken in the Guianas.

Dialects:

Western - spoken in British Guiana. [Anonymous 1882c, 1928, pp. 198-212; Avelne ms.; Brett 1851, 1852, pp. 297-298, 1900-1902; Brinton 1871; Coll 1903 passim; A. Espinosa (Vázquez de Espinosa) 1948, p. 37; Focke 1855; Goeje 1928, 1929, 1935; Heuvel 1844, p. 166; Hickerson 1953, 1954; Hilhouse 1832, pp. 247-248; Hoff 1955; Laet 1633, p. 642; Quandt 1807, 1815; Schomburgk 1847-1848, vol. 2, pp. 515-523; Taylor 1962; Williams 1928-1929.]

Eastern - spoken in French Guiana on the Curipi and Oyapoque Rivers. [Reinburg in Rivet and Reinburg 1921, pp. 110-111.]

ARAWAK STOCK

ENGLISH	TAINO	ISLAND GROUP			GUIANA GROUP	
		T. CUBA	EYERI	CALIPONAU	ARAWAK WEST.	ARAWAK EAST.
head	zimu		de-sie	ishöké	da-shi	da-shi
eye	aku		da-kosi	áku	da-kusi	da-kushi
hand			da-kan	nu-kabo	ue-babuhu	da-kapo
foot	u-gúti		da-kuti	nu-guti	da-kosai	da-kuti
water	ama		oronuie	one	vuniabu	wúini
fire	kuyo		hiket	iléme	iki	hikiki
sun	boinial	kochi	hadale	káshi	hadali	hadali
house	bohio	bohio	tuhonoko	tuhonoko	bahü	ba?ache
bird	bogiael	ipis	narguti	narguti	kudibiu	
maize	maiz	maysi	maurise		marisi	
one	atu		ata	aban	aba	
two	bem			biama	biama	

c. LANGUAGES OF THE CENTRAL GROUP.

Wapishana or Matisana or Wapityan or Uapixana - spoken on the Tacutu, Mahú and Surumú Rivers, territory of Rio Branco, Brazil, and in the adjoining region in British Guiana. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; J. B.

Carvalho (Braulino de Carvalho) 1936a; H. Cou-dreau 1886, 1886-1887, vol. 2, pp. 477-487; Farabee 1918, pp. 185-274; Faria ms.h.; Grupe y Thode 1890; Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 473; Koch-Grünberg and Hübner 1908, pp. 35-39; Schomburgk in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 312-313; Nimuendajú 1955b, pp. 186-192.]

Amariba - once spoken at the sources of the Tacutu and Rupununi Rivers, British Guiana. [Nothing.]

Atorai or Attaraye or Daurí - spoken between the Rupununi and Cuyuwimi Rivers, British Guiana. [Farabee 1918, pp. 274-277; Schomburgk 1847-1848, vol. 2, pp. 515-523.]

d. LANGUAGES OF THE MAPIDIAN GROUP.

Mapidian or Maotityan - spoken at the sources of the Apiniwau River, British Guiana, now perhaps extinct. [Farabee 1918, pp. 283-286.]

Mawakwa - once spoken on the Mavaca River, Venezuela. [Schomburgk in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 312-313; Schomburgk 1848.]

e. LANGUAGES OF THE GOAJIRA GROUP.

Goajira or Uáira - language spoken on the Goajira Peninsula in Colombia and Venezuela with two dialects, Guimpejegal and Gopujegal. [Carcagente 1940a, 1940b; Celedón 1878; Chaves ms.; Ernst 1872, p. 192, 1887c, pp. 429-436; Herrera de Hora ms.a.; Hildebrandt 1958-1959, 1960, 1961, 1963; Holmer 1949; Isaacs 1884, pp. 226-236; Jahn 1914, pp. 274-283, 1927, pp. 355-376; Oramas 1913, 1918a; Posada 1926; Lopes in Raimundo 1934, pp. 53-65; Reichel-Dolmatoff ms.i.; Simons 1885; Tello 1913; Uterga 1895.]

Paraujano or Paraucan or Parawogwan or Para - spoken by a tribe of lake dwellers on Lake Maracaibo, Zulia state, Venezuela. [Jahn 1914, pp. 274-283, 1927, pp. 355-376; Oramas 1918a, 1918b; Reichel-Dolmatoff ms.h.; Rivet and Wavrin 1952b.]

Alile - once spoken on the Guasape River, state of Zulia, Venezuela. [Nothing.]

Onoto - once spoken between Lake Maracaibo and the

Palmar River in the same region, Zulia state, Venezuela. [Nothing.]

Guanebucán - extinct language once spoken on the Hacha River, department of Magdalena, Colombia. [Nothing.]

Cosina or Coquibacoa - extinct language of a little known tribe of the Serranía Cosina, Goajira Peninsula, Colombia. [Nothing.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	CENTRAL GROUP		MAPIDIAN GROUP		GOAJIRA GROUP	
	WAPISHÁNA	ATORAI	MAPIDIAN	MAWAKWA	GOAJIRA	PARAUJANO
head	aita-ma	uruei	un-ku	un-kaua	ta-kí	tó-ki
eye	ung-wawin	na-win	un-oso	ng-oso	tá-i	tá-i
hand	kai	un-kei	un-chigya	ng-nkowa	ta-xápi	táp
water	wéne	win	win	wune	wuín	wín
fire	tiker	tikir	hikesia	chikasi	sikó	chigigá
sun	kamo	kamu		kamu	kakaí	kakai
house	kaburn				míche	xála
tapir	kudui		kudui		kama	
maize	marik		mariki		máchi	mái
one	bayadap	petaghpa	chioñi	apaura	vane	máneí
two	yaitam	pauitegh	asagu	woaraka	píamu	pími
three	dikinerda	ihikeitaub	dikiñerda	tamarsa	apuni	apáni

f. LANGUAGES OF THE CAQUETIO GROUP.

Caquetío - extinct language once spoken on the islands of Curaçao and Aruba near the Venezuelan coast, on the Yaracuy, Portuguesa and Apure Rivers, Venezuela. [Pinart in Gatschet 1885, pp. 300-302, only a few words; Koolwijk 1882, p. 227, only 18 words; W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, p. 42, only a few words.]

Ajagua - once spoken on the Tocuyo River near Carera, state of Lara, Venezuela. [A. Espinosa (Vázquez de Espinosa) 1948, p. 35, only two words; Oramas 1916, pp. 49-57, only patronyms.]

Quinó - once spoken in the village of Lagunillas, state of Mérida, Venezuela. [Nothing.]

- Tororó or Auyama - once spoken in the village of San Cristóbal, state of Táchira. [Febres Cordero 1921, pp. 116-160 passim, only six words.]
- Aviamo - once spoken on the Uribante River, state of Táchira. [Nothing.]
- Tecua - once spoken on the Lengupa River and in the village of Teguas, department of Boyacá, Colombia. [Nothing.]
- Yaguai - once spoken on the Arichuna River, state of Apure, Venezuela. [Nothing.]
- Cocaima - once spoken between the Setenta and Matiyure Rivers, state of Apure, Venezuela. [Nothing.]
- Chacanta - once spoken on the Mucuchachi River, state of Mérida. [Nothing.]
- Caparo - once spoken on the Caparo River, Santander, Colombia. [Nothing.]
- Támud - once spoken northeast of the Sagamoso River, Santander, Colombia. [Nothing.]
- Burgua - once spoken near San Camilo on the Burgua River, Santander, Colombia. [Nothing.]
- Cuite - once spoken on the Cuite River. Santander, Colombia. [Nothing.]
- Queniquea - once spoken in the same hill region in Colombia on the Pereño River. [Nothing.]
- Chucuna - once spoken between the Manacacia and Vichada Rivers, territories of Meta and Vichada, Colombia. [Nothing.]
- Guayupe - spoken on the Güejar and Ariari Rivers, Meta territory. [Aguado 1906, pp. 436-444, passim.]
- Sae - once spoken by the neighbors of the Guayupe tribe in the same region. [Nothing.]
- Sutagao - spoken once on the Pasca and Sumapaz Rivers, Meta territory. [Nothing.]
- Chocue or Choque - once spoken on the Herorú and Guayabero Rivers, Meta territory. [Nothing.]
- Eperigua - once spoken at the sources of the Güejar River and near San Juan de los Llanos, Meta territory. [Nothing.]
- Aricagua - once spoken in the state of Mérida, Venezuela. [Nothing.]
- Achagua - spoken on the Apure and Arauca Rivers in the department of Boyaca and territory of Meta, Colom-

bia. [Alemany y Bolufer 1929; Anonymous Bogotá; Neiva and Ribero in Anonymous 1928, pp. 36-174; Toro in Ernst 1891b, pp. 2-3; Gumilla 1745, vol. 1, pp. 53, 55, and 69; Rivet 1921b; Rueda 1889, pp. 10-14.]

Piapoco or Mitua or Dzase - spoken on the Guaviare River, territory of Vaupés, Colombia. [Chaffanjon 1889, pp. 326-329; Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 473, 1928, pp. 288-329; Tavera-Acosta 1907, pp. 85-95.]

Cabere or Cabre - once spoken on the Teviare and Zama Rivers, Vichada territory. [Gumilla 1745, vol. 1, p. 186 and *passim*.]

Maniba or Camaniba - spoken by a little known tribe that lived on the middle course of the Guaviare River, Vaupés territory, Colombia. [Nothing.]

Amarizana - extinct language once spoken on the Vera and Aguas Blancas Rivers, territory of Meta. [Ernst 1891b, p. 9; Ribero y Ustáriz 1857, vol. 1, p. 91.]

g. LANGUAGES OF THE MAYPURE GROUP.

Maypure - extinct language once spoken in the village of Maipures, Vichada territory, Colombia. Inhabitants now speak only Spanish. [Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, pp. 375-382; Marietti 1870, p. 267.]

Avani or Abane - once spoken on the Auvana and Tipapa Rivers, Amazonas territory, Venezuela. [Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, p. 383, only six words.]

h. LANGUAGES OF THE BANÍVA GROUP.

Baníva - language spoken on the Orinoco River, especially in the village of San Fernando de Atabapo, Amazonas territory, Venezuela. [Arvelo 1908; Chaffanjon 1889, p. 337; Civrieux and Lichy 1950; Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, p. 276; Gorrochotegui 1895; Grasserie 1892; Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 196, 1909-1910 appendix, 1911, pp. 56-153 and 203-257; Vráz in Loukotka 1943, pp. 7-9; Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 590-592; Perea y Alonso 1937; Vráz ms.b.; Wallace 1853 appendix.]

Yavitero or Pareni or Yavitano - spoken on the Atabapo River in the village of Yavita. [Balbi 1826; Montolieu in Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, pp. 281-284;

Ernst 1895, pp. 393-396; Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 196, 1909-1910 appendix, 1911, pp. 56-153 and 203-257; Vráz in Loukotka 1930, pp. 85-86, 1943, pp. 3-7; Tavera-Acosta 1907, p. 63; Vráz 1900, pp. 368-369, ms.a.; Wallace 1853 appendix.]

i. LANGUAGE OF THE GUINAU GROUP.

Guinau or Inao or Guniare or Temomeyéme or Quinhau - once spoken at the sources of the Caura and Merevari Rivers, state of Bolívar, Venezuela, now perhaps extinct. [Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 462, 1928, pp. 278-287; Schomburgk 1848, pp. 232-235.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	CAQUETIO GROUP			MAYPURE GROUP	BANÍVA GROUP		GUINAU GROUP
	ACHAGUA	PIAPOCO	AMARIZANA	MAYPURE	BANÍVA	YAVITERO	GUINAU
head	nú-rita	nú-wita	nu-ita	nu-kibukú	no-bóhu	nu-síhu	in-chéue
eye	nu-tói	nu-tuí	no-tuy	nu-puriki	na-bólihi	na-hólitsi	na-uízyi
hand	nu-kuhe	nu-kapi	nu-kagi	nu-kapi	na:-bipo	no-kabuhi	n-kábi
water	uni	úni	sietai	ueni	wéni	wéni	úne
fire	chichái	kichéi	eriepi	kati	a:shi	káthi	chéke
sun	erri	éri	keybin	kamosi	amo:shi	kámothi	gamũhũ
house	banísi	kapí	kaxü	panití	paníshi	fanisi	báni
tapir	ema	éma			e:ma	ema	zéma
maize	kana	kanái		dzyomuki	makanátsi	kána	yúnu
one	abai	abéri		papeta	peya:lo	hasiáua	abamédzya
two	chamay	putsíba		apanum	ena:ba	tsináha	abiamáka
three	matavi	maísiba		apekiva	yabébuli		

j. LANGUAGES OF THE BARÉ GROUP.

Baré or Ihini or Arihini - spoken on the Casiquiare River, territory of Amazonas, Venezuela, and on the upper course of the Negro River, state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Chaffanjon 1889, pp. 330-331; Civrieux and Lichy 1950; Crévaux and Montolieu in Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, pp. 251-252 and 284-285; Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 196, 1909-1910 appendix, 1911, pp. 65-153 and 203-257, 1913, p. 462, 1928, pp. 272-

278; Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 230-231; Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 592-594; Tavera-Acosta 1907, pp. 76-78.]

Uarequena - spoken on the Guainia River, Vaupés territory, Colombia. [Civrieux and Lichy 1950; Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 196, 1911, pp. 56-153 and 203-257; Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 594-595; Tavera-Acosta 1907, pp. 68-75.]

Adzáneni or Adyána or Izaneni - spoken at the sources of the Caiarí River and on the Apui River, frontier of Colombia and Brazil. [Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 473, 1928, pp. 288-301; Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 613-614.]

Carútana or Corecarú or Yauareté-tapuya - spoken on the frontier between Colombia and Brazil on the Içana River. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 196, 1909-1910 appendix, 1911, pp. 56-153 and 203-257; Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 596-597; Tavera-Acosta 1907, pp. 76-78; Vráz ms.c.; Wallace 1853 appendix.]

Katapolítani or Acayaca or Cadaupuritani - spoken on the Içana River in the village of Tunuhy, Brazil. [Koch-Grünberg 1911, pp. 56-153 and 203-257; Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 598-601.]

Siusí or Ualíperi-dákeni or Uereperidákeni - spoken on the lower course of the Caiarí and Içana Rivers and on the middle course of the Aiarí River, state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 198, 1909-1910 appendix, 1911, pp. 56-153 and 203-257; Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 602-604; Tavera-Acosta 1907, p. 29.]

Moriwene or Sucuriyú-tapuya - spoken on the Içana River in the village of Seringa Upita, state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 601-602.]

Mapanai or Ira-tapuya - spoken on the Içana River near Cachoeira Yandú, state of Amazonas. [Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 607-609.]

Hohodene or Huhúteni - spoken on the Cubate River, state of Amazonas. [Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 604-607].

Máulieni or Káua-tapuya - spoken on the Aiarí River, state of Amazonas. [Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 609-611.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	BARÉ	BARÉ GROUP I.			
		UAREQUENA	ADZÁNENI	CARÚTANA	KATAPOLÍTANI
head	hua-dósie	nó-ia	nu-wída	nú-ita	ní-wida
eye	hua-oíti	nó-bui	nu-thi	nu-thi	nu-thí
hand	hua-kabi	no-kapi	nu-kapi	no-kopü	nu-kápi
water	óni	óni	úni	úni	úni
fire	gaméni	ixsíd	dzídze	tídzye	tídze
sun	ghamú	kamói	gámui	kámui	gamui
house	páni	panízi	pánte	pánishi	pánti
tapir	tema	éma	héma	héma	héma
maize	makanashi	makanáshi	kána	makanáchi	kána
one	bakunákaLi	apáhesa	apékutsa	a?apetsa	apadátsa
two	pekúname	dauntása	dzámana	ntsáme	dzamáta
three	klikúname	nabaitalísa	mandalípa	mádali	mádali

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	SIUSÍ	BARÉ GROUP II.			
		MORIWENE	MAPANAI	HOHODENE	MÁULIENI
head	ni-uíta	n-iwida	ni-wída	hi-wída	nhe-wída
eye	nú-ti	nu-thí	nu-tí	nu-thi	nu-thi
hand	nu-kapi	nu-kapi	nu-kápi	nu-kápi	nu-kápi
water	úni	uni	úni	úni	úni
fire	tídze	tidzé	tiidzé	tidze	tídze
sun	gámui	kamui	kamói	kámui	kámoi
house	pánti	pánti	panti	panti	panítsi
tapir	héma	héma	hema	héma	héma
maize	kána	kána	kána	kána	kána
one	apaíta	apáda	páda	apáda	apahede
two	dzamá	zamáda	dzamáda	dzamhépa	dzamáde
three	mandalíapa	madálida	madalída	mandalhípa	madalíde

k. LANGUAGES OF THE IPÉCA GROUP.

Ipéca or Kumada-mínanei or Baniva de rio Içana - spoken on the Içana River near the village of San Pedro, frontier region of Brazil and Colombia. [Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 615-616.]

Payualiene or Payoariene or Pacu-tapuya - spoken in the same frontier region on the Arara-paraná River. [Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 611-613.]

Curipaco - spoken on the Guainía River, territory of Amazonas, Venezuela. [Civrieux and Lichy 1950; Hilde-

brandt ms.; Loukotka 1963, p. 16; Wilbert 1960, pp. 509-514].

Kárro - spoken in the territory of Amazonas on the Putana River. [Cardona Puig 1945; Loukotka 1963, p. 16.]

Kapité-Mínanei or Coatí-tapuya - spoken at the sources of the Içana River, Vaupés territory, Colombia. [Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 616-618.]

1. LANGUAGES OF THE TARIANA GROUP.

Tariana or Yavi - spoken in the villages of Ipanoré and Yauareté on the Caiarí River, Vaupés Territory, Colombia. [H. Coudreau 1886-1887, vol. 2, pp. 474-476; Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 198, 1909-1910 appendix 1911, pp. 56-153 and 203-257; Wallace 1853 appendix.]

Iyäine or Kumandene or Yurupary-tapuya - spoken in the same region north of the Tariana tribe. Now only Tucano is spoken. [Nothing.]

Cauyari or Acaroa or Cabuyarí - once spoken on the Cananari River and on the middle course of the Apaporis River, territory of Amazonas, Colombia. Now perhaps extinct. [Schmidt in Koch-Grünberg 1911, pp. 281-282.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	IPÉCA	IPECA GROUP				TARIANA GROUP	
		PAYUALIENE	CURIPACO	KÁRRO	KAPITÉMÍNANEI	TARIANA	CAUYARI
head	nú-wida	nu-wida	lyi-wida	húida	ni-wirechipa	pax-huída	no-üte
eye	nu-tí	nu-thí	nó-ti	nó-ti	nú-ti	pa-tída	no-tu
hand	nu-kápi	nu-kápí	h'no-kápi	no-kápi	nu-kápi	kopi-vana	nu-kapi
water	úni	úni	óni	óni	úuni	úni	uni
fire	tiyé	tüye	notapíkata	tie	tíye	chiána	hirari
sun	körzyi	hözi	héri	hérsi	höri	kéri	eri
house	pánthi	pánti			pánti	pánishi	panetí
tapir	hema	héma	héma		héma	héma	emá
maize	kána	kána			kána	kána	
one	apáda	apádacha	ápe	pádda	aphépai	páda	
two	yamada	yamáda	yamáde	yamádda	yamhépa	yamáite	
three	madarida	madalída	madálida	madaridda	madelipa	mandalite	

m. LANGUAGES OF THE MANDAUÁCA GROUP.

Mandauáca or Maldavaca - spoken on the Baria, Capabury and Pasimoni Rivers, Amazonas territory, Venezuela. [Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 473, 1928, pp. 288-301.]
Cunipúsana - once spoken in Amazonas territory on the Siapa River. [Nothing.]

n. LANGUAGES OF THE MANÁO GROUP.

Manáo or Oremanao or Manoa - extinct language once spoken around the modern city of Manáus on the Negro River, state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Anonymous London b.; Brinton 1892a, pp. 77-82; Goeje 1948; Joyce 1951; Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 359, vol. 2, pp. 221-222.]

Arina - extinct language once spoken on the middle course of the Marauíá River, Amazonas state. [Nothing.]

Cariay or Carihiahy - extinct language once spoken between the Negro, Araçá and Padauarí Rivers, territory of Rio Branco, Brazil. [Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 231-232.]

Bahuana - spoken between the Padauarí and Araçá Rivers. [Nothing.]

Uaranacoacena - extinct language once spoken between the Branco, Negro, and Araçá Rivers, Amazonas. [Nothing.]

Arauaquí - extinct language once spoken between the Negro and Uatuma Rivers. A few survivors now speak only *lingua geral* or Portuguese. [Nothing.]

Dapatarú - once spoken between the Uatuma and Urubú Rivers and on the island of Saracá, Amazonas. [Nothing.]

Aniba - once spoken on the Aniba River and around Saracá lagoon. [Nothing.]

Caboquena - once spoken on the Urubú River, Amazonas. [Nothing.]

Caburichena - once spoken on the right bank of the Negro River. [Nothing.]

Seden - once spoken between the Uatuma and Negro Rivers. [Nothing.]

o. LANGUAGES OF THE UIRINA GROUP.

Uirina - extinct language once spoken at the sources of the

Marari River, territory of Rio Branco. [Natterer in Martius 1867, vol. 2, p. 229.]

Yabaána or Jabâ-ana or Hobacana - language of a little known and warlike tribe in the territory of Rio Branco, on the Marauia and Cauaboris Rivers. [Spruce in Martius 1867, vol. 1, pp. 628-629.]

Anauyá - spoken by a little known tribe on the Castaño River, territory of Amazonas, Venezuela. [Cerqueira 1928, pp. 128-132; Loukotka 1963, p. 17.]

p. LANGUAGE OF THE CHIRIÁNA GROUP.

Chiriána or Barauána - spoken between the Marari and Demeni Rivers, territory of Rio Branco. [Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 150-151.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	MANÁO GROUP		UIRINA GROUP			CHIRIÁNA GROUP CHIRIÁNA
	MANÁO	CARIAY	UIRINA	YABAÁNA	ANAUYA	
head	nu-küuna	nu-küuy	shishi-kaba	fuiu-dagu	nun-huída	nu-kiwída
eye	nu-kurika	nu-kuniki	na-kuke	ná-ui	nau-hini	nu-ái
hand	nu-kaité	nu-ghai	li-kaue	nu-khapi	nun-kapi	nu-nái
water	unua	toni	une	úni	uni	úni
fire	ghügati	apai	yishe	ikági	ríkari	pái
sun	gamuy	ghamui	kamoé		ahiri	áyer
house	nuanu	nuána	bakué			páinti
tapir	ghema	ghema	kamá			kéma
maize	auati	yuanati	auati			makanáu
one	panimu	nyoi			ahiari	
two	piarukuma	püthairama			mahoren	
three	pialukipaulo	tükahui			marahunaka	

q. LANGUAGES OF THE YUKÚNA GROUP.

Yukúna - spoken on the Miritíparaná River, Amazonas territory, Colombia. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 198, 1909-1910 appendix, 1911, pp. 56-153 and 203-257; Natterer in Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 524, vol. 2, p. 253; Pupiales ms.; Tastevin ms.g.]

Matapí - spoken in the same region, Amazonas territory, near Campoamor. [Nothing.]

Guarú or Garú - spoken on the Mampurá, Cuama and Meta Rivers, territory of Caquetá, Colombia. [Igalada ms.; Rivet 1947a.]

r. LANGUAGE OF THE RESIGARO GROUP.

Resigaro or Rrahanihin or Rosigaro - spoken by a few families on the Igaraparaná River near Casa Arana. [Calella ms.b.; Rivet and Wavrin 1951; Wavrin ms.h.]

s. LANGUAGE OF THE MARAWA GROUP.

Marawa or Maragua - spoken in the nineteenth century between the Juruá and Juraí Rivers, now in a single village at the mouth of the Juruá River, Amazonas. [Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 359, vol. 2, pp. 223-225; Tastevin ms.d.]

t. LANGUAGE OF THE ARAICÚ GROUP.

Araicú or Waraikú - extinct language once spoken at the sources of the Jandiatuba River and on the right bank of the Juraí River, Amazonas. [Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 233-234.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	YUKÚNA GROUP		RESIGARO GROUP	MARAWA GROUP	ARAICÚ GROUP
	YUKÚNA	GUARÚ	RESIGARO	MARAWA	ARAICÚ
head	nu-iLá		whe-bühe	ni-siuy	ghi
eye	nux-Lú		wa-tnih	na-kosi	no-ki
hand	no-yola	yatela-chima	wa:-kí	no-kabesui	ni-kabu
water	úni		ho:ní	uni	uni
fire	tsiá		ketse	irisi	ighé
sun	kamú	ka?amu	hahi	kumétu	ghuma
house	pási			kakoaka	pey?
tapir	emam		adno:hoki	gama	
maize	kaéru		wehe:x	uati	mechi
one	paxLúasa	pagluachima	apa:hapené	ukvashumu	etetu
two	hiamá	xeyama	eytza:mo	piá	puyabana
three	uesikiéLe	uzíkele	eitza:moapo	ghebeñ	mayba

u. LANGUAGES OF THE UAINUMÁ GROUP.

Uainumá or Ajuano or Wainumá or Inabishana or Uai-

namby-tapuya or Uaypi - extinct language once spoken on the Upi River, a tributary of the Içá River, Amazonas. [Martius and Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 254, vol. 2, pp. 245-259; Wallace 1853, appendix.]

Mariaté or Muriaté - extinct language once spoken at the mouth of the Içá River. [Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 524, vol. 2, pp. 266-268.]

v. LANGUAGES OF THE JUMANA GROUP.

Jumana or Shomana - extinct language once spoken on the Puré and Joami Rivers, Amazonas state. [Martius and Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 250-252.]

Passé or Pazé - extinct language once spoken between the Negro, Japurá and Içá Rivers. The few survivors now speak only Portuguese. [Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 254-256.]

w. LANGUAGE OF THE CAUISHANA GROUP.

Cauishana or Kayuishana or Noll-hína - now spoken by a few families on the Tonantins River and on Lake Mapari, Amazonas. [Hanke 1960a; Martius and Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 524, vol. 2, pp. 257-260; Nimuendajú ms.; Tastevin ms.w.]

Pariana - extinct language once spoken on the middle course of the Marauia River. [Nothing.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	UAINUMÁ	GROUP MARIATÉ	JUMANA JUMANA	GROUP PASSÉ	CAUISHANA GROUP CAUISHANA
head	ba-ita	no-bida	n-úla	ni-óla	na-oá
eye	no-tóhi	no-doi	un-ló	chi-ló	nó-ló
hand	no-gápi	no-ghapi	no-gabí	nu-ghapóle	na-gúbi
water	auni	uni	uhú	oy	auví
fire	icheba	ichepa	oyé	heghüe	ikiö
sun	ghamui	gamui	sömanlú	aguma	mawoaká
house	panísi	panisi	pana	pána	banö
tapir	äma	zema	zema	séma	sema
maize	pexkia	pékye	irari	niari	mási
one	apágeri	apakeri	aphla	apeala	bälämo
two	macháma	mechema	liágua	pakéana	mätalá
three	matsüke	atapo	mabä?agua	mapeana	bämä bikaka

x. LANGUAGES OF THE PREANDINE GROUP.

Campa or Anti or Atzíri or Thampa or Kuruparia - spoken on the Urubamba and Ucayali Rivers, department of Cuzco, Peru. [Adam and Lecler 1880; Carrasco 1901; Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 290-291; E. Delgado 1896-1897; Dirks 1953; Erben 1948a, p. 76; Farabee 1922, pp. 30-32; Guillaume 1888, pp. 55-59; Izaguirre 1927, vol. 13, pp. 477-510; L. D. Kindberg 1961; W. Kindberg 1961; Marcoy (Saint-Cricq) 1869, pp. 582-583; Pauly 1928, p. 151; G. Sala 1905-1908; Savage-Landor (Landor) 1913, vol. 2, pp. 486-496; Schuller ms.b.; Tello 1913; Touchaux 1908; Wiener 1880, pp. 789-791; Zavala 1895a, 1895b.]

Machiganga or Ugunichire or Mashigango - spoken in the department of Cuzco on the Mantaro, Apurimac, Urubamba and Paucartambo Rivers. [Aza 1923, 1924a, 1924b, 1924c; Cardús 1886, p. 325; Farabee 1922, pp. 38-48; F. Pereyra 1944; Reich 1903, p. 135; Rosell 1916.]

Dialects:

Chanchamayo - spoken on the Perené River. [Anonymous Paris e.]

Catongo - spoken on the Tambo River. [Anonymous Paris e.; Gastelú 1885, pp. 144-145.]

Machiringa - spoken on the Apurimac and Ene Rivers. [Nothing.]

Piro or Simirinche - spoken in the department of Loreto on the Inuya River. [Alemany 1906a; Carrasco 1901; Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 291-292; Farabee 1922, pp. 62-76; Matteson 1955; Matteson and Pike 1958.]

Chontaquiro - spoken on the Yaco, Cathé and Chandless Rivers, territory of Acre, Brazil. [Marcoy (Saint-Cricq) 1869, pp. 612-613.]

Mashco or Sirineiri or Moeno - spoken on the Pilcopata River, department of Madre de Dios, Peru. [Alvarez 1953-1954; Cornejo Bouroncle 1943; Rodríguez in Farabee 1922, p. 78; Oppenheim 1948; Wavrin ms.k.]

Curia - spoken on the Murú and Embira Rivers, Acre, now perhaps extinct. [Nothing.]

- Quirineri - spoken on the Paucartambo and Manu Rivers, department of Cuzco. [Oppenheim 1948].
- Maneteneri - extinct language from the Purus, Aquirí, Caspatá and Aracá Rivers, Acre territory. [Chandless 1866, p. 118.]
- Inapari or Mashco Piro - spoken between the Tacutimani and Amigo Rivers, department of Madre de Dios, now perhaps extinct. [Rivet and Tastevin 1919-1924, vols. 16-17, pp. 298-325; Stiglich 1908, p. 417.]
- Huachipairi - extinct language once spoken on the Cosñipata and Pilcopata Rivers, department of Madre de Dios. [Göhring 1877, pp. 76-78.]
- Kushichineri or Cushitineri - spoken in Acre territory on the Curumaha River by a small tribe. [Tastevin in Rivet and Tastevin 1919-1924, vols. 18-19, pp. 106-112.]
- Cuniba - extinct language once spoken between the Jurua-zinho and Jutai Rivers and on the Mapuá River, state of Amazonas. [Nimuendajú in Nimuendajú and Valle-Bentes 1923, pp. 215-217; Tastevin in Rivet and Tastevin 1919-1924, vols. 16-17, pp. 298-325.]
- Puncuri - spoken on the Puncuri River, Acre. [Nothing.]
- Kanamaré or Canamirim - spoken in the same territory on the Acre, Irariapé and Abuña Rivers, now probably extinct. [Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 325-326.]
- Epetineri - once spoken on the Pijiria River, tributary of the Urubamba River, Peru. [Nothing.]
- Pucapucari - once spoken on the Camisia and Tunquini Rivers, Peru. [Nothing.]
- Tucurina - spoken by a few individuals on the Igarapé Cuchicha, tributary of the Chandless River, Acre. [Nothing.]

y. LANGUAGES OF THE IPURINA GROUP.

- Ipurina or Apurimã or Kangiti - spoken along the Purus River from the mouth of the Sepatiní River to the mouth of the Yaco River, Amazonas. [Chandless 1866, p. 118; Farabee ms.; Koch-Grünberg 1914-1919; Nimuendajú 1955b, pp. 193-196; Nusser-Asport 1890; Polak 1894; Steere 1903, pp. 378-380; Tello 1913.]

Casharari - spoken by a little known tribe inhabiting the tropical forests between the Abuña and Ituxí Rivers and on the tributaries Curequeta and Iquirí, Acre. [Nothing.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	PREANDINE GROUP I.						
	CAMPA	MACHIGANGA	CHANCHAMAYO	QUIRINERI	MANETENERI	PIRO	CHONTAQUIRO
head	a-ito	no-yito	nu-china	pi-hita		we-iwé	hue-xixua
eye	a-oki	no-ki	o-eki	po-ke		xali	we-ari
hand	a-kó	nä-ko	a-eu			hue-mio	hua-mianuta
water	naña	nía	niya	nixa	húni	une	uné
fire	chichi	chichi	paneni	pishironta	ashi	chichi	chichi
sun	tawánti	buriente	pahuasi	shantoshi	kashi	kachi	kachi
house	pangótsi	imbako	panguchik	pangocha		panchi	panchi
tapir	kemáli	kemari			xama	siema	siemo
maize	sínki	sinki	siinki	shinki	is	sixi	sizyi
one	apáro	pániro		aparu		sape	suriti
two	apíti	api	kipachi	piti		epi	apíri
three	máhua	mahuani		mana		mapa	nokiri

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	PREANDINE GROUP II.						IPURINA GROUP
	INAPARI	KUSHICHINERI	CUNIBA	KANAMARÉ	HUACHIPAIRI	MASHCO	IPURINA
head		u-shiwe	yi-hwö	nu-xüi			i-kiwi
eye		no-yate	wi-bere	nu-xü	ya-kuk		o-kí
hand		nó-min	wö-miü	nu-muyú			oa-kutí
water	uni	une	uné	wenü			wünü
fire	titi	titi	titi				chaminá
sun	takuati	takachi	t?kati	ghasirü	tak	ne	atokantí
house		panti	panti	panichi		kichäpo	aikó
tapir	chema	sema	hyema	nuyeshuata		siema	kíamá
maize		shihi	chihi	shishie	sinka	abati	kemi
one		sátepia		satibika	ruña	ruña	hatiká
two		hépi		hepü	gundupa	gundupa	ipíka
three				mapa			mapáka

z. LANGUAGE OF THE APOLISTA GROUP.

Apolista or Lapachu or Aguachile - extinct language once spoken in the ancient mission of Apolobamba, province of La Paz, Bolivia. [E. Nordenskiöld in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1913f.]

aa. LANGUAGES OF THE MOJO GROUP.

Mojo or Ignaciano or Morocosi - spoken on the Mamoré River and on the plains of Mojos, Beni province, Bolivia. [Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, pp. 367-371; Marban 1701; Marietti 1870, p. 254; Ott and Ott 1959; Pauly 1928, pp. 157-158; Tello 1913.]

Baure or Chiquimiti - spoken on the Blanco River and around the city of Baures in the same region. [Magio in Adam and Lecler 1880; Baptista and Wallin 1964; J. S. Fonseca 1880-1881, vol. 2, pp. 235-239; E. Nordenskiöld ms.d.; Pauly 1928, p. 150; Tello 1913.]

Muchojeone - extinct language once spoken at the ancient mission El Carmen in Beni province, Bolivia. [Anonymous Paris a.]

Suberiono - extinct language once spoken west of the Mamoré and the Guapay Rivers, Bolivia. [Nothing.]

Pauna - extinct language once spoken at the sources of the Baures River, Santa Cruz province, Bolivia. [Cardús 1886, pp. 319-320; Pauly 1928, p. 104.]

Paicone - extinct language from the sources of the Paragua River, Santa Cruz province, Bolivia. [Cardús 1886, p. 327; Orbigny 1839, p. 164; Pauly 1928, p. 165.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	APOLISTA GROUP LAPACHU	MOJO GROUP			
		MOJO	BAURE	PAUNA	PAICONE
head	ya-tuni	nu-xuti	ni-póã		i-pe
eye		yu-ki	i-kise	i-huike	ni-kis
hand	hua-nia	nu-bupe	nu-ake		i-vuaki
water	chani	uni	ine	ené	ina
fire	yuó	yuku	yaki	yukĩ	shaki
sun	íti	sáche	pari	sache	isésé
house	pina	nupena	sóhmo	sese	
tapir	yáma	samo	choro		
maize	tái	suru			tiolo
one	eto	ikapia			ponotsiko
two	api	apisá			baniki
three	mopo	impúse			

bb. LANGUAGES OF THE PARESÍ GROUP.

Sarave or Zarabe - spoken on the Verde and Paragua Rivers, Santa Cruz province, Bolivia, now perhaps extinct. [Orbigny in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1913c, pp. 530-540; Pauly 1928, p. 166.]

Parecí or Arití or Maimbari or Mahibarez - language with dialects:

Caxinití - spoken on the Sumidouro, Sepotuba and Sucuriú Rivers, Mato Grosso, Brazil. [Badariotti 1898, pp. 75-76; Bossi 1863, p. 116; Campos 1936, pp. 41-44; Faria ms.b.; A. Melo 1942; C. M. Rondón (Silva Rondón) 1910, pp. 19-28; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948b; Schmidt 1943; Steinen 1894, pp. 542-545].

Waimaré - spoken in Mato Grosso on the Verde and Timalatía Rivers. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro h.; C. M. Rondón (Silva Rondón) 1910, pp. 19-28 passim.]

Kozarini or Pareci-Cabixi - spoken in Mato Grosso on the Júba, Cabaçal, Jaurú, Guaporé, Verde, Papagaio, Burití and Juruena Rivers. [Schmidt 1914, pp. 242-249.]

Uariteré - spoken on the Pimenta Bueno River, territory of Rondônia. [Nothing.]

cc. LANGUAGES OF THE CHANÉ GROUP.

Chané or Izocéño - formerly spoken on the Itiyuro River, Salta province, Argentina, but now the tribe speaks only a language of the Tupi stock and the ancient language serves only for religious ceremonies. [E. Nordenskiöld 1912, p. 157, only a few words.]

Guaná or Layano - once spoken on the Yacaré and Galván Rivers, Paraguay, now on the Miranda River, Mato Grosso, Brazil. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 274-276; J. S. Fonseca 1880-1881, vol. 2, pp. 307-311; Schmidt 1903; Taunay (Escragnolle-Taunay) 1868, pp. 131-148, 1875.]

Terena - spoken in Mato Grosso on the Miranda and

Jijui Rivers. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Bach 1916, pp. 93-94; Baldus 1937; Bendor-Samuel 1960; Boggiani ms.; Ekdahl and Grimes 1964; Faria ms.; Hanke 1942; Harden 1946; Kietzman 1958; Boggiani in Loukotka 1949a, pp. 74-75; Nimuendajú ms.p.; Rohde 1885, p. 404, ms.]

Echoaladí or Choarana - extinct language once spoken in Mato Grosso. [Nothing.]

Quiniquinao or Equiniquinao - once spoken near Albuquerque, now by only a few families on the Posto Cachoeirinha near Miranda, Mato Grosso. [Boggiani ms.; Boggiani in Loukotka 1949a, pp. 72-74.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	P A R E S Í G R O U P			C H A N É G R O U P			
	SARAVE	PARESÍ	WAIMARE	CHANÉ	GUANÁ	TERENA	QUINIKUINAO
head	no-eve	no-seurí	no-tse:ri		do-otí	do-otí	do-otí
eye	no-he	nu-dúse	nu-zo:tse		u-ké	u-né	u-nhé
hand	auí-kachi	nu-kau	nu-kahe		u-ou	u-ou	w-ou
water	une	óni	uné	úne	une	une	uné
fire	rikiai	irikati	irigate	yuku	yukú	yukú	yukú
sun	ká?ane	kámai	kamáí		kaché	kaché	kadzyé
house		hati	ha:tí		petí	ovongu	péti
tapir	kuti	kótui	ko:tuí		kamó	gamó	
maize	kozeheo	kózoto	koze:to:	sopóro	tsoporo	soporó	osopóro
one	atia	hatita	hakida		posha	paisuan	poikuá
two	iñama	inamá	hi:nama:		piá	piá	piá
three	anahama	anamá	hanáma:		mopoá	mopuá	mopuá

dd. LANGUAGES OF THE WAURÁ GROUP.

Waurá - spoken on the Batoví River, tributary of the Xingú, Mato Grosso. [J. C. Carvalho (Mello Carvalho) 1951; Schmidt 1947b; Steinen 1886, pp. 357-360.]

Kustenáu - spoken in the same region, Mato Grosso, on the Batoví and Jatobá Rivers. [Steinen 1886, pp. 357-360, 1894, pp. 529-530.]

Yaulapíti or Yawarapiti or Ualapiti - spoken between the Meinacu and Curisevú Rivers, Mato

Grosso. [J. C. Carvalho (Mello Carvalho) 1951; Steinen 1894, pp. 532-534.]

Mehináku or Meinacu or Mináko - spoken between the Batoví and Curisevú Rivers. [J. C. Carvalho (Mello Carvalho) 1951; Steinen 1894, pp. 527-529; V. Vasconcellos ms.]

Agavotocueng - spoken by an unknown tribe between the Curisevú and Culuene Rivers. [Nothing.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	WAURÁ	WAURÁ GROUP		YAU LAPÍTI
		MEHINÁKU	KUSTENAU	
head	nu-teurzata	nu-tau	nu-téu	nu-kurzyu
eye	nu-titái	nu-titái	nu-titái	nu-ritä
hand	nu-kapi	nu-kapu	ni-uríko	nu-irika
water	une	óne	one	u
fire	itséi	tsé	tséi	zyro
sun	kame	kame	xámi	káme
house	pae	pai	pae	pa
tapir	täme	täme	täme	tsama
maize	máiki	máiki	maikí	máiki
one	pauá	pauítsa	paúdza	pauá
two	mepiáua	mepiáma	mepiáma	purziñama
three	kamaukula	kamayukule	kamaukula	kamayunkula

ee. LANGUAGES OF THE MARAWAN GROUP.

Marawan or Maraon - spoken on the Oiapoque and Curipi Rivers, Amapá territory. [Reinburg in Rivet and Reinburg 1921, pp. 110-111.]

Caripurá or Karipueré - spoken in Amapá territory on the Urucauá River. [Faria ms.d.; Loukotka 1963, p. 18.]

Palicur or Parikurú - once spoken on the middle course of the Calçoene River and on the upper course of the Cassipore River, now on the Urucauá River in Amapá territory. [E. Fernandes 1932; Leprieur 1834, pp. 228-229; Nimuendajú 1926, pp. 127-140.]

Caranariú - once spoken on the Urucauá River, now extinct. [Nothing.]

Tocoyene - once spoken in Amapá territory on the Uanarí River. [Nothing.]

Macapá - once spoken on the Camopi and Yaroupi Rivers, French Guiana, later on the upper course of the Parú River, state of Pará, Brazil; now perhaps extinct. [Nothing.]

Tucujú - once spoken on the Jarí River, territory of Amapá, now perhaps extinct. [Nothing.]

Mapruan - once spoken on the Oiac River, territory of Amapá. [Nothing.]

ff. LANGUAGES OF THE ARUAN GROUP.

Aruan or Aroã - originally spoken on the north coast of Marajó Island, Pará, later on the Uaçá River, Amapá territory. A few survivors now speak only a French creole dialect. [Ferreira Penna 1881, pp. 21-25; Mordini 1935.]

Sacaca - extinct language once spoken in the eastern part of the island of Marajó [B. San Antonio ms.]

gg. LANGUAGE OF THE MORÍQUE GROUP.

Moríque or Mayoruna - spoken on the border of Brazil and Peru, on the Javarí River. [Tessmann 1930, pp. 411-414.]

hh. LANGUAGES OF THE CHAMICURO GROUP.

Chamicuro - spoken on the Chamicuro River, department of Loreto, Peru. [Tessmann 1930, pp. 411-414.]

Chicluna - extinct language once spoken in the same region east of the Aguano tribe. [Nothing.]

Aguano or Awáno - extinct language of a tribe that lived on the lower course of the Huallaga River. The survivors, in the villages of San Lorenzo, San Xavier and Santa Cruz, now speak only Quechua. [Nothing.]

Maparina - once spoken in the same region on the lower course of the Ucayali River and at the ancient mission of Santiago. [Nothing.]

Cutinana - once spoken on the Samiria River, Loreto.
[Nothing.]

Tibilo - once spoken in the same region, Loreto, in
the village of San Lorenzo. [Nothing.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	MARAWAN GROUP			ARUAN GROUP	MORÍQUE GROUP	CHAMICURO GROUP
	MARAWAN	CARIPURÁ	PALICUR	ARUAN	MORÍQUE	CHAMICURO
head	pi-tiui	i-tiuti	teuti	p-küue	p-dóko	o-káski
eye	pi-taibi	pi-taibi	i-teibi	pe-xinháku	p-dái	ax-chái
hand	pu-aku	pu-áko	i-wak-ti	pe-aynáu	pi-ó	u-chíxpa
water	uni	one:	úne	unü	ón	uníxsa
fire	tiketi	tiketí	tikéti	díha	ashkómi	káxchi
sun	kamui	kamuí	kamoí	hámo	ñóki	mosóxko
house	paiti	paití	paitipin	údi	anár	axkóchi
tapir	oldogri	arudeika	aludpikli	müle	háwuits	maxtódli
maize		maikí	mahikí		náshi	náchi
one	paxa	pabere:	phát	auseire	akápastoi	padláka
two	tsálie	yaná	pítána	dekuráma	shikará	ma?a póxta
three	mpána	pána	mpána	nkeduke	shika-bená	kídlko

ii. LANGUAGES OF THE LORENZO GROUP.

Amoishe or Amísha or Amuescha or Amage or Lorenzo - once spoken on the Paucartambo and Colorado Rivers, department of Cuzco, Peru; now mainly Quechua is spoken. [Anonymous London c.; Duff 1957; Erben 1948a, p. 150; Fast 1953a, 1953b; Izaguirre 1922-1929, vol. 13, pp. 483-522; Ordinaire 1887, p. 281; Rey Riveros 1956; G. Sala 1905-1908; Schuller ms.a.; Tello 1913; Tessmann 1930, p. 368; Wise 1958; Wise and Duff 1958.]

Chunatahua - once spoken at the mouth of the Chinchao River, department of Huánuco, Peru.
[Nothing.]

Panatahua - spoken in the same region on the right bank of the Huallaga River between Coyumba and Monzón, now perhaps extinct. [Nothing.]

Chusco - once spoken in the same region near Huánuco. [Nothing.]

jj. LANGUAGES OF THE GUAHIBO GROUP.

Guahibo - language spoken by many tribes in Colombia and Venezuela on the Meta, Arauca, Vichada and Orinoco Rivers. [Chaffanjon 1889, pp. 320-323; Fernández de San José and Bartolomé 1895; Hildebrandt ms.; Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 472, 1928, pp. 343-351; Vráz in Loukotka 1930, pp. 84-85, 1943, pp. 9-11; Marciano 1890, pp. 864-865; Ortiz 1943; Ossa Varela 1946; M. C. Pérez 1935, 1936; Rivet 1948; Rueda 1889, pp. 21-32; Tavera-Acosta 1907, pp. 85-95; Vráz 1900, pp. 251-257, ms.c.]

Dialects:

Cuiloto - spoken on the Cuiloto and Cravo Rivers, Arauca territory, Colombia. [Nothing.]

Cuiva - spoken on the Meta River, Vichada territory, Colombia. [Nothing.]

Amorúa - spoken in the same region on the Bitá River. [Nothing.]

Chiricoa - spoken on the Ele and Lipa Rivers, department of Arauca, on the Cravo and Arauca Rivers, Arauca territory, Colombia, and on the Cinaruquito, Cinaruco, Capanaparo and Arichuna Rivers, state of Apure, Venezuela. [Hildebrandt ms.]

Sicuane - spoken on the Tuparro River, Vichada territory, Colombia. [Nothing.]

Cuiapo Pihibi - spoken on the Tomo River, Vichada territory. [Nothing.]

Yamu - spoken on the right bank of the Ariari River, Meta territory. [Nothing.]

Catarro - spoken in the Meta territory on the Yucavo River and in the ancient mission of San Miguel de Salivas. [Nothing.]

Churuya or Bisanigua - language, now probably extinct, once spoken on the Güejar River and in El Piñal. [Ernst 1891b, p. 10; Sáenz 1876, pp. 341-342.]

Guayabero or Guyaverun - spoken in the Meta territory on the Guayabero River. [Lou-

kotka 1938; Ossa Varela 1938; Wavrin ms.b.]

ARAWAK, STOCK

ENGLISH	LORENZO GROUP	GUAHIBO GROUP		
	AMOISHE	GUAHIBO	CHURUYA	GUAYABERO
head	yo-ói	pe-matána		magnetén
eye	net	pe-wáto		buán
hand	n-not	pi-tahúto		fu?uten
water	ón	méra	minta	minta
fire	tsó	isóto	ixito	giptan
sun	yumpór	ikatia	mshaxaint	
house	bakü	bó		ba:h
tapir	atók	métsaha		mesa
maize	trop	hetsóto	xesá	hes
one	pachía	kaí	kai	kayen
two	epá	nahuaxu	kabale	
three	mapá	akuoíebi	omopesiva	

47. **Otomac**, stock.

Otomac - once spoken between the Orinoco and Meta Rivers and the Arauca and Cinaruco Rivers, Apure state, Venezuela. [Anonymous Madrid e.; Crévaux in Crévaux, Sagot, and Adam 1882, pp. 262-263; Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, p. 149; Rosenblat 1936, N° 3-4, pp. 440-506.]

Taparita - once spoken between the Orinoco and Apure Rivers, Apure state, Venezuela. [Anonymous Madrid f.; Rosenblat 1936, N° 3-4, pp. 440-506.]

Maiba or Amaygua - extinct language once spoken in the same region between the Cunaviche and Capanaparo Rivers. [Nothing.]

48. **Guamo**, stock.

Guamo - extinct language once spoken on the Paoviejo, Portuguesa, Masparo and Santo Domingo Rivers in the state of Portuguesa, Venezuela.

Dialects:

Of Santa Rosa on the Masparo River, Zamora. [Anonymous 1928, pp. 382-392.]

Of San José on the Santo Domingo River, Zamora. [Anonymous 1928, pp. 382-392.]

Dazaro - once spoken in Zamora on the Guanare River. [Nothing.]

Guamontey - once spoken from the mouth of the Zarate River to the Apure River. [Nothing.]

Tayaga - once spoken between the Arauca and Apure Rivers, state of Apure. [Nothing.]

Atapaima - once spoken at the mouth of the Guanaparo River, Guárico state, Venezuela. [Nothing.]

Guárico - extinct principal language of the state of Guárico, once spoken on the Guárico, Portuguesa and Apure Rivers. [Nothing.]

Guire - once spoken on the middle course of the Tiznados, Orinoco and Guaritico Rivers, state of Guárico. [Nothing.]

Payure - once spoken at the mouth of the Guárico River. [Nothing.]

49. **Taruma**, isolated language.

Taruma - originally spoken near Manáus, state of Amazonas, Brazil, now by a few families around the sources of the Essequibo River, British Guiana. [Farabee 1918, pp. 277-283; Loukotka 1949b; Schomburgk in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 312-313.]

ENGLISH	OTOMAC, STOCK		GUAMO, STOCK		ISOLATED LANGUAGE TARUMA
	OTOMAC	TAPARITA	STA. ROSA	SAN JOSÉ	
head	dapad	dupea	putí	puté	a-dam
tooth	mi?i	mina	aufé	ufé	
eye	inbad	indó	tuxua	tuagin	a-tsi
water	ya	ia	kum	kum	za
fire	núa	muita	kuxul		fwa
sun	nua	mingua	tign	matatin	hwa
house	augua	ñaña	danga	danxa	duiya
man	andua	mayná	daixu	dauirko	gika
jaguar	maéma		dion	dion	dun
maize	onona				
one	engá	enda	tagstar	tagstame	oshiwai
two	dé	deñiaro	kete	dikiampa	dzyowa
three	yakia	deni	kurumktin	kakute	mikyahahi

50. **Piaroa**, stock.

a. EASTERN LANGUAGES.

Piaroa - spoken on the Sipapo, Orinoco and Ventuari Rivers, territory of Amazonas, Venezuela. [Chaffanjon 1889, pp. 324-326; Crévaux in Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, pp. 257-258; Ernst 1895, pp. 399-401; Koch-Grünberg 1913, pp. 469 and 472, 1928, pp. 351-357; Marcano 1890, pp. 863-864; Rivet 1920a; Tavera-Acosta 1907, pp. 96-107.]

Maco - spoken by a very little known tribe on the Ventuari and Cunucunuma Rivers, Amazonas territory. [Vráz in Loukotka 1943, p. 13, 1949a, p. 57; Vráz ms.c.]

Ature - extinct language once spoken on the Orinoco River near the waterfalls of Ature, Venezuela. [Nothing.]

b. WESTERN LANGUAGE.

Sáliva or Sáliba - spoken on the Vichada, Meta, and Muco Rivers, territory of Vichada, Colombia. [Fabo 1911, pp. 131-186, ms.; Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, pp. 383-384; Hervás y Panduro 1800-1805, vol. 1; Marietti 1870, p. 272; Oramas 1914; Rivet 1920a; Rueda 1889, pp. 15-20; Tastevin ms.r.; Tavera-Acosta 1907, pp. 85-95.]

51. **Tinigua**, stock.

Tinigua - spoken at the mouth of the Guayabero River, Meta territory, Colombia, by only a few families. [Manresa in Castellví 1938, 1940; Las Corts ms.; Manresa ms.b.]

Pamigua - extinct language once spoken at the ancient mission of San Concepción de Arauca in Meta territory. [Ernst 1891b, p. 9.]

Majigua - once spoken on the Ariari River, Meta territory. [Nothing.]

52. **Máku**, isolated language.

Máku - spoken by a small tribe on the confluence of the Auari and Parima (Uatatás) Rivers, Venezuela-Brazil frontier. [Faria ms.e.; Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 458, 1928, pp. 317-324.]

ENGLISH	PIAROA	PIAROA, STOCK		TINIGUA, STOCK		ISOLATED LANGUAGE MÁKU
		MACO	SALIVA	TINIGUA	PAMIGUA	
head	tsú		yio	zyíti	blusteá	tsi-gáte
tooth	tsaxká		oayá	yóto		tse-um
eye	chiere		pakuté	zúti	sete	tsis-kóte
water	ahiya	ahia	kagua	ñinkwáshi	nikagé	náme
fire	uxkude		egusta	ichísa	ekisá	níhe:
sun	morho	gama	numeseki	níxo		kélé
man	uba		umbei	xanóso	piksiga	lásepa
jaguar	ñáwi		impué	chíña	xiñagá	zówi
maize	ñamo	imó	yamo	thóka	xuxá	lükü
one	yauotenéte	niareti	sinote	kié	chixanse	nukuzamuké
two	tonerima	tagus	toxera	xädzá	saxansesá	bātá
three	wabodexkuána	perkotahuya	kenxuapadi	dzapéxi	sanchikanse	shünālyá

53. **Tucuna**, isolated language.

Tucuna or Tikúna - spoken at the mouth of the Içá River near São Paulo de Olivença and Tabatinga, state of Amazonas, Brazil, and near Leticia, Amazonas territory, Colombia. [Alviano 1944; Anderson 1958; Batet ms.; Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, p. 298; Guillaume 1888, pp. 55-59; Marcoy (Saint-Cricq) 1869, pp. 321-322; Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 524, vol. 2, pp. 159-161; Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 573-581, ms.j., ms.k.; Rivet 1912b; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 249-255; Tastevin ms.g.; Tessmann 1930, pp. 564-565.]

54. **Yagua**, stock.

Yagua or Mishara - spoken on the Nauta, Nahua and Napo Rivers, department of Loreto, Peru. [Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 297-298; Erben 1948b, pp. 60-61; Guillaume 1888, pp. 55-59; Newman 1943; Orton 1874, pp. 340-343; Powlison 1958, 1962; Rivet 1911b; Tessmann 1930, pp. 472-475; Wustmann 1962.]

Peba or Nijamvo - spoken in the village of Peba in the depart-

ment of Loreto. [Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, p. 296; Erben 1948b, p. 59; Loukotka 1963, pp. 25-26; Rivet 1911b.]

Caumari or Cahumari - once spoken on the Guerari River, a tributary of the Napo River, department of Loreto. [Nothing.]

Yameo or Llameo or Camuchivo - spoken on the Nanay and Tigre Rivers in the department of Loreto. [Espinosa Pérez 1955, pp. 291-422; Marietti 1870, p. 275; Rivet 1911b, pp. 187-192; F. Suárez (González Suárez) 1904, pp. 67-68; Tessmann 1930, pp. 577-580.]

Masamae or Mazan or Parara - spoken in the department of Loreto on the Mazan River. [Uriarte 1952, vol. 2, pp. 253-255.]

ENGLISH	ISOLATED LANGUAGE	YAGUA, STOCK			MASAMAE
	TUCUNA	YAGUA	PEBA	YAMEO	
head	na-eró	ori-nó	rai-no	wi-nátu	nato
tooth	ná-puita	o-xaná	vi-ala	wi-é	
ear	na-chin	o-tsiwá	mi-tiwa	wi-tíwě	
fire	öö	hená	föla	óle	aule
sun	öake	iñi	remelané	natéra	raitará
earth	náni	mokané	kapalé	pópo	popo
man	yáte	wánu	komoley	awára	
tapir	náke	nechá	ameisha	náse	
maize	cháwue	lelú	lolú	ogung	
one	wöi	tékí	tomätaira	pwitér	poetinten
two	tádi	nanoxõ	monomoira	narámue	
three	tamaípo	mungoá	tamoimansa	pwiterorineo	

55. **Kahuapana**, stock.

Cahuapana or Chuncho - spoken on the Cahuapana River, Loreto province, Peru; now mostly Quechua is spoken. [Beuchat and Rivet 1909, pp. 625-630; Ortiz 1941b.]

Chayavita or Tsaawí - spoken in Loreto province, at the sources of the Paranapura River. [Tessmann 1930, pp. 396-397.]

- Yamorai - spoken on the Sillai River in Loreto province. [Tessmann 1930, pp. 396-397.]
- Ataguate - extinct language of the same region, once spoken on the Aipena River and around Lake Atagua. [Nothing.]
- Jebero or Xevero or Shiwila - spoken around the city of Jeberos in Loreto province. [Batet ms.; Bendor-Samuel 1961; Beuchat and Rivet 1909, pp. 625-630; Brinton 1892a, pp. 60-67, 1892d; Fritz ms.a., ms.b.; Guillaume 1888, pp. 55-59; Ortiz 1941b; Rivet and Tastevin 1930-1931, pp. 242-271; Tessmann 1930, pp. 441-444.]
- Pamdabeque - once spoken on the Aipena and Paranapura Rivers in Loreto province. [Nothing.]
- Miquirá or Shuensampi - extinct language once spoken in a single village on the Paranapura River. [Vráz in Loukotka 1943, pp. 14-15, 1949a, pp. 60-61; Vráz ms.c.]

56. **Munichi**, stock.

- Munichi or Balsapuertño - spoken by a few families in the village of Balsapuerto, department of Loreto, Peru. [Tessman 1930, pp. 310-311.]
- Tabaloso - spoken in Loreto department in the village of Tabalosa on the Mayo River. [Nothing.]
- Chasutino or Cascoasoa - once spoken in the village of Chasuta on the Huallaga River; now only Quechua is spoken. [Nothing.]
- Huatama or Otanavi - once spoken in the villages of San José de Sisa and Otanahui in the same region; now only Quechua is spoken. [Nothing.]
- Lama or Lamista - extinct language once spoken on the Moyobamba River. The last survivors now speak only Quechua or Spanish. [Nothing.]
- Suchichi or Suriche - once spoken in the village of Tarapoto in the same region. The present population speaks only Spanish. [Nothing.]
- Zapaso - extinct language from the same region, once spoken on the Saposoa River. [Nothing.]
- Nindaso - once spoken on the Huallaga River north of the Zapaso tribe. [Nothing.]
- Nomona - once spoken on the left bank of the Saposoa River. [Nothing.]

ENGLISH	CAHUAPANA	CAHUAPANA, STOCK			MUNICHI, STOCK MUNICHI
		CHAYAVITA	JEBERO	MIQUIRÁ	
head	mutu	mostó	móto	hu-mato	óke
tooth	nate	naté	látek		dé
ear	buek	wuiraté	wuíoga		épue
fire	puín	puíng	pön	punga	chúshe
sun	kéki	pií	köki	kogua	xowá
moon	matáshi	yuxkí	rúkör	rúki	spáltsi
stone	napí	napí	lá?api	napi	sögte
boat	nūng	ñong	ñung	nunga	niasúta
dog	nini	ni?íni	niní	nini	xíno
maize	tötrla	shi?ishí	chíter	chichi	sáa
one	ara	haná	alá?atsa		wuítsa
two	katu	kató	katáta		utspa
three	kara	kará	kála		uchuma

57. **Cholona**, stock.

Cholona or Seeptsá - nearly extinct language spoken by a few people on the Huallaga River near Uchiza, Peru. Most of the present population speaks Quechua. [Brinton 1892, pp. 68-74; Martínez de Compañón ms.a., 11: f4, ms.b.; Loukotka 1949a, pp. 65-66; Mata 1748; Rivet 1949, pp. 28-46; Harmston in Tessmann 1930, pp. 546-547.]

Hivito or Xibitoana - nearly extinct language spoken on the Huamo River, north of the Cholona tribe. [Martínez de Compañón ms.a., 11:fc, ms. b.; Loukotka 1949a, pp. 65-66; Rivet 1949, pp. 28-46; Tessmann 1930, pp. 458-459.]

58. **Mayna**, stock.

Mayna or Rimachu - extinct language once spoken between the Nucuray, Chambira and Pastaza Rivers, department of Loreto, Peru. The last survivors now speak only a dialect of

Quechua or Spanish. [Marietti 1870, p. 259; Schuller 1908b.]

Omurana or Hunurana - spoken by a few people on the Nucuray River in the department of Loreto. [Tessmann 1930, pp. 455-456.]

59. **Murato**, stock.

Murato or Kandoshi or Canduashi or Roamaina - spoken between the Morona and Pastaza Rivers, Peru. [D. Cox 1957; León 1928-1929; Rivet 1930, p. 6; Tessmann 1930, pp. 294-298.]

Shapra or Iñuru or Zapa - spoken in the same region on the Pusaga River. [Tessmann 1930, p. 294.]

Pinche or Llepa or Uchpa or Avaza - language of an unknown tribe from the same region, spoken on the Corrientes River. [Nothing.]

Chirino - extinct language once spoken in the Cordillera del Condor and on the Chirino River, department of Cajamarca, Peru. [Jijón y Caamaño 1919, p. 393; Rivet 1934, p. 245; both only five words.]

Sacata - extinct language once spoken in the village of Socota on the Chota River in the department of Cajamarca. [Jijón y Caamaño 1919, p. 393; Rivet 1934, p. 245; both only five words.]

Rabona - extinct language once spoken in the district of Santiago de las Montañas, Loja province, Ecuador. [Anonymous 1897a; Jijón y Caamaño 1919, pp. 392-394; only a few words.]

60. **Auishiri**, isolated language.

Auishiri or Abiquira or Tequiráca or Ixignor - spoken by a savage tribe at the mouth of the Curaray River, Loreto, Peru. [Tessmann 1930, p. 486.]

61. **Itucale**, isolated language.

Itucale or Simacu or Oruarína or Urariña or Arucuaya or Chambira or Singacuchusca - spoken by a few families on the Chambira River, Loreto, Peru. [Tessmann 1930, pp. 508-512.]

ENGLISH	ISOLATED LANGUAGE	MURATO, STOCK			ISOLATED LANGUAGE	
	OMURANA	MURATO	SHAPRA	CHIRINO	ITUCALE	
head	na-neyalok	módzik	móchi		a-waréke	kuxterí
eye	an-atn	k-áchik	ua-áchu		o-toroã	idichú
fire	íno	sumádzi	somási		yaháong	öxsi
sun	héna	shári	shári		akroák	enotú
star	dzuñ	tsangáchi				
house	ána	pangózi	pangósi		atkúa	luredí
woman	mparáwan	kísa	kísha		aslané	ení
maize	aíchia	iwwáto	iwuádu	yungato	sukála	kaxturí
white	chalama	kantsirpi	kantsérpi		sukeé	dzumaré
one	nadzóra	minumpta	minápta		ismáwa	exlehé
two	dzo?óra	tsímboro	tsímboro		kismáõ	kuradzá

62. Jíbaro, stock.

Palta - extinct language once spoken in the province of Loja, Ecuador, and around Xoroca, department of Cajamarca, Peru. [Anonymous 1897b; Jijón y Caamaño 1927, pp. 381-392, 1941-1947, vol. 2, pp. 45-53, both only a few words and place names.]

Malacato - extinct language once spoken around Piedras, province of El Oro, Ecuador. [Nothing.]

Jíbaro or Shuara or Shuor - language spoken by a tribe of head-hunters around Macas, Oriente province, Ecuador. [Anonymous 1889, p. 159, (Tallachini) 1903b, 1939; Dupont ms.; Duroni 1928; Ghinassi 1938; Granja 1942, pp. 114-138; Hanzelka and Zikmund 1958 passim; León 1928-1929; Misioneros Salesianos del Vicariato Méndez y Gualaquiza 1924; Montalvo 1952; Reinburg ms. a.; F. Suárez (González Suárez) 1904, p. 51; Turner 1958; Vacas Galindo 1891; Valladares ms.; Wavrin ms.i.]

Dialects:

Huambisa - spoken on the Morona and Santiago Rivers, Loreto, Peru. [Beasley and Pike 1957; Larson 1955-1957; Tessmann 1930, pp. 363-365.]

Achual - spoken on the Mazal and Pastaza Rivers. [Flornoy 1939; Rimbach 1897, p. 379; Tessmann 1930, pp. 364-365.]

Antipa - spoken on the Santiago River. [Nothing.]

Gualaquiza - spoken around the village of Gualaquiza.

[Beuchat and Rivet 1909-1910; J. María 1918-1919; F. Suárez (González Suárez) 1904, pp. 51-55.]

Upano - spoken on the Lhaipa River. [Farabee 1922, pp. 126-136; Karsten 1921.]

Arapico - spoken around the village of Arapico. [Caillet 1930-1933.]

Canelo or Penday - once spoken on the Canelos River; the survivors now speak only a Quechuan dialect. [Nothing.]

Bolona - once spoken in the province of Zamora, Ecuador. [Nothing.]

Aguaruna or Awahun - spoken on the Nieva and Marañon Rivers, department of Amazonas, Peru. [Hassel 1902; Larson 1955-1957; Tessmann 1930, pp. 364-365; Wavrin ms.j.; Winans 1947; Winans and Winans 1927.]

JÍBARO, STOCK

ENGLISH	PALTA	SHUARA	HUAMBISA	ACHUAL	GUALAQUIZA	UPANO	AGUARUNA
head		múga		mók	mugwá	múka	mók
tooth		nér		náyi	nai	inai	ñái
ear		kuísh	kuíshi	kuísh	kweche	kuishi	kuwísh
water	yuma	yumi	yumi	yumi	yume	yumé	yúmi
fire	kapal	xi		hí	xi	hi	hí
sun		atsa	átsa	itsā	ítsa	étsa	itsā
house		héa	hía	hía	xéa	yéa	hína
man	nuna	aíshmanu	ashmang	aíshmang	ashmano	aishmano	aíshmo
maize	xeme	sha?a		sha	sha	shaya	sha
one		chikichik		akítsik	tikichi	shikitiki	tikídyi
two		xímer		hímer	ximára	himi:ra	hima
three		manéndiuk		komba:tā	kahvaton	minendu	kampátu

63. **Sabela**, stock.

Sabela or Auca or Huarani - spoken by a very little known tribe on the Tihuacuna River, Loreto, Peru. [Blomberg 1957, p. 192; Saint and Pike 1959, 1962; Tessmann 1930, p. 303.]

Tiwituey or Tuei - spoken by a little known tribe of Indians on the Napo River, and on the upper course of the Curaray River, the same region. [Wavrin in Rivet 1930, pp. 10-15.]

64. **Záparo**, stock.

Záparo - a nearly extinct language spoken on the Tigre River, Loreto, Peru. The greater part of the population now speaks Quechua. [Beuchat and Rivet 1908, pp. 241-245; Brinton 1898; Granja 1942, pp. 114-138; Guillaume 1888, pp. 55-59; León 1930; Orton 1874, p. 628; Osculati 1854, pp. 284-297; Peeke 1962; Reinburg ms.b.; Sargent 1959; Simson 1879b, 1886, pp. 263-267; Tessmann 1930, pp. 508-512.]

Conambo - spoken in the same country on the Conambo River. [Vacas Galindo in Beuchat and Rivet 1908.]

Asaruntoa - extinct language once spoken in the same region on the Asaruntoa River. [Nothing.]

Chiripuno - spoken on the Chiripunos River. [Granja 1942, pp. 114-138.]

Andoa - spoken by a few people in the same region on the Pastaza and Morona Rivers around Andoas. [Vacas Galindo in Beuchat and Rivet 1908; Ortiz 1940c; Peeke and Sargent 1953; Tessmann 1930, pp. 526-527.]

Simigae or Shimikae or Gay or Siaviri - spoken between the Tigre, Napo, Curaray and Bobonaza Rivers; now mostly Quechua is spoken. [Anonymous 1930b; Granja 1942, pp. 114-138; León 1928-1929, 1930; Mosquera Z. 1940-1941; Ortiz 1940c; Peeke 1954, 1959; Peeke and Sargent 1959; Rimbach 1897, p. 379; Tessmann 1930, p. 524.]

Hichachapa or Coronado or Ipapiza - extinct language once spoken at the mouth of the Bobonaza River and on the Pastaza River. [Nothing.]

Oa or Dequaca - once spoken on the Arrabina River, a tributary of the Bobonaza. [Nothing.]

Iquito or Akenóini or Amacacore or Quiturran - spoken on the Amazon River near and around the city of Iquitos, Loreto, Peru. [Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 295-296; F. Suárez (González Suárez) 1904, pp. 69-70; Tessmann 1930, pp. 526-527.]

Cahuarano or Moracano - spoken on the Pucacuro River in the same region. [Tessmann 1930, pp. 526-527.]

Aunale - extinct language once spoken between the Tigre and Curaray Rivers around the ancient mission of Concepción. [Nothing.]

Archidona - once spoken in the village of Archidona, Loreto, Peru. [Nothing.]

ENGLISH	SABELA, STOCK		ZÁPARO, STOCK I.			
	SABELA	TIWITUEY	ZÁPARO	CONAMBO	ANDOA	SIMIGAE
head	u-kabu	u-kubo	ku-anák	ku-anaka	pan-aka	p-anák
eye	a-wínka	a-winga	nu-námits	ku-iyamixa	pa-namix	henizy
fire	chúnga	tua	unámisok	umáni	ománi	omani
sun	nánki	neinghi	yánuk	yañakwa	apánamu	poánámu
star		nemu	narika	narexa	arixya	arishya
house	húnku		itü	ité	ki-t'a	dahápu
woman	ohíña	unkia	itumu	maxi	maxi	māxi
maize	kad'ínghu		sáuk		tasáuku	dzáuku
white	kúri	mia	ushíksh	ushikya	ishi-sinwa	makúshini
one	iríng	aruki	nokoáki	nukaki		nikíño
two		méa	namesániki	tarkaningu		ishki

ENGLISH	ZÁPARO, STOCK II.		
	CHIRIPUNO	IQUITO	CAHUARANO
head		p-anák	pá-nak
eye	namixía	puí-nami	poí-nami
fire		inámi	inámi
sun	pananú	núnami	nianamí
star		narexa	narexa
house		íta	íta
woman		muesaxí	itémo
maize	sakoó	shakárok	shekárok
white		mosotín	musiténa
one		nóki	núki
two		ko:mi	kómu

65. Chapacura, stock.

Chapacura or Huachi or Tapacura - extinct language once spoken on the Blanco River and around Lake Chitiopa, Santa Cruz province, Bolivia. [Orbigny in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1913b; Orbigny 1939, p. 164; Pauly 1928, pp. 168-169.]

Itene or Moré - spoken on the Guaporé, Azul and Mamoré Rivers, Beni province, Bolivia. [Orbigny in Créqui-Mont-

- fort and Rivet 1913b; Hanke ms.b.; Leigue Castedo 1957; Orbigny 1939, p. 164; Pauly 1928, pp. 168-169; E. H. Snethlage 1937, pp. 31-69 *passim*.]
- Itoreauhip - spoken between the Guaporé and Azul Rivers in the same country. [E. H. Snethlage 1937, pp. 31-69 *passim*.]
- Quitemo - once spoken on the Uruvaito River, Santa Cruz province, Bolivia. [Orbigny in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1913b.]
- Nape - once spoken in the same country on Lake Chitiopa. [Orbigny in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1913b; Pauly 1928, p. 168.]
- Mure - once spoken on the San Martín River in the same country. [Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1913b; Teza 1868, texts only.]
- Rocorona - once spoken on the San Martín River. [Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1913b; Teza 1868, texts only.]
- Herisebocon - once spoken on the Rapulo River near the ancient mission of San Borja. [Nothing.]
- Wañám or Huanyam or Pawumwa - spoken between the São Miguel and São Domingo Rivers, territory of Rondônia, Brazil. [Haseman 1912, pp. 347-349; E. Nordenskiöld ms.i.]
- Abitana - spoken as a dialect of the Wañám language at the sources of the São Miguel River, the same country. [Loukotka 1963, p. 19; E. H. Snethlage ms.]
- Kunaná or Cautario - spoken between the Guaporé and Cautario Rivers. Rondônia. [Loukotka 1963, p. 19; E. H. Snethlage ms.]
- Pacahanovo or Uari Wayō - spoken by a wild and very little known tribe on the Pacas Novas River in the same region. [Becker-Donner 1955, pp. 326-327, ms.]
- Kabixi - spoken between the São Miguel and Prêto Rivers, Rondônia, now perhaps extinct. [E. H. Snethlage ms.]
- Mataua - spoken in the western area of the Cautario River. [Nothing.]
- Urunamacan - spoken to the north of the Wañám tribe, Rondônia, Brazil. [Nothing.]
- Uómo or Miguelheno - spoken on the São Miguel River. [Nothing.]
- Tapoaya - spoken by an unknown tribe at the sources of the Cautario River. [Nothing.]

Cujuna - spoken by a very little known tribe, now perhaps extinct, to the north of the Kumaná tribe. [Nothing.]

Urupá or Ituarupa - spoken on the Urupá River, Rondônia. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Nimuendajú 1925, pp. 158-159.]

Yarú - spoken by a few families on the Yarú River. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro l.; Loukotka 1963, p. 20.]

Yamarú - extinct language once spoken on the Jamarí River. [Nothing.]

Torá or Tura - formerly spoken on the Marmelos and Paricá Rivers, state of Amazonas; now by a few individuals on the Posto Cabeça d'anta, state of Amazonas. [Nimuendajú 1925, pp. 148-157; Valle-Bentes in Nimuendajú and Valle-Bentes 1923, p. 217.]

CHAPACURA, STOCK I.

ENGLISH	CHAPACURA	ITENE	ITOREAUHIP	QUITEMO	NAPE	WAÑAM
tongue	tapuitaka-chi	kapaya		kapikaka-che		kabíkachu
tooth	yati-chi	yía		iyadi-che		yitinchí
eye	tuku-chi	to		ku-chi		tukichu:
water	akum	komo		ako	akon	kúm
fire	ise	iche		ise	isze	iché
sun	huapiito	napito	mapito	papuito	mapiito	gwapiru
star	huiüiyao	pipiyo		pil'ahu	pipiáo	útín
bow	parami	pari	pari			pani
jaguar	kiñam	ine		orahuiko	kiñam	kiñó
maize	xadö	mapa		kal'ao	kal'ao	map

CHAPACURA, STOCK II.

ENGLISH	ABITANA	KUMANÁ	PACAHANOVO	URUPÁ	YARÚ	TORÁ
tongue	kapiyakati	kapiyakati		kapiakasi	kapiakasi	képiat
tooth	yititai	yatiti		yetisi	itisí	yatí
eye				tükesi	tekisi	tokú
water	kum	kum		kom	kō	kom
fire	itsä	icha		isé	ise:	ixé
sun	mapirú	mapitó		kumém	komém	apuetó
star	piú	pipiyó	upiú	upió	upiú	pipiyó
bow	parú	pari	etsmen	mapíp	mapip	parí
jaguar	kinam	kinam		kinám	komen	wakara
maize	mapa:k	mapa:k		mapág	mapá	mapák

66. **Huari**, stock.

Huari or Corumbiara - spoken between the Corumbiara and Guarajú Rivers, Rondônia territory, Brazil. [Hanke 1956a, pp. 72-80; E. Nordenskiöld 1915, pp. 371-372.]

Masaca or Aicana - spoken on the left bank of the Corumbiara River. [Becker-Donner 1955, pp. 298-320; Hanke ms.b.; E. H. Snethlage ms.; Zach ms.]

Aboba - extinct language once spoken on the Guarajú River. [Nothing.]

Maba - extinct language once spoken on the Guajejú River, Brazil. [Nothing.]

Puxacáze - once spoken on the Guajejú River, Brazil. [Nothing.]

Guajejú - once spoken at the sources of the Jamarí and Candeia Rivers. [Nothing.]

67. **Capixana**, isolated language.

Capixana or Kanoe: - spoken at the sources of the Guarajú River, Rondônia. [Becker-Donner 1955, pp. 298-320; Loukotka 1963, p. 48; Nimuendajú 1955b, pp. 196-197; Zach ms.]

68. **Koaiá**, isolated language.

Koaiá or Quaiá - spoken on the left bank of the Pimenta Bueno River and on the Igarapé São Pedro. [Lévi-Strauss ms.; Loukotka 1963, p. 13; Zach ms.]

69. **Purubora**, isolated language.

Puruborá or Burubora - spoken by a very small tribe on the Manoel Correia River, Rondônia. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Koch-Grünberg 1932.]

70. **Trumai**, isolated language.

Trumai or Tramalhy - spoken in a single village on the Culiseú River, a tributary of the Xingú River, Mato Grosso state, Brazil. [J. C. Carvalho (Mello Carvalho) 1951; H. Meyer ms.; Steinen 1894, pp. 540-542.]

ENGLISH	HUARI, STOCK			ISOLATED LANGUAGES		
	HUARI	MASACA	CAPIXANA	KOAIÁ	PURUEORÁ	TRUMAI
head	chimé	tinupá	i-kutá	i-sote:	azyá	yau-kut
tooth	múi	mōi:	i-pé	miki	inká	yau-i
ear	ka-niyú	ka-nīgó	i-tēyō	gasí	zapetó	yau-haptü
hand	iné	iné	i-so	enurí	wapitái	yau-kenap
water	hané	hánä	kuni	há	zereré	misu
fire	íne	íne	iní	í	ndamizyá	só
stone	huahuá	urorä	akí	akí	murúa	liki
woman	chikichíki	dätiá	mía?ä	etál	bagoyá	ipae
tapir	arimé	alümä	itsá	aruín	taní	monotó
maize	atití	ákí	atití	achechí	zyiá	hotet
one	amemee:	amäme	pátairä		múm	mihin
two	atukai	atuka	kāerá		wewáb	hursh
three		ümaitü	piakaúkä		bokód-wewáb	hurstame

71. **Cayuvava**, isolated language.

Cayuvava - spoken on the Mamoré River around the village of Exaltación, Beni province, Bolivia. [Cardús 1886, pp. 315-316; Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1920; J. S. Fonseca 1880-1881, vol. 2, pp. 239-240; E. Heath 1883, pp. 683-687; Hervás y Panduro 1778-1787, vol. 19, pp. 102-103, vol. 20, pp. 161-219; H. Key 1961; E. Nordenskiöld 1911a, pp. 321-324; Orbigny 1839, p. 80; Orton 1874, p. 473; Teza 1868, p. 133.]

72. **Mobima**, isolated language.

Mobima or Moyma or Movime - spoken on the Mamoré, Yacumá and Rapulo Rivers, Beni province, Bolivia. [Cardús 1886, p. 316; Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1914; E. Heath 1883, pp. 683-687; Hervás y Panduro 1778-1787, vol. 19, pp. 102-103; Judy and Emerich de Judy 1962; Marietti 1870, p. 256; Orbigny 1839, p. 80; Pauly 1928, pp. 162-163.]

73. **Itonama**, isolated language.

Itonama or Machoto - spoken on the Itonama River and Lake, Beni province. [Adam 1897b; Cardús 1886, p. 317; Cré-

qui-Montfort and Rivet 1916-1918; J. S. Fonseca 1880-1881, vol. 2, pp. 240-243; Hervás y Panduro 1778-1787, vol. 19, pp. 92-93; Liccardi and Grimes 1961; Marietti 1870, p. 257; Orbigny 1839, p. 80; Pauly 1928, p. 173; E. Nordenskiöld in Rivet 1921a.]

74. **Canichana**, isolated language.

Canichana or Canesi - spoken on the Mamoré and Machupo Rivers, Beni province, Bolivia. [Cardús 1886, pp. 316-317; Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1913d; E. Heath 1883, pp. 683-687; Loukotka 1950, pp. 137-143; E. Nordenskiöld ms.h.; Orbigny 1839, p. 80; Pauly 1928, p. 171; Teza 1868, p. 129.]

ISOLATED LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	CAYUVAVA	MOBIMA	ITONAMA	CANICHANA
tongue	iné	rulkua	páchosníla	au-cháva
tooth	ai-che	söichlan	huomóte	eu-kuti
hand	daxe	chopa	mapára	eu-tixle
water	ikita	toni	huanúhue	nese
fire	idore	vé	ubári	nichuku
moon	iráre	yekcho	chakakáshka	nimilaku
house	iñika	roya	úku	ni-tikoxle
woman	toréne	kukya	ubíka	ikegahui
jaguar	yedava	rulrul	ótgu	ni-xolani
maize	xiki	kuaxta	udáme	ni-chuxú
one	karata	sotaru	chash-káni	mereka
two	mítia	oira	chash-chupa	kadita
three	kurapa	taxra		ka?arxata

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of the North Central Division, Alphabetically Arranged

Aburuñe: - once spoken on the Xarayes Lagoon, Bolivia.

Anetine - once spoken near Mojos, Bolivia.

Apiyipán - language of an unknown tribe of the Aripuaña River, Amazonas.

Artane - unknown language of Xarayes Lagoon, Bolivia.

Aueiko - once spoken on the Paranaiuba River, Mato Grosso.

- Bakurönchichi - language of an unknown tribe of the Branco River, Rondônia.
- Bikutiakap - unknown language from the same country, spoken on the right bank of the Pimenta Bueno River.
- Bixarenren - language of an unknown tribe on the Tiucunti River, a tributary of the Jamachiua River, Rondônia.
- Cabixi - language of an unknown tribe from the Steinen River, Mato Grosso.
- Cañacure - once spoken on the Mamoré River, Bolivia.
- Capua - spoken on the Rolim de Moura River, Rondônia.
- Cayú - spoken on the left bank of the Pimenta Bueno River, Rondônia.
- Churima - extinct language once spoken at the ancient mission of San José de Maharenos, Beni province, Bolivia.
- Cutriá - spoken on the middle course of the Branco River, Rondônia.
- Cuximiraíba - spoken at the mouth of the Aripuanã River, Amazonas.
- Djupá - spoken on the Jiparanã River, Rondônia.
- Dokoro - once spoken on the Paranaiuba River, Mato Grosso.
- Duri - once spoken on the Paranaiuba River, Mato Grosso.
- Erema - once spoken on the Paranaiuba River, Mato Grosso.
- Guajarapo or Guasaroca - extinct language once spoken around Villa Maria and Santa Ana de Chiquitos, Santa Cruz province, Bolivia.
- Hiauahim or Javaim - once spoken by a tribe of cannibals on the middle course of the Tapajós River, Pará state, Brazil.
- Iruri - language of an extinct tribe on the right bank of the Madeira River, spoken between the Maiçí and Aripuanã Rivers, Amazonas.
- Juruena - spoken on the Juruena River, Mato Grosso.
- Kiapüre or Quiapyre - once spoken on the Mequéns River, Rondônia.
- Koshurái - language of an unknown tribe on the lower course of the Jiparanã River, Amazonas.
- Lambi - extinct language once spoken between the Branco and São Miguel Rivers, Rondônia.
- Macuarê - spoken on the left bank of the Pimenta Bueno River, Rondônia.
- Manesono or Mopeseano - extinct language once spoken at the ancient mission of San Francisco Borja, Beni province, Bolivia.
- Marapanã - spoken by an unknown tribe on the right bank of the Uaimberê River, a tributary of the Pimenta Bueno River, Rondônia.
- Maricoxi - once spoken at the sources of the Branco River, Rondônia.
- Maxiena or Ticomeri - extinct language once spoken on the Mojos plains west of the mission of Trinidad, Beni province, Bolivia.
- Minhahá - once spoken on the Paranaiuba River, Mato Grosso.

Muriva - once spoken at the mouth of the Jamachim River to the Tapajós River, Pará state, Brazil.

Nambu - extinct language once spoken on the Guapay River, Santa Cruz province, Bolivia.

Nocadeth - spoken on the Aripuanã River, state of Amazonas.

Onicoré - once spoken between the mouths of the Manicoré and Marmelos Rivers, state of Amazonas.

Onoyóro - once spoken on the Paranaiuba River, Mato Grosso.

Ortue - once spoken on Xarayes Lagoon, Bolivia.

Papamiã - spoken on the São Simão River, Rondônia.

Paraparixana - once spoken between the Manicoré and Aninde Rivers, Amazonas.

Patiti - once spoken in Rondônia territory on the Mequéns River.

Perovosan - once spoken to the south of the Xarayes Lagoon, Bolivia.

Piapai - once spoken between the Jamachim and Irití Rivers, state of Pará.

Sacosi - once spoken on the ancient Puerto de los Reyes, Bolivia.

Siberi - once spoken on Xarayes Lagoon, Bolivia.

Socorino - once spoken in the same country.

Surucosi - once spoken in the same country.

Suruim - spoken on the right bank of the Machado River, Rondônia.

Tacunbiacu - once spoken between the Guapay River and the Chiquitos plains, Bolivia.

Tamacosi - once spoken on the Guapay River near La Barranca, Santa Cruz province, Bolivia.

Tamararé - once spoken at the sources of the Juruena and Galera Rivers, Mato Grosso.

Tambaruré - once spoken in Rondônia at the mouth of the Apaxoná River.

Tapacurá - once spoken on the Tapacurá-assú River, state of Pará.

Tarimoxi - language of an unknown tribe to the north of the Guratégaja tribe, Rondônia.

Tavúri - once spoken on the Paranaiuba River, Mato Grosso.

Tevircacap - spoken on the right bank of the Pimenta Bueno River, Rondônia.

Tiboi - unknown language, exact location unknown, Bolivia.

Ticaõ or Tonore or Chikaõ - language of an unknown tribe on the right bank of the Culiseú River, a tributary of the Xingú River, Mato Grosso.

Tororí - once spoken on the right bank of the Madeira River north of the Parintintin tribe, state of Amazonas.

Sumi

?

Ikpeng

Tupiokón - unknown language spoken on the Paxiuba River, Mato Grosso.

Urucuai - once spoken on the Corumbiara River, Rondônia.

Xacuruina - once spoken on the Sangue River, Mato Grosso.

Xaquese - once spoken on the Puerto de los Reyes, Bolivia.

Xaray - extinct and unknown language once spoken on Xarayes Lagoon, Bolivia.

Yauei - once spoken on the left bank of the Madeira River across from the mouth of the Aripuanã River, state of Amazonas.

Zurina - once spoken at the mouth of the Mamorí River, Amazonas.

B. SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION

75. Pano, stock.

a. NORTHERN LANGUAGES.

Pano or Pánobo - spoken in the village of Contamana on the Ucayali River, Loreto province, Peru. [Cardús 1886, p. 324; Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 292-293; Durand 1921, pp. 85-102; Navarro 1903; Tessmann 1930, pp. 120-124.]

Maruba or Maxuruna or Mayoruna or Pelado or Dallus - spoken on the Maruba and Jandiatuba Rivers, state of Amazonas. [Alviano 1957; Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 299-300; Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 236-237; A. J. Silva ms.]

Culino - extinct language once spoken between the Jutai, Javari and Jandiatuba Rivers, Amazonas. [Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 242-244.]

Panau - spoken by only a few families in Seringal Barão Rio Branco, territory of Acre, Brazil. [Nothing.]

Cashibo or Cacataibo or Caxivo or Haguati - spoken on the Pachitea, Pisqui and Aguaytía Rivers, Loreto, Peru. [Erben 1948a, pp. 172-176; Marqués 1931, pp. 131-195; Shell 1950; Tessmann 1930, pp. 154-155.]

Manamabobo - extinct language once spoken on the Pachitea River, the same country. [Nothing.]

Carapacho or Caliseca - once spoken on the Carapacho River, the same country. [Nothing.]

Pichobo - once spoken at the mouth of the Paguamigua River in the same country. [Nothing.]

- Sobolbo or Bolbo - once spoken on the Cohengua River, the same country. [Nothing.]
- Mochobo - once spoken between the Guanie and Guarimi Rivers. [Nothing.]
- Maspo - once spoken on the Taco and Manipaboro Rivers. [Nothing.]
- Comobo or Univitsa - once spoken in the same region on the Inua and Unini Rivers. [Nothing.]
- Conibo or Cunibo or Curibeo - spoken along the Ucayali River between 8° 30' and 10° latitude. [Carrasco 1901; Farabee 1922, pp. 91-95; Guillaume 1888, pp. 55-59; Izaguirre 1922-1929, vol. 13; Marcoy (Saint-Cricq) 1869, p. 584; Marqués 1931, ms.; Orton 1874, p. 626; Reich 1903, p. 135; Rivet and Tastevin 1932; Saint-Cricq 1853; Tastevin ms.o.]
- Cháma or Manava or Chipeo or Setebo or Shipibo or Pui-nahva - spoken on the Ucayali River north of the Conibo tribe. [Alemany 1906b; Armentia 1898, pp. 43-91; Hestermann 1914-1919; Izaguirre 1922-1929, vol. 13; Lauriault 1948; Marqués 1931, pp. 131-195; Steinen 1904; Tessmann 1929.]
- Nocamán - spoken at the sources of the Chesco River, Loreto. [Tessmann 1930, pp. 184-187.]
- Ruanagua - spoken on the Corjuania River, Loreto. [Nothing.]
- Capanagua - spoken on the Tapiche and Blanco Rivers, Loreto. [Tessmann 1930, p. 157.]
- Busquipani - once spoken on the Alacrán River, Loreto. [Nothing.]
- Custanáwa - spoken on the upper course of the Purus River near the mouth of the Curanja River, Loreto. [Nothing.]
- Espino - spoken on the Curumaha River in the same region. [Nothing.]
- Yura - once spoken on the Piqueyaco River, Loreto. [Nothing.]
- Marináwa - spoken on the Furnaya River, Loreto. [Pike and Scott 1962.]
- Xaranáwa - spoken on the Curanja River, Loreto. [Nothing.]

- Canawari - extinct language once spoken on the Curumaha and Rixalá Rivers, Acre territory, Brazil. [Chandless 1866, p. 118.]
- Nucuini or Remo or Rheno - spoken at the sources of the Javari River and on the Moenalco and Ipixuba Rivers, state of Amazonas. [J. B. Carvalho (Braulino de Carvalho) 1931, pp. 254-255; Leuque in Izaquirre 1922-1929, vol. 13, pp. 538-540; Tastevin ms.n.]
- Amahuaca or Sayaco or Impetineri - spoken on the Urubamba and Ucayali Rivers, Loreto, and on the Purus and Juruá Rivers, Acre. [Farabee 1922, pp. 110-114; Osborn 1948; Russell 1958; Tessmann 1930, p. 182.]
- Mastináhua - spoken on the Purus River in the same territory. [Nothing.]
- Cachináua or Huñikui - spoken between the Embira, Liberdade and Tarauacá Rivers, state of Amazonas. [Abreu 1914; Mamul Said Ali in Hestermann 1914-1919; Rivet and Tastevin 1932; Stegelmann 1903, p. 137; Tastevin ms.m.]
- Tuxináua - spoken on the Embira and Humaitá Rivers, Acre. [J. B. Carvalho (Braulino de Carvalho) 1931, pp. 249-252.]
- Camanawa - on the Moa River in the same territory. [Nothing.]
- Pacanáwa - spoken at the sources of the Embira River, Acre. [Nothing.]
- Nehanáwa - spoken by a small tribe on the Jordão River, Acre. [Loukotka 1963, p. 34; Tastevin ms.e.]
- Nastanáwa - spoken on the upper course of the Jordão River. [Tastevin ms.e.]
- Cuyanáwa - spoken between the Moa and Paraná dos Mouros Rivers, Acre territory. [Nothing.]
- Sacuya - once spoken between the Juruá and Tamaya Rivers, Acre. [Nothing.]
- Xanindáua - spoken by a small tribe on the Riozinho River, Acre. [Nothing.]
- Coronáwa - spoken in the Acre territory, but exact location unknown. [Nothing.]
- Yauavo - once spoken between the Tejo and Aturia Rivers, Acre. [Nothing.]

PANO, STOCK
NORTHERN LANGUAGES I.

ENGLISH	PÁNOBO	MARUBA	CULINO	CASHIBO	CONIBO	CHÁMA	NOCAMÁN
head	mápu	mápu	mazu	mapo	mápo	mápuro	mápuro
tongue	hána	ána	anú	hana	hana	hana	ána
tooth	séta	chitá	sita	dzeta	seta	seta	téta
foot	tal'i	tái	whüta	tak	tai	tal	tai
water	ompásko	uóka	yaku	ompas	honeg	umpas	ompás
sun	wári	vári	warü	vari	huari	bari	wári
house	taping	shubo	subichü	tóbu	shrobo	tobo	shóu
tapir	awuá	awa	ghai	aua	auhá	ahua	awuá
maize	töki	shuki	chüki	riki	serke	riki	téki
one	hawícho	pazü	uitü	achapré	achapré	hávicho	aindzinige
two	dawuó	dabui	rabü	rabue	rabue	ravué	rawué
three	muken	muken	taküma	itsa		pike	

PANO, STOCK
NORTHERN LANGUAGES II.

ENGLISH	CAPANAGUA	CANAWARI	NUCUINI	AMAGUACA	CAXINAUA	TUXINÁUA	NEHANÁWA
head	mápu		mapú	mápu	mápo	mapo:	mapu
tongue	hána		aná	haná	hana	anan	húna
tooth	shríta		sheta	teta	xeltá		mátya
foot	tahö		taki	taku	taö	tai	tah?
water	yéne	wáka		wákoma	upash	uá	upash
sun	bari	warí	baLi	wádik	bari		wári
house	shúbu		hubu	tsapás	tapás	ushá	h?w
tapir	awa	xemá	auá	á	awa	auá	
maize	tríki		beni	töki	shöki		
one	hawichu		usichari	wuistéra	böste		
two	rawík		narabe	rábue	rabö		
three			narana		nadabö		

b. LANGUAGES OF THE YAMINÁUA GROUP.

Yaminaua - spoken at the sources of the Tarauaca River, territory of Acre. [Stegelmann 1903, p. 137; Tastevin ms.j.]

Poyanáwa - spoken in the same region (Acre territory) on the Moa River. [J. B. Carvalho (Braulino de Carvalho) 1931, pp. 234-235; Tastevin ms.i., ms.j.]

Yumanáwa - spoken on the Muruzinho River, Acre. [Loukotka 1963, p. 34; Tastevin ms.l.]

Paran-náwa - spoken on the Murú River, Acre. [Loukotka 1963, p. 34; Tastevin ms.l.]

Nixináwa - spoken on the Jordão River, Acre. [Loukotka 1963, p. 34; Tastevin ms. e.]

Yawanáwa - spoken in Acre territory on the upper course of the Jordão River. [Loukotka 1963, p. 34; Tastevin ms.e.]

Sanináwa or Shanináua - spoken on the Valparaíso, Liberdade and Humaitá Rivers, Acre. [Loukotka 1963, p. 35; Tastevin ms.l.]

Xipináwa - spoken between the Valparaíso and Liberdade Rivers. [Nothing.]

Aranawa - spoken between the Humaitá and Liberdade Rivers. [Nothing.]

Contanáwa - spoken in the same country on the upper course of the Tarauaca River and on the Humaitá River. [Nothing.]

Yuminahua - spoken on the Tarauaca River, Acre. [Nothing.]

Wanináua or Catoquino do rio Gregorio - spoken in the same territory on the Gregorio River. [Tastevin in Rivet and Tastevin 1927-1929, pp. 489-516; Tastevin ms.j.]

c. LANGUAGE OF THE SENSI GROUP.

Sensi - spoken on the Huanachá and Chanuya Rivers, department of Loreto, Peru. [Tessmann 1930, pp. 188-189.]

PANO, STOCK YAMINAUA GROUP I.

ENGLISH	YAMINAUA	POYANÁWA	YUMANÁWA	PARAN-NÁWA	NIXINÁWA
head	woshka	vouká	buska	buska	vuske
tongue	hanka	andá	xánda	hána	hánda
tooth	shata	ritá	sheta	sheta	xéta
foot	tai	tae	táha	tahe	
water	huaka	wáka	hónde	umpash	wákuma
sun	wani	vori	wári	wári	óari
house	shúhuo	utá	mapíte	shobo	
tapir	áhua	auá	á	áwa	a
maize	shiki	vouerou	xáti	sheki	sheki
one	huísti	ueste:		uste	
two	rháhui	arabi:		rane	
three	mapo	aranan			

PANO, STOCK
YAMINAUA GROUP II.

ENGLISH	YAWANÁWA	XANINÁWA	WANINÁWA	SENSI GROUP SENSI
head	mapo	mi-fushha	mapu	omátsi
tongue	hána	háda	ana	yáta
tooth	sheta	sh?ta	shötah	küödsa
foot		tah?	tahö	
water	wáka	h?d	wakah	enipáxa
sun	sh?ne	fwaui	wari	varíxi
house		p?sh	shubu	puöxe
tapir	puiwa	awa	awi	áwua
maize	sh?ki	sh?hi	shöke	shínki
one				nawuístikoe
two				rawué
three				naravuekoe

d. CENTRAL GROUP.

Yamiaca or Haaúñeiri - spoken by a small tribe on the Yaguarmayo River, department of Madre de Dios, Peru. [Anonymous 1903c, pp. 187-189; Barranca 1914; E. Nordenskiöld 1905, pp. 274-275; X. X. 1901, p. 356.]

Arazaire - language spoken by a few families in the same region on the Marcapata River. [Llosa 1906; Rivet and Tastevin 1927-1929.]

Atsahuaca or Chaspa - spoken on the Carama River in the same country. [E. Nordenskiöld 1905, pp. 275-276.]

Araua - extinct language once spoken on the Chiva River, territory of Colonia, Bolivia. [Nothing.]

e. EASTERN GROUP.

Chacobo - spoken around Lake Rogoaguado, Beni province, Bolivia. [Cardús 1886, p. 315; Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1913e, pp. 46-78; Hanke 1958, pp. 118-125; E. Nordenskiöld 1911a, pp. 230-240; Pauly 1928, p. 138; Prost 1962; Rivet 1910b.]

Capuibo - once spoken in the same region on the Biata River. [Nothing.]

Pacaguara - language now probably extinct, once spoken in the same region between the Beni and Abuña

Rivers. [Armentia 1887; Orbigny in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1913e, pp. 56-78; E. Heath 1883, pp. 683-687; Orbigny 1839, p. 80; Rivet 1910b.]

Sinabo or Shenabu or Gritones - language now probably extinct, once spoken on the Mamoré River near Los Almendrales, Beni. [Nothing.]

Caripuna or Jaunavô or Shakáre or Éloe or Yacariá spoken in the nineteenth century along the Madeira River and the sources of the Beni River by a tribe of cannibals, now only in a single village at the mouth of the Mutum-paraná River, Rondônia. [Hanke 1949; Keller 1874, pp. 158-159; Natterer in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 240-242; Pauly 1928, p. 143; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 163-174.]

Pama or Pamainá - language of an unknown tribe of the Caldeirão River, territory of Rondônia. [Nothing.]

PANO, STOCK

ENGLISH	CENTRAL GROUP			EASTERN GROUP		
	YAMIACA	ARAZAIRE	ATSAHUACA	CHACOBO	PACAGUARA	CARIPUNA
head		mashahue		mápu	mapo	mápo
tongue	hána	haná	hána	hána	xána	haná
tooth	réta		reta	shíta	tséna	setá
foot	tauö	taé	tauö	tái	tahe	taé
water	éna	humapasha	umapásha	kämä	xéne	ompasua
sun	huari	fuari	huari	huári	bari	bári
house	shopo		shopo	shóbo	shobo	shróba
tapir	shanoya	shauvi	ahuana	áhuara	ahuana	auána
maize	húki	hoki	höki	shéki	sheki	shröki
one	pusi	nunchina	nikatsu	vuístita	nata	pazü
two	bota	buta	dafuina	dávita	rabue	taboe
three			shukarama	téreshen		muken

76. Tacana, stock.

Tacana - language with many relationships with the Arawak and Pano languages, spoken on the Beni, Tuichi and Te-

queje Rivers, territory of Colonia, Bolivia; now spoken by only a few families. [Anonymous 1859; Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1921-1923; Gili 1862; E. Heath 1883, pp. 683-687; Armentia in Lafone y Quevedo 1902; Pauly 1928, pp. 121-124; Sanjinés 1891; Schuller 1933; Van Wynen and Van Wynen 1962a, 1962b; Weddell 1853, p. 456.]

Dialects:

Tumupasa or Maracáni - spoken on the Uchipiamona River in the same region. [E. Nordenskiöld in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1921-1923, vol. 15, pp. 121-157; Weddell 1853, p. 461.]

Isiama or Ydiama - spoken on the Unduma River and around Ydiama. [Armentia 1887, p. 180-191; E. Nordenskiöld in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1921-1923, vol. 15, pp. 121-157; Weddell 1853, p. 461.]

Araona - once spoken on the Madre de Dios and Manuripi Rivers in the same region, now perhaps extinct. [Armentia 1887, pp. 180-191; Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1921-1923, vol. 15, pp. 121-157; Paz 1895, p. 65.]

Capechene or Capaheni - unknown language spoken on the Xapurí and Rosiano Rivers, Acre territory, Brazil. [Nothing.]

Sapiboca - extinct language once spoken at the ancient mission of Reyes, Beni province, Bolivia. [Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1921-1923, vol. 15, pp. 121-157; Hervás y Panduro 1778-1787, vol. 19, p. 102, vol. 20, pp. 183-219.]

Chirigua or Shiribá - extinct language once spoken at the ancient mission of Santa Buenaventura, Beni. [Nothing.]

Guarizo - extinct language once spoken at the ancient missions of Reyes and San Antonio de Isiama. [Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1921-1923, vol. 15, pp. 157-159; Teza 1868.]

Maropa - spoken in the vicinity of Lake Rogoaguado, Beni, now probably extinct. [Cardús 1886, pp. 314-315; Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1921-1923, vol. 15, pp. 121-157; E. Heath 1883, pp. 683-687; E. Nordenskiöld 1911a, pp. 234-242; Orbigny 1839, p. 380; Pauly 1928, pp. 130-131.]

Guacanahua or Chama or Ese'ejja - spoken by a small tribe on the Madidi and Undumo Rivers, La Paz province, Bolivia. [E. Nordenskiöld in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1921-

- 1923, vol. 15, pp. 121-157; Firestone 1955; Pauly 1928, p. 147; Wyma and Wyma 1962.]
- Mabenaro - spoken on the Manuripi River. [Farabee 1922, p. 164.]
- Caviña or Cavineña - language, probably extinct, once spoken on the Cavinás, Madidi and Beni Rivers. [Armentia 1887, pp. 183-191; Cardús 1886, pp. 311-312; Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1921-1923; M. Key 1963; Armentia in Lafone y Quevedo 1904, pp. 71-116; E. Nordenskiöld ms.c.; Pauly 1928, pp. 133-134; Schuller 1933.]
- Toromona - once spoken between the Madidi, Beni and Madre de Dios Rivers, now perhaps extinct. [Armentia 1887, pp. 20-21.]
- Arasa - language spoken by the greater part of the Arazaire tribe (of Pano stock) on the Marcopata and Arasa Rivers. [E. Nordenskiöld in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1921-1923, vol. 15, pp. 121-157; E. Nordenskiöld 1905, pp. 275-276.]
- Tiatinagua or Mohino or Chuncho or Huarayo or Baguaja or Tambopata-Guarayo or Echoja - spoken by a primitive tribe on the Peru-Bolivia border, on the Tambopata River. [Aza 1925-1926, 1928; E. Nordenskiöld in Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1921-1923, vol. 15, pp. 121-157; Farabee 1922, pp. 158-161; E. Nordenskiöld 1905, pp. 275-276.]

TACANA, STOCK I.

ENGLISH	TACANA	TUMUPASA	ISIAMA	ARAONA	SAPIBOCA	MAROPA
head	e-chua	e-shua	é-cho	e-chua	e-chuxa	e-chuxa
eye	e-tásha	é-tasha	ey-raha	e-sásha		é-shakuéna
hand	e-me	ä-ma	e-me	e-me	e-mé	e-me
water	eavi	ahui	eahui	eavi	eubi	xubi
fire	kuati	kuáti	kuáti	kuati	kuati	kuati
sun	ideti	ita:ti	itatti	izeti	iseti	icheti
house	ete	äte	ete	etai	etae	étai
tapir	ähuadi	a:huadi	ahuáta			ahuánsha
maize	dixe	o:tisha	ärishe	shíshe		chixe
one	peada	peada	peáda	peada	pebbi	pembive
two	beta	beta	beta	beta	beta	beta

TACANA, STOCK II.

ENGLISH	GUACANAHUA	MABENARO	CAVIÑA	TOROMONA	ARASA	TIATINAGUA
head		i-yoa	i-yuka		é-oshá	é-oshá
eye		i-thaha	i-xaka	e-shásh	é-shásha	i-sash
hand	íá	i-miatsa	e-metuku	i-á	e-mä	e-mé
water		eowi	ena		éna	éna
fire	kuáti	kwathi	etiki	kuáti	chi	kuáti
sun			igeti		huári	eshét
house		ithai	etare	ekíi	so:po	eti
tapir			auada	sháawi		shauvi
maize	shishé		ixike	shishé	shishe	shishi
one			pea		nonchina	owi
two	béka		beta	béka	béta	bikapiai

77. **Toyeri**, isolated language.

Toyeri or Tuyoneiri or Arasairi or Huachipairi - spoken by a small tribe on the Inambari River, department of Cuzco, Peru. [Aza 1933, 1935, 1936; E. Nordenskiöld 1905, pp. 275-276; Oppenheim 1948.]

78. **Yuracare**, isolated language.

Yuracare or Yurujure or Cuchi or Enete - spoken at the sources of the Secure River and on the Cháparo and Chimore Rivers, Cochabamba province, Bolivia. Two dialects, now extinct: western - Mansiño or Oromo; eastern - Mage and Soloto. [Holten 1877, pp. 113-115; La Cueva 1893; E. Nordenskiöld 1911a, pp. 232-238; Pauly 1928, p. 177.]

79. **Mosetene**, stock.

Mosetene or Rache or Magdaleno or Muchan or Tucupi or Aparono - language spoken by a few people on the Bopi and Quiquive Rivers, Beni province, Bolivia. [Adam 1889; Bibolotti 1917; Cardús 1886, pp. 310-311; Caspar ms.b.; E. Heath 1883, pp. 683-687; Herrero 1834; Armentia in Lafone y Quevedo 1901-1902; Marietti 1870, p. 255; Orbigny 1839, p. 80; Pauly 1928, pp. 104-105.]

Chimane or Chumano or Nawazi-Moñtji - spoken in the same province, Beni, on the Rapulo and Maniqui Rivers. [E.

Nordenskiöld 1924 passim, ms.g.; Wegner 1930, 1934, pp. 52-62, ms.]

80. **Guató**, isolated language.

Guató - spoken by a tribe of fishermen around the Uberabá Lagoon and on the São Lourenço River, partly in Bolivia and partly in Brazil. [Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, pp. 283-284; F. Rondon 1938, pp. 261-264; Schmidt 1905, pp. 262-279, 1942b, pp. 50-65.]

ENGLISH	ISOLATED LANGUAGE		MOSETENE, STOCK		ISOLATED LANGUAGE GUATÓ
	TOYERI	YURACARE	MOSETENE	CHIMANE	
tongue	ua-no	erume	nem	ném	mundokuír
tooth	ua-ít	sansa	moñin	múdyin	makuá
hand	ua-mba	té-banau	uñ	ín	mara
water	meei	záma	oxñi	oñé	mágū
fire	tá?ak	áima	tsi	tsí	matá
moon	pöxen	shúhui	ivua	ihúa	múpina
house	xahak	siba	aka	aká	movír
woman	uaxet	señe	pen	pén	muazya
jaguar	apane	samo	itsiki	ítsikí	mépagó
maize	sinke	siL	tára	tāra	madzyéro
one	unchinda	letha	irit	íris	chenéhe
two	botta	läshie	pára	pöre	dúni
three	ba?pa	lívui	chibin	chi:bí	chumó

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of the South Central Division, Alphabetically Arranged

Alon - once spoken on the Huambo River, department of San Martín, Peru.

Amasifuin - once spoken in the same country, on the right bank of the Huallaga River.

Ayacore - once spoken on the Curaray River, Loreto, Peru.

Becaba - once spoken in the department of Loreto near San Miguel, on the Putumayo River.

Bracamoro or Papamuru - extinct language once spoken near the city of Jaén, department of Cajamarca, Peru.

Chedua - once spoken in the department of San Martín on the Huambo River.

Chinchi - once spoken in the department of Cajamarca on the Chinchi River.

Chupacho - once spoken on the Monzón and Chinchao Rivers, department of Huánuco.

Cognomona - once spoken in the same region on the upper course of the Huallaga River.

Comanahua - once spoken in the department of Huánuco by the neighbors of the Tepqui tribe.

Cumbazá or Belsano - once spoken between Santa Catalina and Yanaycu, department of San Martín.

Curizeta - once spoken on the Cosanga River, Loreto, Peru.

Eimi - language of an unknown tribe that lived on the Napo River, department of Loreto.

Ibabi Aniji - language of an unknown tribe of Peru. [Alvarez 1938.]

Muzapa - once spoken by the neighbors of the Cognomona tribe in the department of San Martín.

Otecua - spoken on the Sucumbio River, Loreto.

Payanso - extinct language once spoken on the Chipurana River, Loreto.

Quidquidcana - once spoken in the department of Huánuco in the Magdalena valley.

Sapeiné - language of an unknown tribe of the Napo River, Loreto.

Tepqui - once spoken on the Santa Maria River, Huánuco, Peru.

Tingán - spoken at the mouth of the Monzón River, Huánuco.

Tulumayo - once spoken on the Muna, Azul and Aguaytia Rivers, Huánuco.

Wau - language of an unknown tribe on the Coca River, Loreto.

C LANGUAGES OF THE CENTRAL DIVISION

81. **Tucano**, stock.

a. WESTERN LANGUAGES.

Tama - spoken on the Yarú and Caguán Rivers, Caquetá territory, Colombia, but now perhaps extinct. [Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, p. 52; Ernst 1891b, p. 12; Preuss 1921-1923, pp. 20-29, ms.]

Coreguaje - spoken at the sources of the Caquetá River,

department of Cauca, Colombia. [Anonymous 1919b; Albis in Beuchat and Rivet 1911, pp. 130-136, 162-166; Manresa ms.a.; Quito ms.; J. Rocha 1905, p. 252; C. Uribe ms.b.]

Amaguaje or Encabellado or Rumo - extinct language once spoken on the Aguarico River, department of Loreto, Peru. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro b.; Brinton 1892c, pp. 272-278; Cassani 1741.]

Siona or Zeona or Ceño or Kokakañú - language spoken at the sources of the Putumayo and Caquetá Rivers, Putumayo territory, Colombia. [Anonymous 1928, pp. 308-379; Barrutiera and Carvo ms.; Calella ms.b.; S. Delgado ms.; Ortiz 1942b; Pinell 1928, pp. 81-84; Quito ms.; Rivas 1944; J. Rocha 1905, pp. 251-252; Wheeler 1962; Wheeler and Wheeler 1962.]

Ificuene - spoken between the Güepi and Aguarico Rivers, Loreto. [Nothing.]

Eno - language spoken by a few individuals at the mouth of the San Miguel River, Caquetá territory, Colombia. [Nothing.]

Secoya - language spoken on the Putumayo River, Oriente province, Ecuador. [Johnson and Peeke 1962.]

Icaguate - extinct language once spoken on the Caucaya and Putumayo Rivers, Putumayo territory, Colombia. [Beuchat and Rivet 1911, pp. 130-136, 162-166; F. Suárez (González Suárez) 1904, pp. 63-64.]

Macaguaje - spoken in the same territory on the Mecaya and Caucaya Rivers and around Puerto Restrepo, by a few families. [Friede 1945; Quito ms.]

Tetete or Eteteguaje - extinct language once spoken at the sources of the Güepi River, Loreto. [Nothing.]

Pioje or Angotero or Ancutere - spoken on the Napo, Tarapoto and Aguarico Rivers, Loreto. [Vázcones in Beuchat and Rivet 1911, pp. 130-136, 162-166; Espinosa Pérez 1955, pp. 81-157; Gillin ms.b.; Simson 1879a, p. 216, 1886, pp. 267-268; Tessmann 1930, pp. 220-221.]

Cóto or Payoguaje - spoken at the mouth of the Napo River, Loreto, Peru. [Espinosa Pérez 1955, pp. 170-224; Tessmann 1930, pp. 202-205.]

TUCANO, STOCK
WESTERN LANGUAGES

ENGLISH	TAMA	COREGUAJE	AMAGUAJE	ICAGUATE	SIONA	PIOJE	CÓTO
head	xixo-pué	sixó-pués	zium-bue		sixum-bué	siom-pwö	tsíong
eye	nakoba	nankoká	nañka		nankoka	nánkoa	ñákoa
hand		xēte	hente	hente	enté	höntö	óteperé
water	okó	óko	óko		oko	ókó	óko
fire	toá	toá	toa	toa	toá	towá	towa?a
sun	enesé	ense	ense	enze	ensé	öntsö	báni
star	mañeguai	mañokó	manúko	mañoko	mañoko	mánioko	túku
axe	supo	supú	supó		supó	súpo	dzö?ó
jaguar	edyai	chai	ayroyai		ayroxai	yaí	yái
maize	keá	weá	bea		gueá	wéa	béa
one	teyo		teo		teheke	tayo	teyong
two	káyapa		káyapa		samú	kayayé	tépe
three	choteyo		toazumba	toazumba		toasoné	báwabwö

b. LANGUAGES OF THE YAHUNA GROUP.

Yahuna or Jaúna - spoken on the Apoporis River, territory of Amazonas, Colombia. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 200, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 812-832; Martius 1867, vol. 2, p. 281.]

Tanimuca or Opaina - spoken by a small tribe on the Popeyaca and Guacayá Rivers, Amazonas, Colombia. [Battet ms.; Loukotka 1963, p. 38; Tastevin ms.z.]

Dätuana - spoken north of the preceding tribe on the Apoporis River. [Hanke ms.b.]

Menimehe - spoken by a very little known tribe at the mouth of the Mirití-paraná and Caquetá Rivers. [Nothing.]

c. LANGUAGES OF THE YUPUA GROUP.

Yupua or Hiupia - spoken on the Coca River, a tributary of the Apoporis River, Colombia. [Hanke ms.b.; Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 202, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 812-832; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 275-276.]

Kushiita - once spoken at the mouth of the Apoporis River, state of Amazonas, Brazil. Now perhaps extinct. [Nothing.]

Durina or Sokó - spoken on the Carapato River, Amazonas

territory, Colombia. [Loukotka 1963, p. 37; Tastevin ms.g.]

d. LANGUAGE OF THE CORETU GROUP.

Coretu or Kueretú - spoken on the Mirití-paraná River, state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 201, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 813-832; Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 525, vol. 2, pp. 164-165; Tastevin ms.t., ms.z.; Wallace 1853 appendix.]

TUCANO, STOCK

ENGLISH	YAHUNA GROUP		YUPUA GROUP		CORETU GROUP
	YAHUNA	TANIMUCA	YUPUÁ	DURINA	CORETU
head	líupukóá	dupukoa	kúeLe	kúR?	sí-roho
eye	hiyakóLi	ñákua	ya:kōā	díöLö	sia-kokia
hand	pítaka	pítaka	múho	móhu	muhú
water	ókoa	ókoa	déxko		kótapu
fire	peká	peka	píeLe	píLö	hékiekie
sun	ihía	ayáka	aué	áwe	háya
star	tāapíā	tapia	yóxkóLo	yokoLo	yákohe
axe	kómeá		kúmi	kúmi	kumú
jaguar	yaia	yáiya	yí	diwórekö	híyai
maize	oáka	wáka	óo	óho	mitólikere
one	ínoho		tzyundyá	chun	námare
two	ípo		axpedyá	apáina	nahárakiare
three	makaLaka		aLeddyá	á?aLia	masírákiare

e. LANGUAGES OF THE CUBEO GROUP.

Cubeo or Kobéua or Kaniwa or Hahanana - spoken on the Caiarí and Cuduiarí Rivers, state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 201, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 10, pp. 114-138; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 281-282; Stradelli 1910, pp. 298-317; Wallace 1853, appendix.]

Dialects:

Dyuremáwa or Yiboia-tapuya - spoken on the Querarí River, Amazonas. [Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 151-153.]

Bahukíwa or Bahuna - spoken by a tribe that originally spoke a language of the Arawak stock, on the Cuduiarí River. [Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 155-157.]

Hehénawa - spoken on the Cuduiarí River. [Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 153-155.]

Hölöua - spoken on the Cuduiarí River, now perhaps extinct. [Nothing.]

f. LANGUAGES OF THE SÄRA GROUP.

Sära - spoken between the Tiquié and Piraparana Rivers, Vaupés territory, Colombia. [Koch-Grünberg 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 570-589.]

Ömöa - spoken at the sources of the Tiquié River, Colombia. [Koch-Grünberg 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 570-589.]

Buhágana or Karawatana - spoken on the Piraparana River, Colombia. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 200, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 570-589.]

Macuna - spoken at the mouth of the Apoporis River, Colombia. [Igalada ms.; Hanke ms.b.; Loukotka 1963, p. 39; Tastevin ms.s.]

g. LANGUAGES OF THE ERULIA GROUP.

Erulia or Paboa or Eduria - spoken on the Piraparana River, Colombia. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 200, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 570-589.]

Tsölöa - spoken on the Piraparana River. [Koch-Grünberg 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 570-589.]

Palänoa - spoken on the middle course of the Piraparana River. [Koch-Grünberg 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 570-589.]

h. LANGUAGES OF THE DESÁNA GROUP.

Desána or Wína or Uina - spoken between the Tiquié and Caiarí Rivers, partly in Colombia and partly in Brazil. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 200, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 813-832; Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 165-166; Stradelli 1910, pp. 278-283.]

Chiránga or Siriána - spoken on the Paca-igarapé River, Colombia. [Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 157-158.]

TUCANO, STOCK

ENGLISH	CUBEO	CUBEO GROUP			DESÁNA GROUP	
		DYUREMÁWA	HEHÉNAWA	BAHÚKIWA	DESÁNA	CHIRÁNGA
head	hi-póbe	hi-póbi	hi-póbí	hí-póbi	dex-púru	dix-púlu
eye	hi-yakóli	dya-kóli	ya-kóli	dyá-koli	yéLe	kudiru
hand	pubu	pilí	pilí	pilí	mohópama	muhá
water	okó	okó	okó	okó	dexkó	dexko
fire	toá	toábo	toábo	toa:bo	peáme	piáme?e
sun	auiyá	avía	aviá	aviá	abé	abé
star	abiákoa	abíakoli	abíakoli	abíakoli	néyāxkā	naiukamo
axe	kométako	hoekí	hoéki	hoekí	kumé	kumé
jaguar	yauí	dyaví	yawí	dyaví	ye	diéche
maize	ueá	veá	veá	veá	ohólexka	húdeka
one	kūinālō	kuináRo	kwináRo	kuináRōā	yūhúge	uhúpūnu
two	pekálōā	pikáRo	pika:ro	pikáRōā	péye	perú
three	dópekelōā	dyobekiRo	yobekiRo	dyóbekiRōā	eLéye	ilerú

TUCANO, STOCK

ENGLISH	SĀRA	SĀRA GROUP			ERULIA	ERULIA GROUP	
		OMŌÁ	BUHÁGANA	MACUNA		TSÖLŌA	PALANOA
head	lix-hóga	dix-hóga	tix-hóga	ri-hóga	lix-hóga	rix-hóa	lix-hoá
eye	káxea	káxea	kaxea	kaea	káxfea	káxea	káxea
hand	áma		ámo	ámo	uamó	ámo	ámo
water	ida	éde	íde	íde	óxko	oxkó	óxko
fire	peáme	heáme	héame	éa	heáme	heáno	heáne
sun	ómakani	amakai	ómākāyi	úmakano	mūhihū	muhíhú	muhíhu
star	yoxkó	yoxkoá	yóxko	tapia	yōxkōā	yoxkó	yoxkó
axe	kómea	kumá	kumá		kumá	kúmoa	kúmoa
jaguar	yái	yái	yái	yáiya	yái	yái	yái
maize	ohólíka	ohólíka	oholika	áre	ohólíka	ohólíka	ohólíka
one	hohogá	hóga	kohága		kóLa	gohé	
two	héaga	héaga	héaga		héāLā	héa	
three	ediaga	ediago	ediága		edíaLa	idía	

i. LANGUAGES OF THE TUCANO GROUP.

Tucano or Tocado or Dace or Dagseje or Dajseá or Tocana - language of a large tribe that lived on the Uaupés and Tiquié Rivers, state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Abellos ms.; Anonymous n.d.; H. Coudreau 1887, vol. 2, pp. 464-474; Giaccone 1940, 1949, pp. 133-190; Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 199, 1909-1910 ap-

- pendix, 1913-1916, vol. 8, pp. 951-972; Kok 1921-1922; Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 163-164; Pfaff 1890, p. 596; Stradelli 1910, pp. 257-261; Wallace 1853 appendix.]
- Uaiana - on the Caiary River, Colombia. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 200, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 153-192.]
- Tuyuca or Doxcapura - spoken on the Tiquié and Papury Rivers, partly in Brazil, partly in Colombia. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 199, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 153-192; Rivet, Kok and Tastevin 1924-1925, pp. 191-192.]
- Arapaso or Koréa - extinct language once spoken on the Yapú River, Amazonas, Brazil. The last survivors now speak only Tucano. [Nothing.]
- Waikína or Uiquina or Uaíkana or Pira-tapuya - spoken on the Papury River, Colombia. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 199, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 153-192; Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 161-162.]
- Uantya or Puçá-tapuya - once spoken on the Macú-igarapé River, Colombia. [Stradelli 1910, pp. 292-297.]
- Bará or Pocanga - spoken at the sources of the Tiquié River, Colombia. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 199, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 153-192.]
- Uasöna or Pisa-tapuya - spoken on the Caiary River, Colombia. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 200, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 153-192.]
- Tsölá or Teiuana - spoken on the Tiquié and Piraparana Rivers, Colombia. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 200, 1909-1910 appendix, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 570-589; C. Uribe ms.a.]
- Urubu-tapuyo - extinct language once spoken at the sources of the Caiary River, Colombia. [Stradelli 1910, pp. 274-278.]
- Pamöá or Tatú-tapuyo - spoken at the sources of the Papury River and on the Tuyigarapé, Colombia. [Stradelli 1910, pp. 270-274.]
- Patsoca or Iuruty-tapuyo - once spoken on the Abio and Apoporís Rivers, Colombia. [Stradelli 1910, pp. 266-268.]

Möxdöá or Carapana-tapuya - spoken between the Papury and Caiary Rivers, Colombia. [Schmidt in Koch-Grünberg 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 139-140.]

Uanána or Wanána or Kotédia - spoken on the Caiari River near the Cachoeira dos Araras, Brazil. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 199, 1909-1910 passim, 1913-1916, vol. 9, pp. 153-192; Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 159-160, ms. u.; Stradelli 1910, pp. 262-270.]

TUCANO, STOCK

ENGLISH	TUCANO	UAÍANA	TUCANO GROUP I.				UANÁNA
			TUYUCA	WAIKÍNA	UANTYA	BARÁ	
head	dex-póa	dé-paue	déx-píu	dax-púa		dex-féa	dax-púa
eye	kaxpéri	kape	kaxfea	káxfea	kapéga	kapéka	kaxpádi
hand	tomógha	oama	uamo	umuká	uamó	anó	dapáro
water	axkó	óko	oxkó	axkó	óko	oxkó	kó
fire	pexkáme	pekáne	pexkámene	pexkáka	pekáme	pexkáme	pctxáka
sun	mūhípū	muhīpū	mūhīphfu	axsé	muipem	mūhífū	sé
star	yāxkōá	yōkōá	yāxkōá	yapíkoa	ñokoam	yōxkōá	yapítxoa
axe	kumé	kóme	kumé	komé	kumúa	kómea	kúma
jaguar	yái	yéi	yéi	nodogé	yahi	yeído	yaído
maize	ohóka	olikaleko	ohólika	yó		ódixka	iyó
one	nīkáno	ikāpeleko	txixkálo	axkakiró		hixkága	kéLiā
two	peáro	peápeleko	peálo	péaro		peága	peáro
three	itiáro	itiapeleko	ixtiéro	tíaro		tixtiága	tíaro

TUCANO, STOCK

ENGLISH	UASÖNA	TSÖLÁ	TUCANO GROUP II		PATSOCA	MÖXDÖÁ
			URUBU-TAPUYA	PAMÖÁ		
head	de-póue	rix-fóá		rea-poá		rea-poa
eye	káxea	kuíri	re-kapeā	kapé	kapé	kapea
hand	oámu	ámo	uamon	uāmōn	uamó	oamó
water	óko	óxko	óko	hokó	óko	okó
fire	pekáme	péro	péro	pa?áro	pekaró	péro
sun	mūhípe	mūhífū	muipem	muipem	muipum	moépo
star	yōkōá:	yóxkōā	ñokon	yakopaké	ñonkōān	
axe	komé	kómea	kumuā	kumuā	komé	koméa
jaguar	yái	yái			dyahi	yáhi
maize	olíka	ohólika	oriká	oriká	oriká	árika
one	hikáLo	híkā				hikān
two	peāLo	péga				pāngara
three	itíaLo	ixtiale				éteaná

82. **Andoque**, isolated language.

Andoque or Cho'oje or Patsiaehé - spoken on the middle course of the Caquetá River, from La Pedrera to Curiplaya, Caquetá territory of Colombia. [Batet ms.; Igualada ms.; Rivet and Wavrin 1952a; Wavrin ms.f.]

83. **Uitoto**, stock.

a. WESTERN LANGUAGES.

Uitoto or Witóto or Huitoto or Komiuveido - language spoken by a great number of tribes that lived between the Caquetá and Putumayo Rivers and also in the basins of the Tamboryacu, Igara-paraná, Cara-paraná, Caguán, Güepi and Rutuya Rivers in Colombia.

Dialects:

Northern - spoken in the villages of Puerto Boy, La Tagua, Concepción and in the surrounding vicinity, territory of Caquetá, Colombia. [Anonymous 1919b, 1930a; Heyser 1947; Igualada 1930; Kinder 1936; N. Pereira 1951; Pinell 1928, pp. 179-188; Preuss 1921-1923, pp. 166-253.]

Central - spoken by the Búe, Mekka and Yaboyano tribes in the villages of El Encanto, Carapaná, La Chorrera and in the surrounding vicinity, Amazonas territory, Colombia. [J. Barcelona ms.; Castellví 1952; Las Corts 1946b; Ortiz 1942a; Pinell 1928, pp. 179-188; J. Rocha 1905, pp. 255-258; Uscátegui (Santander Uscátegui) 1930; Whiffen 1915, pp. 299-307.]

Southern - spoken by the Menekka, Eraye, Meresiene, Xúra and Seueni tribes on the Putumayo River, Amazonas territory, Colombia, and in the village of Méria on the Igara-paraná River in the state of Amazonas, Brazil. [J. Barcelona ms.; Farabee 1922, pp. 149-188; Garzón ms.; J. Harrington 1944; Koch-Grünberg 1906c, pp. 175-178; Loukotka 1963, p. 49; Nimuendajú ms.s.; Tessmann

1930, pp. 328-329; Wavrin ms.g.; Zawadzky 1937.]

Caimito or Káimö - spoken in the vicinity of Puerto Montclar, Amazonas territory, Colombia. [Castellví ms.c.; Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 203, 1906c, pp. 164-174, 1909-1910 appendix, 1910b.]

Nobenidze - spoken in the Quebrada Peneya and Quebrada Idoromaní in the same region. [Nothing.]

Aifue - spoken in the territory of Caquetá near Ortega. [Nothing.]

Goma - spoken in the Amazonas territory at the mouth of the Igara-paraná River. [Nothing.]

Neimade - spoken on the lower course of the Yari River, territory of Caquetá, Colombia. [Nothing.]

Hairúya or Jairuia - spoken on the Tamboryacu River and on the Peruvian bank of the Putumayo River. [Vráz in Loukotka 1943, pp. 15-18, 1949a, pp. 58-59; Vráz ms.c.]

b. EASTERN LANGUAGES.

Muinane - language of a tribe that had the same name as a tribe of the Bora stock, and spoken in the villages of Sejerí and Piñuna Negra, Amazonas territory, Colombia. [Calella ms.a., ms.b.; Ipiates ms.; Manresa ms.b.; Minor 1956; Tastevin ms.f.]

Orejone - extinct language without a native name, once spoken on the Ambiyacu River, Loreto, Peru. [Castelnau 1850-1859, vol. 5, p. 294.]

Ocaina or Ducaiya or Anūja - spoken on the Igara-paraná River, Loreto, Peru. [Agnew and Pike 1957; J. Barcelona ms.; Hamp 1958; Hockett 1958; Pike 1961; Rivet and Wavrin 1953; Tessmann 1930, pp. 558-559; Wavrin ms.d.]

Nonuya or Añonolá or Achote - language of a tribe with the same name as a tribe of the Bora stock, spoken on the upper course of the Igara-paraná River, Loreto. [Rivet and Wavrin 1953; Wavrin ms.c.]

Fitita - spoken in the same region on the Fititas River. [Nothing.]

Andoquero or Miraña-Carapana-tapuyo - extinct language once spoken on the Caquetá River at the mouth of the Araracuára creek, territory of Amazonas, Colombia. [Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 277-279.]

Coeruna - extinct language once spoken on the Miritiparaná and Caritaia Rivers in the villages of São Antonio de Maripi and São João do Principe, state of Amazonas, Brazil. Now the inhabitants speak only Portuguese. [Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 273-275.]

UITOTO, STOCK

ENGLISH	ISOLATED LANGUAGE	UITOTO DIALECTS					
	ANDOQUE	NORTHERN	CENTRAL	SOUTHERN	CAIMITO	HAIRÚYA	OREJONE
head	ka-tái	i-fogo	i-foke	ö-foge	ex-fóge		huha
tooth	ka-ko:né	i-sido	i-sido?o	i-sído	ix-síde	a-tídyo	
eye	ka-haksü	uizi	uise	óise	uise		oi
water	dzühü	hainoy	xinuy	hainoé	hánenoi		änoe
fire	nóhapa	bo?odöno	raike	raike	réke		räkö
house	dzya?püko	xofoe	fofo	hofo	hofo	hofo	huaho
man	phoha:	nokae	ima	öima	komuinä	yiza	komä
jaguar	inóh	kiko	xiko	höko	hirásitä	hituidé	hüko
maize	tsobohi	becha	pechato	pedzyato	pechato	kobé	
one	itsidixate	dane	daxe	dákede	dáhe		
two	ükhüma	mena	nemaxe	ménade	ménahe		
three		daxéamani	maní	daheamani	dáheamani		

UITOTO, STOCK

ENGLISH	MUINANE	EASTERN LANGUAGES			
		OCAINA	NONUYA	ANDOQUERO	COERUNA
head		opórin	o-phühōehe	gö-hókö	ko-pia
tooth	ítie	atítyo	o-tihido	ge-sühi	ku-irí
eye		oxuöd	o-wts?á	ge-usö	koya-asá
water		ñióxi	nohowi	nóhwi	nüho
fire		táro		thítseho	äitha
house	hopo	póho	wo:ho:	hó	náisa
man		o:e		thimáe	üaimé
jaguar		ho?oko		ökó	öighó
maize		kobéto			
one		tiama:ma	da:?amü	tsätsa:ma	
two		mamatiáma	müna:?amhüy	ina:ma	
three		taüuefuóro		tsahi:nwá	

84. **Bora**, stock.

Bora or Meamuyna or Miraña or Airassú or Miranha Oira Assú-tapuya - language spoken on the Cahuinari and Jacaré Rivers and in the Sierra Futahy, Amazonas territory, Colombia.

Dialects:

Bora or Boro - on the Cahuinary River and in a colony in the village of Méria on Igara-paraná River, state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Farabee 1922, pp. 152-153; Igualada ms.; Koch-Grünberg 1910a; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 279-281; Nimuendajú ms.s.; Rivet 1911a; Seminario (Jiménez Seminario) 1924, pp. 92-93; Tastevin ms.b., ms.v.; Tessmann 1930, pp. 279-280; Wavrin ms.e.; Whiffen 1915, pp. 307-310.]

Imihitã or Emejeite - spoken on the Jacaré River in the same region. [J. Barcelona ms.; Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 202, 1909-1910 appendix, 1910a; Pupiales ms.]

Fa:ai - spoken in the Sierra Futahy in the same region. [Koch-Grünberg 1910a, only a few words.]

Nonuya - spoken at the sources of the Cahuinary River. [Tessmann 1930, p. 583, only a few words.]

Muinane - spoken on the Arucu River. [J. Barcelona ms.; Tessmann 1930, p. 337; Tastevin ms.f.]

85. **Yuri**, isolated language.

Yuri or Xurúpixuna or Tucano-tapuya - once spoken on the Puré River, territory of Amazonas, Colombia, and between the Içá and Japurá Rivers, state of Amazonas, Brazil; now perhaps extinct. [Martius and Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 524, vol. 2, pp. 268-272; Wallace 1853 appendix.]

86. **Makú**, stock.

a. WESTERN DIALECTS.

Makú - language of a primitive tribe who lived as slaves under the tribes of the Tucano stock.

BORA, STOCK

ENGLISH	BORA	IMIHTÄ	MUINANE	ISOLATED LANGUAGE YURI
head	mée-níguoe	mé-eníkoae	nígai	chu-kiriu
tooth	mée-goaxé	me-kuáxe	ígaino	cho-öta
eye	ma-ádzik	ma-átxe	adíge	chu-äti
water	néspakio	nög?bö?kó	negfuáyu	koara
fire	köxögua	kixúgua	köxögai	yi
sun	nö?ögbwa	nöxbá	ne?egbua	iyü
man	guáxpi	koaxpi	gáife	choko
jaguar	oíbe	ouíbe	höku	wäri
maize	öxe?e	öxehu	bédya	
one	dzonére	tenétogüné	sánótro	peyá
two	miniéke?e	mibákö	minóke	goyo-góba

Dialects:

Of the Curicuriaí River in the state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 202, 1906b, pp. 885-899, 1909-1910 appendix.]

Dóu - dialect spoken on the Ducupixí-igarapé River in the same region. [Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 171-173.]

Dialect spoken on the Tiquié River in the same region. [Giacone 1949, pp. 133-139; Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 202, 1906b, pp. 885-899, 1909-1910 appendix.]

Húbde or Híbde-Nehern - dialect spoken on the Yapú-igarapé in the same state. [Giacone 1955; Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 168-170.]

Yehúbde - dialect spoken south of the Querarí River, Amazonas, Brazil. [Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 170-171.]

Dialect spoken on the Papury River, territory of Vaupés, Colombia. [Kok in Rivet, Kok and Tastevin 1924-1925, pp. 143-185.]

Yapóoa - spoken on the Caiary and Papury Rivers, the same territory. [Nothing.]

b. DIALECTS SPOKEN BY THE INDEPENDENT TRIBES.

Dialect of the Marahan River, state of Amazonas, Brazil.

[Tastevin in Rivet and Tastevin 1920, pp. 76-81.]
Dialect of the Cauaborí River from the state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Nothing.]

Nadöbö - dialect spoken on the Jurubaxí River in the state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Tastevin in Rivet and Tastevin 1920, pp. 76-81.]

Dialect spoken by a tribe that lived on the Paraná Boá-boá River in the state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Schultz 1959, pp. 129-131.]

Anodöub - spoken on the Teia River, the same region. [Nothing.]

Waríwa or Guariba or Uariua - spoken by an unknown, wild tribe on the right bank of the Japurá River in the same region. [Nothing.]

c. CENTRAL DIALECT.

Dialect spoken on the Querarí River, state of Amazonas. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 202, 1906b, pp. 885-899, 1909-1910 appendix.]

d. NORTHERN LANGUAGE.

Puináve or Guaipuño or Uaipí or Épined - spoken on the Inirida River, territory of Vaupés, Colombia. [Caudmont 1954a; Crévaux in Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, pp. 255-256; Ernst 1895, pp. 396-398; Hilde-

MACÚ, STOCK

ENGLISH	CURICURIAÍ	WESTERN DIALECTS				
		DÓU	TIQUIÉ	HÚBDE	YEHÚBDE	PAPURY
head	nu	deu-nũ	nú	nu	nũ	nux
tooth	táki	deu-tógn	tágn	tagn	tagn	tang
water	néx	no:	ndé	nde	nde	dex
fire	behaú	beho:	ndégnho	tegn	tegn	tenghon
house	táup	tob	mói	mói	mói	mooi
woman	ai	a:ia	áei	amáidn	aiyab	tai
jaguar	yám	yampi	yám	ñaám	nyaam	yaam
tapir	táx	tax	dá		ta	ta
tobacco	hót	hũúd	hót	hod	hud	hot
one	méid	mée	taiyába	aihúb		koop
two	témid	tubm	mbe?é	kognáb		powo:be
three	mta?neuáp	motuáb	móneguap	moraáb		manap

MACÚ, STOCK

ENGLISH	INDEPENDENT GROUP			CENTRAL	NORTHERN
	MARAHAN	NADÖBÖ	PAR. BOÁ-BOÁ	LANGUAGE QUERARÍ	LANGUAGE PUINÁVE
head		gi-nú		uaitíbn	a-huyád
tooth	yö-tog	ye-tög	yi-tog	mäú	mo-lóg
water	nahöru	nahögnö	ugna	mā	éd
fire		tögö	tahō	tekéd	ndé
house	tob	toob	tóba	me	mo
woman		höñ	maria	yádn	de
jaguar	awat	awad	duvád	txamní	yotdam
tapir	tögö	tög	taígn	híuibe	yap
tobacco	exuta	úhta		héb	xob
one		shedehen	yavúratíb	bignōū	hätamad
two		tömwópe	magchíg	txénōū	kán
three		powóbe	hayo	bexkámänōū	hepeyad

brandt ms.; Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 472, 1928, pp. 336-343; Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 166-169; Oramas 1912-1913, pp. 21-25; Rivet and Tastevin 1920; Tavera-Acosta 1907, pp. 96-107; Vráz ms.c.]

87. **Catuquina**, stock.

a. SOUTHERN LANGUAGES.

Catuquina or Wiri-dyapá - spoken on the Jutáí River in the state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Spix in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 161-163; Rivet 1920b; Tastevin ms.c., ms.p.]

Canamari - spoken in the state of Amazonas on the Jurua River. [J. C. de M. Carvalho (Mello Carvalho) 1955, pp. 49-53; Tastevin ms.q.]

Parawa or Hon-dyapa - spoken on the Gregorio River near Santo Amaro, the same region. [Loukotka 1963, pp. 27-28; Tastevin ms.k.]

Tucundiapa or Mangeroma - spoken in the same region on the Itecoai River. [Lange 1912; Tastevin ms.q.]

Bendiapa - spoken on the São José River. [Loukotka 1963, pp. 27-28; Tastevin ms.cc.]

Tawari or Kadekili-dyapa or Kayarára - spoken north of the Bendiapa tribe in the same region. [Tastevin ms.u.]

Buruá - spoken on the Biá and Jutáí River, the same state.
[Nothing.]

b. NORTHERN LANGUAGE.

Catauxi or Catosé or Hewadie or Katawishi or Quatausi - spoken by only a few families between the Madeira and Purus Rivers, the same region. [Anonymous Manaus; Loukotka 1949a, pp. 78-79; Tastevin ms.a.]

CATUQUINA, STOCK

ENGLISH	SOUTHERN LANGUAGES				NORTHERN LANGUAGE CATAUXI
	CATUQUINA	CANAMARI	PARAWA	BENDIAPA	
head	ghü	tyu-ki	chu-ke	chu-kii	tu-kãe
tooth	ü	tyu-hé	chu-he	chu-hi	hí-i
eye	üghó	tyu-ekó	chu-iku	chu-iku	erada
water	uatahi	otahe	wataxi	waxi	mānghi
moon	vahliá	wádyá	wadia	wádyá	kuéyi
axe	suhe	chuwe	yuhi	chui	toñhi
snake	hüxpang	ipa		ixpan	pag?
tree	oma	umang	uma	umank	híhi
one	kexüktü	ekek	ikek	kik	wakata
two	upaúa	ubawa	bawa	ubawa	sahe
three	tupaua	ekek atehu	ikek?t?hu	kik atehu	tiumpa

88. **Arawa**, stock.

Aráwa or Arauá - extinct language once spoken on the Chiruan and Chiué Rivers and around Lake Jaíruan, state of Amazonas, Brazil. [Chandless 1869, p. 311.]

Purupurú - extinct language spoken in the same region on the lower course of the Purus River. [Nothing.]

Yamamadí or Carabinani or Gaamadi or Capaná or Capinamari - spoken on the Purus, Juruá, Tapauá, Chiruan and Pauini Rivers in the same region; now perhaps extinct. [Ehrenreich 1897, pp. 67-71; Farabee ms.; Tastevin in Rivet and Tastevin 1938-1939; Steere 1903, p. 386.]

Uainamari or Wainamarí - extinct language spoken on the Inauní River, a tributary of the upper Purus. [Nothing.]

Uatanari or Watanarí - once spoken on the Ituxí and Sepatini Rivers in the same region; now perhaps extinct. [Nothing.]

Sewacu - once spoken on the Pauini River, now on the left bank of the Purus River on the opposite side of the mouth of the Sepatini River. [Nothing.]

Pamana - once spoken on the Ituxí and Mucuí Rivers near Lake Agaam, the same region; now probably extinct. [Nothing.]

Amamati - extinct language once spoken on the Mucuí River north of the Pamana tribe. [Nothing.]

Paumari or Pamari or Kurukurú - spoken along the Purus River from the mouth of the Jacaré River to the mouth of the Mamoriá River, Amazonas. [Chandless 1866, p. 118; Ehrenreich 1897, pp. 63-67; Polak 1894, p. 108; Steere 1903, pp. 390-393.]

Yuberí or Xubiri - once spoken on the middle course of the Purus River on the opposite side of the mouth of the Mamoriá River and around Lake Abunini, now on the lower course of the Tapauá River, the same region. [Nothing.]

Sipó or Cipo - extinct language once spoken north of the Yuberí tribe on the Tapauá River. [Nothing.]

Curina or Kulina or Kólö - language spoken in two regions: first, on the right bank of the Juruá River along the Marari River and on the upper course of the Tapauá River; second, on the Erú and Gregorio Rivers and on the left bank of the Murú River, territory of Acre, Brazil. [Adams 1962; Tastevin in Rivet and Tastevin 1938-1939.]

Madiha - spoken on the Erú River near Bom Jardim, Amazonas.

ARAWA, STOCK

ENGLISH	ARAUÁ	YAMAMADI	PAUMARI	CURINA	MADIHA
head		ä-tati	dadií	tazi-ama	i-tati
eye		ä-narobō	murubui	eribu	waribu
hand	u-safá	ä-dzäfä	dzēi	iyepe	zepe
water	pahá	pāhā	pāhā	patsu	patsu
fire	sihú	yefu	sidzyú	dipu	zipu
sun	mahí	mahi	kasiri	maxi	maxi
house	zamí	huda	gurā	uza	uáza
tapir	awí	auí	dama	auhi	awi
maize		kemi	yoruá	tapá	tapa
one	warihi	itarini	huarani	ahā	ahā
two	fanihi	mushamu	faumini		pamawi
three	arisafaha	uharini	harabakudzeki		nawi

[J. B. Carvalho (Braulino de Carvalho) 1931, pp. 246-248; Tastevin in Rivet and Tastevin 1938-1939.]

Catiana - extinct language once spoken on the Iaco River, Acre.
[Nothing.]

*Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of the Central Division,
Alphabetically Arranged*

Aarufi - unknown language from the Quebrada de Oksikgnaná, territory of Caquetá, Colombia.

Acarapi - extinct language once spoken on the Parimé River, territory of Rio Branco, Brazil.

Alarua - once spoken between the Japurá and Auatí-paraná Rivers, Amazonas state.

Amoeca - language of an unknown tribe living on the Morarô River, state of Amazonas.

Aracadaini - once spoken on the Corodoá and Aroá Rivers, tributaries of the Cunhuá River, state of Amazonas.

Arda - extinct language of a small tribe that once lived between the Nanay River and the upper course of the Mazán River, Loreto, Peru.

Bauá - once spoken on the Motum and Corneg Rivers, Amazonas.

Cafuana - once spoken on the Japurá River south of the Waríwa tribe.

Capueni - once spoken between the Amazon and Ixié Rivers, Amazonas.

Caraguara - once spoken between the Amazon River and Lake Anama.

Carari - once spoken at the mouth of the Mucoin River, the same state.

Casigara - once spoken at the mouth of the Juruá River.

Cauacaua or Kawakawa - once spoken on the Japuré River.

Cauni - once spoken between the Juruá and Juraí Rivers, Amazonas.

Caupuna - extinct language once spoken at the mouth of the Purus River.

Cumayari - spoken by an unknown tribe of the same region.

Curi - once spoken in the same region south of the Pariana tribe.

Curuzirari - once spoken between the mouths of the Juruá and Tefé Rivers.

Cuxiuára - once spoken on the right bank of the Purus River near the mouth.

Envuelto - language of an unknown tribe that lived on the Quebrada de Jirijirima, Caquetá territory, Colombia.

Guanarú - extinct language once spoken on the Juruá River, north of the Marawa tribe, Amazonas, Brazil.

Guyarabe - extinct language once spoken between the Amazon and Auatí-paraná Rivers, Amazonas.

- Itipuna - once spoken between the Juruá and Juraí Rivers.
- Jacariá - once spoken on the Abuna River, territory of Rondônia, Brazil.
- Jaguanai - once spoken between the mouth of the Japurá River and the Zuana tribe, the same state.
- Jarauára - unknown language of a tribe living on the Apituán and Curiá Rivers, tributaries of the Cataichi River, Amazonas.
- Macuja - spoken by an unknown tribe on the Poré River, Amazonas.
- Mamori - language of an unknown tribe on the Cunhuá River.
- Mariman - spoken on the Riozinho River, tributary of the Cunhuá River.
- Maripá - extinct language once spoken on the Tonantins River, Amazonas.
- Maruquevene - extinct language once spoken between the mouths of the Japurá and Auatí-paraná Rivers.
- Masarari - once spoken south of the Juraí River, Amazonas.
- Mayu - unknown language spoken on the Jaquirana River, tributary of the Javari River, Amazonas.
- Morua - once spoken on the Japurá River south of the Maruquevene tribe.
- Nauna - extinct language once spoken on the Juraí River south of the Marawa tribe.
- Ñumasiara - unknown language spoken on the Giraparaná and Canamari Rivers.
- Paguara - once spoken on the Tefé River.
- Pariana - extinct language once spoken at the mouth of the Auatí-paraná River, Amazonas.
- Pauana - once spoken on the Cafua River, Amazonas.
- Pocoana - once spoken between the Amazon River and Lake Maracaparú.
- Taiguana - unknown language spoken in the Sierra Araracuára, Caquetá territory, Colombia.
- Tamaní - unknown language spoken on the Quebrada de Tamaní in Caquetá territory, Colombia.
- Tobachana - once spoken between the Juruá and Jurí Rivers south of the Itipuna tribe, state of Amazonas.
- Tucumanduba - spoken on the upper course of the Canacau River, a tributary of the Cunhuá River, Amazonas.
- Uaia - once spoken on the Içá River west of the Passé tribe.
- Uairua - once spoken between the Juruá and Jaracui Rivers.
- Uauarate - once spoken on the Juraí River north of the Catuquina tribe.
- Yenmu - unknown language spoken on the Curé River, Amazonas territory, Colombia.

Yoemanai - extinct language once spoken on the right bank and at the mouth of the Purus River, Amazonas state, Brazil.

Yufiua - once spoken south of the Coeruna tribe on the Japurá River.

Zuana - once spoken on the Amazon River south of the mouth of the Cafuá River, state of Amazonas.

D. NORTHEASTERN DIVISION

89. **Karaib**, stock.

a. WESTERN LANGUAGES.

Caraib or Calinago or Karib - language spoken by the insular and continental Caraibes, with many dialects:

Dialect of the insular Caraibes, once spoken on the Lesser Antilles Islands, now by only a few old individuals in a reserve on the island of Dominica. [Adam 1879, 1893, 1906; Breton 1664, 1665, 1666; Davis (M. Rochefort) 1666; Goeje 1910, 1932, 1935, 1937, 1939; Neveu-Lemaire 1921, p. 144; Ober ms.; Panhuys 1913; Pelleprat 1655; Price-Mars 1941; Rat 1898; C. de Rochefort 1658; Taylor 1935, pp. 268-270, 1938, pp. 153-159, 1951, 1952a, 1952b, 1953, 1955a, 1955b.]

Dialect of the continental Caraibes or Kaliña or Garina or Galibi - spoken by the Caraibes of the Guianas: British, Dutch, and French. [Ahlbrinck 1922-1925, 1929; Ahlbrinck and Vinken 1923-1924; Taradell in Anonymous 1928, pp. 213-305; Anonymous Berlin; Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Biet 1664, pp. 391-432, 1896; Boyer 1654, pp. 393-433; Coll 1903 passim; Sagot in Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, pp. 53-60; A. Espinosa (Vázquez de Espinosa) 1948, p. 37; Gillin 1936, pp. 262-268; Goeje 1906, pp. 39-71, 1910, pp. 92-180, 1932; Hoff 1955, 1962; La Salle de Lestaing 1763; Marietti 1870, p. 266; Anonymous in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp.

327-369; Préfontaine 1763; Prudhomme 1798; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 225-232; Schomburgk 1847, pp. 515-532; Shafer 1963; Ximénez ms.]

Dialect of Pomeroon or Caribisi or Acarabisi - spoken on the Macarani and Pomeroon Rivers, British Guiana. [Brett 1852, pp. 297-298; Hilhouse 1832, pp. 247-248; Schomburgk 1847, pp. 297-298.]

Tabare or Cariña - dialect spoken by the inhabitants of the villages of El Guasey, Cachipo, Cachama and San Joaquín de Parire or Mapicure in the state of Anzoátegui and in the village of Tapaquire in the state of Bolívar, Venezuela. [Hildebrandt 1958b, ms.]

Caribe - extinct dialect once spoken by the descendants of Caraibes and by the mixed population on the plains of Barcelona, states of Monagas and Anzoátegui, Venezuela. [Alvarado 1919; Febres Cordero G. 1946.]

Carif or Moreno - dialect combined with Arawakan, spoken by the Negro Indian mixed population of British Honduras, in Guatemala on the Gulf of Honduras, and on Roatan Island in Honduras, Central America. [Adam 1906; Galindo 1833; A. Henderson 1872; W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 11-26; Membreño 1897, pp. 193-202; Sapper 1897; Stoll 1884, pp. 35-36; Taylor 1955c.]

Cariniaco - extinct dialect once spoken at the mouth of the Caura River, state of Bolívar, Venezuela. [Crévaux in Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, pp. 267-273.]

Mayé - extinct dialect once spoken on the Casipore River, Amapá territory, Brazil. [Nothing.]

Paracoto - extinct dialect once spoken at the mouth of the Araguari River, Amapá and at the mouth of the Mana River, French Guiana. [Nothing.]

Carane - once spoken at the ancient mission of São Paulo d' Oiapoque, Amapá territory. [Nothing.]

Norac or Norag - once spoken on the Approuague River, French Guiana, later on the Anotarí River; now extinct. [Nothing.]

Itutan - once spoken on the lower course of the Casipore River and in the Serra Lombard, Amapá. [Nothing.]

Curucuané - once spoken on the lower course of the Casipore River, south of the Itutan tribe. [Nothing.]

Aricarí - once spoken in the same territory on the lower course of the Calçoene River. [Nothing.]

Sapai - once spoken on the Mana River, French Guiana. [Nothing.]

Piriou - once spoken in the same country on the middle course of the Oyapoque River. [Nothing.]

Mersiou - once spoken by a warlike tribe on the Aratye, Inini and Aua Rivers, French Guiana, now probably extinct. [Nothing.]

Acoqua - once spoken at the sources of the Approuague River, and on the Camopi River, French Guiana. [Nothing.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	CARAIB	WESTERN LANGUAGES				
		GALIBI	CARIBISI	CARIBE	CARINIACO	CARIF
head	búpu	u-pupu	ye-pupo	ada-puxo		nábulu
tooth	yeri	yeré		dhere	yeri	bári
eye	é-hulu	e-nuru	ye-nuru		é-nuru	tágu
water	tóne	tuna	tuna	túna	túna	dúna
fire	uátu	uato	watú		wato	wátu
sun	hueyu	veyu	wiyeyu	bedu	wedo	uéyu
moon	núnú	nuno	nuno	núno	nuno	hát
arrow	buleúa	plia	puRewa	peröwa	puriui	láru
man	uakuri	okiri	wokiri	buköre	okiri	ugíRi
jaguar	kahikushi	kaikusi				gáigusi
maize	aoashi	auoasi				auás
one	ábama	awín	ówé	óbin	owi	ábana
two	bíama	okuo	oko	óko	uariri	bíama
three	eleva	tereva	orwá	órwa	orowa	íruwa

Wai - spoken on the Tamouri River in the same country; now perhaps extinct. [Nothing.]

Taira - spoken in the same colony on the Iracoubo River. [Nothing.]

Acuria - spoken originally on the Nickerie and Copename Rivers, Dutch Guiana, now on the Berbice River, British Guiana. [Nothing.]

Chacoi - spoken by a few mixed individuals between the Berbice and Essequibo Rivers, British Guiana. [Nothing.]

Parabaiana - once spoken on the middle course of the Marouini River, French Guiana. [Nothing.]

Caicuchiana - once spoken in French Guiana, south of the Parabaiana tribe. [Nothing.]

b. EASTERN LANGUAGES.

Waiana or Oayana - spoken on the Palumeu and Lawa Rivers, Dutch Guiana or Surinam, and on the Jarí and Parú Rivers, state of Pará, Brazil; once also between the Maroni and Marouini Rivers, French Guiana. [H. Coudreau 1892; Goeje 1906, pp. 87-109, 1910, pp. 248-292, 1941, pp. 101-107, 1946; Heerdt and Rosevelt ms.]

Amicuan - extinct language once spoken at the sources of the Marouini River, French Guiana. [Nothing.]

Upurui - once spoken on the upper course of the Jarí River, now by a few individuals at the sources of the Parú de Leste River, state of Pará, Brazil. [H. Coudreau 1892.]

Apalai or Aparai - spoken on the middle course of the Parú de Leste River and between this river and the upper course of the Maicurú River, Pará. [Aguiar 1942, pp. 337-341; Anonymous Pará b.; H. Coudreau 1892, pp. 41-51; O. Coudreau 1903b, pp. 41-50; Crévaux in Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, pp. 32-34; Farabee 1924, pp. 229-241; E. Fernandes 1952; Mense 1946-1947, p. 144; Nimuendajú ms.u.; Rice 1931.]

Carapeuara - extinct language once spoken in the state of Pará south of the Apama tribe on the Maicurú River. [Nothing.]

Palanc - extinct language once spoken in French Guiana on the middle course of the Apima and Yaroupi Rivers and on the Unani River. [Nothing.]

Rucuyene - extinct language once spoken in the same colony on the Lawa River. [Adam 1892c; Crévaux in Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, pp. 1-20.]

Noyene - once spoken on the Cuc River, state of Pará. [Nothing.]

Yapacoye - once spoken on the left bank of the Itany River, French Guiana. [Nothing.]

Aracajú or Uaraguazú - extinct language mixed with many Tupi elements, once spoken on the Gurupatúba and Parú de Leste Rivers, Pará. [Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 17-18.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	WAIANA	EASTERN LANGUAGES			
		UPURUI	RUCUYENE	APALAI	ARACAJÚ
head	e-putiü	e-putpi?i	ité-puru	u-pupu	
tooth	yére	yére	yeré	deri	
eye	ye-nuru	ye-nuru	e-nuru	anu	seresa
water	tuna	tuna	tuna	tuna	tuna
fire	uapot	uapot	uapot	apotó	uapto
sun	shishi	shishi	chichi	chichi	chichi
moon	nunuö	nunu	nunu	nunó	yasüe
arrow	pleu	piréu	piréu	piróu	uárapára
man	okiri	okiri	okiri	eritua	apükaua
jaguar	yauéri	yaueri	maipuri	machipuri	
maize	enai	enai	enai	ashinase	
one	uaptö		tavené	seni	
two	hakené		sakené	asakoro	
three	cheruaé		héléu?au	eseu?au	

c. LANGUAGES OF THE TRIO GROUP.

Trio or Diáu or Tirió - spoken on the Tapanahoni, Corentijn and Palumeu Rivers, Dutch Guiana, and between the sources of the Parú de Leste and Parú de Oeste Rivers, state of Pará. [Crévaux in Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, pp. 39-40; Farabee 1924, pp. 208-211;

Goeje 1906, pp. 71-87, 1910, pp. 183-244; Käyser 1912, pp. 509-514.]

Urucuyana or Waiano - spoken on the left bank of the Parú de Leste River, Pará. [Anonymous Pará c.; Farabee 1924, pp. 218-219.]

Wama - spoken by a wild tribe at the sources of the Oelemari River, Dutch Guiana. [Goeje 1946, pp. 270-274.]

Tliometesen or Oyaricule - spoken by a few individuals between the Litani and Tapanahoni Rivers, Dutch Guiana. [Goeje 1946, pp. 240-269.]

Ocomayana or Kumayena or Comayana - spoken at the sources of the Coeroeni River, Dutch Guiana, and at the sources of the Oronoque River in British Guiana. [Farabee 1924, pp. 215-216.]

Pianocoto - once spoken at the sources of the Trombetas River and the Jamunda River, now at the mouth of the Marapí River in the Parú de Oeste River, Pará. [O. Coudreau 1901, pp. 165-168; Schomburgk in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 312-313.]

Aramihoto - spoken by a small tribe in Dutch Guiana on the upper course of the Coeroeni River. [Nothing.]

Prohyana - spoken in the same colony in the Eilerts de Haan Gebergte. [Nothing.]

Maipuridjana - spoken in Dutch Guiana on the Sipaliwini River. [Nothing.]

Rangú - spoken at the sources of the Parú de Oeste River, Pará. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.]

Acuriyo - spoken at the sources of the Tapanahoni River, Dutch Guiana. [Nothing.]

Aramisho - spoken on the upper course of the Parú de Leste River, Pará. [Nothing.]

Aramayana - spoken by the southern neighbors of the Aramisho tribe. [Nothing.]

Aramagoto - spoken between the upper courses of the Parú de Leste and the Parú de Oeste Rivers, Pará. [Nothing.]

Pianoí - spoken at the sources and on the upper course of the Citaré River, Pará. [Nothing.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	TRIO	URUCUYENA	WAMA	TRIO GROUP			
				TLIOMETESEN	OCOMAYANA	PIANOCOTO	RANGÚ
head	i-pútupo	putpí	wi-pupo	oba-tuwiri			
tooth	i-yeri	yi-e:da	ye-ri	oli:	ye	yu-tali	
eye	ye-nuru	i-eú	ye-nuru	en-nuru	u-nu	ye-nei	
water	túna	tuná	tuna	tono	tuna	tuna	tuma
fire	mata	mato	mato	mato	mato	matto	mato
sun	veyu	uwi	wei	wei	uwi	weh	
moon	nunö	nuna		nunu	nuna	nuna	nuna
arrow	pléu	puréu	paora	pureri		purau	
man	kirí	okirí		enkili		okirí	
jaguar	maipuri	maipurí		mashibuli		maipuri	
maize	anai			potireru		eñaye	
one	tinki	wanána		tonikini			
two	ökönö	shakené		sokororo			
three	voyerau	heruáu		ebemüni			

d. LANGUAGES OF THE CHIQUENA GROUP.

Chiquena or Shikiana - spoken on the Apiniwau River, British Guiana, and at the sources of the Panemá River, Pará. [Farabee 1924, pp. 195-196.]

Zurumata - once spoken in a village of the same name on the upper course of the Trombetas River, Pará, now probably extinct. [Nothing.]

Ingarüne - spoken at the sources of the Panemá River and its tributaries. [Nothing.]

Salumá or Charúma - spoken between the upper courses of the Trombetas, Uanabé and Tunúru Rivers, Pará. [Ahlbrinck 1929; Käyser 1912, p. 514.]

Prehnoma - spoken by a small, wild tribe west of the Pianocoto tribe. [Nothing.]

Caicusiana - spoken on the Tunúru River south of the Salumá tribe. [Nothing.]

Tunayana - spoken between the middle courses of the Panemá and Tunúru Rivers. [Nothing.]

Sereu - spoken east of the sources of the Cachorro River. [Nothing.]

Cahuyana - spoken on the middle course of the Trombetas River. [Nothing.]

- Marachó - spoken by an unknown tribe on the middle course of the Cuminá River. [Nothing.]
- Pauxi or Pawiyana - spoken on the right bank of the middle course of the Erepecurú or Cuminá River; now perhaps extinct. [O. Coudreau 1901, pp. 132-133.]
- Waríkyana - extinct language once spoken on the lower course of the Trombetas River. [Nothing.]
- Uayeué - spoken on the Mapuera River and its tributary Urubú de Silves River. [Cohen ms.; H. Coudreau 1886, vol. 4, pp. 46-47, 1887, vol. 2, pp. 491-492; O. Coudreau 1903a, pp. 91-92.]
- Cachuena or Kaxiuâna or Casiana or Cachoarí - spoken by a few families at the mouth of the Cachorro River. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro l.; Cezar ms.; Cohen ms.; Derbyshire 1961b; Hurley 1932a; Kruse et al. 1933-1937, vol. 15, pp. 71-75; Polykrates 1961; Vinhaes 1941, pp. 197-202.]
- Mutuan - once spoken on the lower course of the Nhamundá River. [F. Carvalho in Pompeu Sobrinho 1936, pp. 72-77.]
- Cariguano - once spoken on the Panemá River. [Nothing.]
- Conduri - extinct language once spoken at the mouth of the Nhamundá River. [Nothing.]
- Paraugoaru - extinct language once spoken on the Capó River, a tributary of the Trombetas River. [Nothing.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	CHIQUENA GROUP					
	CHIQUENA	SALUMA	PAUXI	UAYEUÉ	CACHUENA	MUTUAN
head		yiwu-tupuli		vu-turú	yo-soru	
tooth	yoli			u-yari	yoré	yurú
eye	ya-nûru	ye-nu			yo-núru	ko-nofati
water	tuna	tuna	tuna	tuná	tuná	tuna
fire	wihala			piéto	mirótó	ritó
sun	sesi		isire	kamo	isóso	so:ro
moon	imho		nune	nuná	imnó	
arrow	klaho		préu	kurumuri	praué	purí
man	soto		toto	totó	totó	
jaguar			uau	maipuri	kaikesú	zyairú
maize					honese	
one	winali				tuinarí	
two	asaga				asáki	
three	sorawau				osoruaul	

e. LANGUAGES OF THE WAIWAI GROUP.

Waiwai or Woaywai - spoken at the sources of the Essequibo River, British Guiana and at the sources of the Mapuera River, state of Pará, Brazil. [Farabee 1924, pp. 177-181; Hawkins 1952; Hawkins and Hawkins 1953.]

Faranakaru - spoken at the sources of the Mapuera River south of the Waiwai tribe. [Nothing.]

Faranauaru - spoken on the left bank of the Mapuera River. [Nothing.]

Parucoto or Katawian - spoken on the middle course of the Mapuera River and between the sources of the Acarí and Cachorrinho Rivers. [Farabee 1924, pp. 192-193.]

Chiriwiyana - spoken at the sources of the Acarí River. [Nothing.]

Ororicó - spoken on the upper course of the Cachorrinho River. [Nothing.]

Cotonúru - spoken between the Cachorro and Cachorrinho Rivers. [Nothing.]

Totocumu or Catuena - spoken between the sources of the Acarí and Ipitinga Rivers. [Nothing.]

Chawiyana - spoken on the right bank of the upper course of the Nhamundá River, Amazonas. [Nothing.]

Uaiboí or Babui or Wabou - spoken on the middle course of the Nhamundá River. [Mense 1946-1947, pp. 144-145.]

Hishcariana or Ishkariyána or Tucano - spoken on the middle course of the Nhamundá River. [Debyshire 1961a, 1961b; Loukotka 1963, pp. 22-23; Rauschert ms.]

Xauwiyana - spoken by the neighbors of the Hishcariana tribe. [Nothing.]

Uasaí - spoken by an unknown tribe on the Urubú and Jatapú Rivers, Amazonas. [Nothing.]

Apoto or Apanto - extinct language once spoken south of the Uaiboi tribe on the Nhamundá River. [Nothing.]

Orocoto - once spoken between the Urubú and Jatapú Rivers. [Nothing.]

Taguari - extinct language once spoken between the Mapuera and Ipitinga Rivers. [Nothing.]

Pariquí - once spoken between the mouths of the Uatumá and Negro Rivers. [Nothing.]

Tapicari - spoken on the Mucajaú River. [Nothing.]

Bonari or Boanari - once spoken on the Uatumá River, Amazonas; now perhaps extinct. [Sousa 1874-1875, pp. 77-78.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	WAIWAI	WAIWAI GROUP			
		PARUCOTO	UAIBOI	HISHCARIANA	BONARI
head	a-tipiri			kui-kuturu	iri-opó
tooth	ko-yóri	ko-yali		ku-yo	yoré
eye	e-oru	o-yúla	ku-nurú		nuru-bá
water	tuná	tuna	tuna	toná	tuná
fire	wehtó	witu	zyitó	wuhritó	uatú
sun	kamo	uchi		kama:na	weyu
moon	nuné	kapube	núna	no:ná	keri
arrow	waywí			waiwí	pure:ná
man	tata		kamuhí	tamushi	ukeré
jaguar	yaypí	akeré			
maize					
one	chewñé	tukinkaré		tonishá	abané
two	asakí	asakené		sakó	pademaká
three	chorohoko	serkuané		sorowão	uruá

f. LANGUAGES OF THE YAUAPERY GROUP.

Yauapery or Atroahi - spoken on the middle course of the Yauapery River, state of Amazonas. [Hübner and Koch-Grünberg 1907, pp. 238-246; Payer 1906, p. 222.]

Uaimiri or Wahmirí - spoken at the sources of the Curiauaú River, state of Amazonas. [A. Bandeira 1926, pp. 50-64; Gondim 1938.]

Crixaná or Quirixana - spoken between the middle course of the Yauapery and the Curiauaú Rivers, now probably extinct. [Barbosa Rodrigues 1885, pp. 247-260.]

g. LANGUAGES OF THE PAUISHANA GROUP.

Pauishana - spoken between the Catrimani and Branco Rivers, territory of Rio Branco, Brazil. [Salathé 1932, pp. 307-313.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	YAUAPERY GROUP			PAUISHANA GROUP
	YAUAPERY	UAIMIRI	CRIXANÁ	PAUISHANA
head	ki-yó	ki-fó	u-pai	pu:po
tooth	ki-äri	ki-eri	u-yeté	ye
eye	kembá	kopanamare:	u-ini	yo:no
water	tuná	tunã	tuná	tuná
fire	uató	uato:	uató	uató
sun	eyú	eio:	ueihu	uai
moon		nunueba	teparé	núna
arrow	ibikuari	maprú	upreu	ura:pa
man		kumutare:	itiamon	yungwei
jaguar	kokoshí	kúkúboi	ekeré	
maize	dé?eli	uhi	euá	uátaka
one	marabá	uniono:	tuimo	níkena:na
two	asiki	tukunumá	sananeburé	ata:re
three	usono	uruano:	sarsiuá	āná-moka:re

h. LANGUAGES OF THE MACUSI GROUP.

Macusi or Makushí - spoken on the Rupununi River, British Guiana, and at the sources of the Tacutú River and on the middle course of the Branco River, territory of Rio Branco, Brazil. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Barbosa Rodrigues 1885, pp. 247-260; J. B. Carvalho (Braulino de Carvalho) 1936b; H. Couderau 1886, vol. 4, pp. 40-43, 1887, vol. 2, pp. 487-491; Farabee 1924, pp. 121-152; Faria ms.g.; Gondim 1938, pp. 20-23; Hawkins 1950; Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 454; Koch-Grünberg and Hübner 1908, pp. 15-35; Natterer in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 225-227; A. Meyer 1951; Nimuendajú 1955b, pp. 179-186; Schomburgk 1847-1848, vol. 2, pp. 515-523; Williams 1932.]

Monoicó - spoken on the Cotinga River, Brazil. [Nothing.]

Keseruma - spoken on the Tacutú River. [A. Meyer 1951.]

Asepáng - spoken to the south of the Keseruma tribe. [Nothing.]

Eliáng - spoken to the south of the Asepáng tribe. [Nothing.]

Pezacó - spoken to the south of the Eliáng tribe. [Nothing.]

Quenoloco - spoken at the sources of the Cotinga River.
[Nothing.]

Teweia - spoken on the Cotinga River. [Nothing.]

Purucotó or Progoto - spoken on the Uraricapará River,
territory of Rio Branco. [Farabee 1924, pp. 247-259;
Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 455, 1928, pp. 258-272.]

Wayumara or Azumara or Guimara - spoken between the
Mucajaí and Uraricoera Rivers and in a part of Ma-
racá Island. [Farabee 1924, pp. 243-245; Koch-Grün-
berg 1913, p. 455, 1928, pp. 258-272.]

Paraviyana or Paravilhana - extinct language once spoken
between the Tacutú and Caratirimani Rivers, Rio
Branco. [Natterer in Martius 1867, vol. 1, p. 360,
vol. 2, pp. 227-228; F. X. Sampaio 1850.]

Zapara or Saporá - spoken in the middle and eastern parts
of Maracá Island. [Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 455,
1928, pp. 258-272.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	MACUSI GROUP					
	MACUSI	KEŠERUMA	PURUCOTO	WAYUMARA	PARAVIYANA	ZAPARÁ
head	po-pai		hau-pupe	i-hubé	i-pupá	une-kapú
tooth	u-yeká		hau-yée	i-yelé	e-lelö	
eye	tenu	yenu	hau-yenú	yenurú	e-rénialö	u-yonú
water	tuna		tuna	túna	dóna	tuná
fire	uató		apotó	wató	vuatú	wató
sun	wei		wéi	weyú	tamana	wé
moon	kapoi		nánō	nuná	noné	kapéi
arrow	eriu		poyá	heló	arámöu	urapóno
man	uaratáe	pemóngó	walaitó	totó	meimun	topúpesó
jaguar	kaikushí		kaikudzé	kaikushi	ekölé	ekelé
maize	anain			mazyiná	ainiain	anáe
one	tiwing	tivín	aleini	tueviné	teuén	itxemené
two	sagaré		iniperkuru	asále	aköunien	tulekalenó
three	siruané		inialé	eseuluó	olaulé	oláno

i. LANGUAGES OF THE PEMÓN GROUP.

Taurepän or Taulipáng or Ipuricoto or Pemón - spoken
between the Uraricuena River and Mount Roroima
to the Caroní River, in the border zone of Brazil and
Venezuela. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Armellada

1936, 1943-1944; Barbosa Rodrigues 1885, pp. 247-260; Capuchinos (Capuchins) 1938; Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 454, 1928, pp. 5-115; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 235-246.]

Arecuná - spoken at the sources of the Caroní and Paragua Rivers, state of Bolívar, Venezuela. [Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 454, 1928, pp. 246-257; Schomburgk 1847-1848, vol. 2, pp. 515-523; Tavera-Acosta 1921-1922, vol. 14, pp. 66-81.]

Ingaricó - spoken to the north of Mount Roroima, border region of Brazil and Venezuela. [Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 454, 1928, pp. 246-257.]

Patamona - spoken on the Potaro and Ireng Rivers, British Guiana. [F. Lutz 1912 passim, only a few words.]

Camaracoto - spoken in the state of Bolívar, Venezuela, on the Paragua and Caroní Rivers. [Civrieux 1959; Hildebrandt ms.; G. Simpson 1940, pp. 252-350.]

Arinagoto - once spoken on the Paragua River, state of Bolívar, now perhaps extinct. [Nothing.]

Paraparucota - once spoken between the Caura and Cuchivero Rivers, state of Bolívar; now extinct. [Nothing.]

Quiriquiripa - extinct language once spoken on the left bank of the Caura River. [Nothing.]

Aguaricoto - extinct language once spoken on the lower course of the Caura River, the same region. [Nothing.]

Serecong or Sarrakong - once spoken in the same region at the sources of the Mahú River. [Nothing.]

Chiricum - once spoken by the western neighbors of the Taurepán tribe in the Rio Branco territory. [Nothing.]

Achirigoto - once spoken on the left bank of the Caura River, middle course, in the state of Bolívar. [Nothing.]

Paudacoto - once spoken in the state of Bolívar at the sources of the Aro River. [Nothing.]

Cachirigoto - once spoken in the state of Bolívar south of the Camaracoto tribe. [Nothing.]

Barinagoto - once spoken at the mouth of the Caroní River, Bolívar state, Venezuela. [Nothing.]

Arebato - once spoken in the village of Cuchara on the Caura River in the state of Bolívar, now perhaps extinct. [Nothing.]

Armacoto - once spoken in the same region between the Paragua and Merevari Rivers. [Nothing.]

Mauitsi - once spoken at the sources of the Paragua River in the same region. [Nothing.]

Uaica or Waica - spoken by a few families on the Yuruari and Cuyuni Rivers, state of Bolívar. [Derbyshire 1961b; Alvarado in Tavera-Acosta 1921-1922, vol. 13, pp. 230-231.]

Acawai or Capong - spoken in British Guiana on the Moruca, Cuyuni, Acarabisi and Pomeroon Rivers. [Adam 1905; Brett 1852, pp. 297-298, n.d.; Hilhouse 1832, pp. 247-248; Im Thurn 1883, p. 166; Schomburgk 1847-1848, vol. 2, pp. 514-518.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	TAUREPÁN	TAUREPÁN GROUP			UAICA	ACAWAI
		ARECUNA	CAMARACOTO	INGARICO		
head	upai	pu-pai	pupai-to	u-pai		yu-popo
tooth	u-yé	u-yé		u-yé		yu
eye	yénu	yenú	enu-to	u-yenú	ienuru	yenuru
water	tuná	tuna		tuná	tuna	tuno
fire	apóg	apo	apoi?	ápo	apok	wato
sun	wéi	väi	be	wéi	uey	vieyu
moon	kapéi	kapeá	kapui	kapéi	nuna	nuno
arrow	peléu	pureu	purau	pelé		pulewa
man	kurai	uarati	warato	orauó		wínow
jaguar	kaikusé	kaikusi	kakutse	kaikushí		kaikushi
maize	anain	a?anaig	anai?	anaí		
one	teukinán	täukináng	ta?akin	teukíng		tidzyine
two	sáke?ené	sakeine	tsagane	atsalongkong		asakró
three	seulúana	isélehaúvane	etserau	etseuluaong-kóng		asorwo

j. LANGUAGES OF THE MAQUIRITARÉ GROUP.

Decuána or Deukwana or Maquiritaré - spoken on the

Caura, Ventuari, Merevari, and Auari Rivers, state of Bolívar and Amazonas territory, Venezuela, and between the Cotinga and Majarí Rivers, territory of Rio Branco, Brazil. [Chaffanjon 1887, 1889, pp. 342-344; Escoriaza 1959, 1960; Koch-Grünberg 1913, pp. 465-466; Nimuendajú 1955a, pp. 173-175; Oramas 1912-1913.]

Yecuaná or Mayongcong - spoken on the Caura River southwest of the Arecuna tribe, state of Bolívar, Venezuela. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Koch-Grünberg 1913, pp. 465-466; Rondón and Faria (Silva Rondón and Barbosa de Faria) 1948c, pp. 217-221; Schomburgk 1850, pp. 217-220.]

Ihuruána - spoken at the sources of the Ventuari River, territory of Amazonas, Venezuela. [Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 466.]

Cunuaná or Kunuhana - spoken in the same territory at the sources of the Cunucunuma River. [Civrieux 1959 passim; Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 465, only four words.]

Morononi - extinct language once spoken in the same territory on the Ventuari River. [Nothing.]

Puipuitene - extinct language once spoken on the same river in the same territory by the neighbors of the Decuaná tribe. [Nothing.]

Acariana - once spoken by the neighbors of the Morononi tribe on the Orinoco River. [Nothing.]

Ocomesiane - once spoken in the same region on the Padamo River. [Nothing.]

Areviriana - once spoken by the eastern neighbors of the Ihuruána tribe. [Nothing.]

Jure - once spoken on the left bank of the middle course of the Ventuari River. [Nothing.]

Pishauco or Pshavaco - once spoken on the Serra Tepequem, Rio Branco territory. [Nothing.]

Mejepure - once spoken on the left bank of the lower course of the Ventuari River. [Nothing.]

Aberiana - once spoken by the neighbors of the Acariana tribe on the upper course of the Orinoco River. [Nothing.]

k. LANGUAGES OF THE MAPOYO GROUP.

Mapoyo or Nepoyo - spoken by a small tribe between the Paruaza and Suapure Rivers, state of Bolívar, Venezuela. [Tavera-Acosta 1907, pp. 105-107.]

Carinuaca - extinct language once spoken in the area between the Ihuruána and Yauarána tribes, territory of Amazonas, Venezuela. [Nothing.]

Curasiana or Kurushikiána or Orechicano - once spoken at the sources of the Biehita River, now by only a few individuals. [Nothing.]

Wökiare or Uaiquire - unknown language spoken in the same region on the Paro River. [Nothing.]

Yauarána or Yabarána - language spoken in the same territory on the Manapiare River. [Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 467, 1928, pp. 233-245; Méndez Arocha 1959; Tavera-Acosta 1907, pp. 108-119.]

Quaqua - once spoken by the northern neighbors of the Mapoyo tribe. [Nothing.]

Guaquiri - once spoken by the northern neighbors of the Curasiana tribe. [Nothing.]

Pareca - spoken in the region west of the Cuchivero River, now probably extinct. [Nothing.]

Taparito - extinct language once spoken on the middle course of the Caura River. [Nothing.]

Cadupinapo - once spoken by the southern neighbors of the Achirigoto tribe. [Nothing.]

Tabajari - language, now probably extinct, once spoken on the left bank of the Erebató River, state of Bolívar. [Nothing.]

l. LANGUAGES OF THE PANÁRE GROUP.

Panáre - language of a small tribe, spoken at the sources of the Cuchivero River, state of Bolívar, Venezuela. [R. Delgado 1949, pp. 20-22; Riley 1958.]

Abira - once spoken at the sources of the Manapiare River. [Nothing.]

Eye - once spoken by the southwestern neighbors of the Panáre tribe at the sources of the Cuchivero River. [Nothing.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	MAQUIRITARÉ GROUP				MAPOYO GROUP		PANÁRE GROUP
	DECUÁNA	YECUANÁ	CUNUANÁ	IHURUÁNA	MAPOYO	YAUARÁNA	PANÁRE
head	u-huhé	hóuf	hú-ha	hú-he	uastari	exne-oaixtéli	
tooth	yéde	ye:ri		ye:de	xe-ñeiri	exne-yéli	yo?ón
eye	énu	u-yenuru			xene-yonuru	exne-nuru	o?ó
water	tona	tuná		tuná	tuna	túna	
fire	wáto	wato	uá?to	wáto		wáto	
sun	céi	zyi	shi	zyi:	kátun	yātonu	echár-kun
moon	nona	nu:na	núna	nu:ne	nuna	núne	güegua
arrow	haxkúdi	shima:ra	shimáda		úbu?are	pákuli	xadpo?ót
man	tokomo	areifhe			tokomo	tokúnu	
jaguar	máedo	maro			ékire	hékele	kenak
maize	nakchi				oxonai	náchi	
one	to:ni	tauíni			tóskena	enix-péte	
two	hake	ake			sakane	asáke	
three	aduáne	hedáue			tominiakeré	petomeyákele	

m. LANGUAGES OF THE TAMANACO GROUP.

Tamanaco - extinct language once spoken along the Orinoco River from the mouth of the Caroní River to the mouth of the Cuchivero River, state of Bolívar, Venezuela. [Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, pp. 375-389; Marietti 1870, p. 273.]

Chayma or Guarapiche or Sayma - extinct language once spoken on the Guarapiche River, state of Anzoátegui, Venezuela. [Tauste 1680; Tavera-Acosta 1921-1922, pp. 66-81.]

Cumanagota - extinct language once spoken on the Cabo Codera and near Cumaná, state of Sucre, Venezuela. [Blanco (Ruiz Blanco) 1683; Salas n.d. (1908) passim; Tapia 1723a, 1723b; Tauste 1680; Tavera-Acosta 1921-1922, p. 81; Yangués 1683.]

Tivericoto - once spoken on the coast of the state of Monagas, Venezuela. [Schomburgk in Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 312-313.]

Palenque - once spoken between the Unare and Tamanaco Rivers, Guárico state. [Caulín 1779 passim; Tavera-Acosta 1921-1922, p. 81.]

Caraca - once spoken around the modern capital of Caracas,

- Venezuela. [A. Espinosa (Vázquez de Espinosa) 1948, pp. 36-37, only a few words.]
- Ciparigoto - extinct language once spoken on the Yaracuy and Aroa Rivers, state of Yaracuy. [Nothing.]
- Teque - once spoken in the Guaire valley, state of Miranda. [Nothing.]
- Tacarigua - once spoken around Lake Valencia, Miranda. [Nothing.]
- Toromaina - once spoken on the San Pedro River, federal district of Venezuela. [Nothing.]
- Arbaco - once spoken around the modern city of Victoria, state of Aragua. [Nothing.]
- Meregoto - once spoken on the western shore of Lake Valencia in the state of Aragua. [Nothing.]
- Quiriquire - extinct language once spoken on the Tuy and Misoa Rivers, state of Miranda. [Oramas 1918a, only a few patronyms.]
- Chapacuare - once spoken in the Pascua valley, state of Guárico. [Nothing.]
- Tarma - once spoken near the modern city of Maracay, state of Aragua. [Nothing.]
- Mariche - once spoken in the Baruta valley, state of Miranda. [Nothing.]
- Guayqueri - extinct language once spoken on the Paoviejo River, state of Cojedes. [Gumilla 1745, pt. 2, pp. 67-68, only one phrase.]
- Tomuza - once spoken between the Chico and Piritú Rivers, states of Miranda and Anzoátegui. [Nothing.]
- Haerena or Guarena - once spoken between the Guarenas and Guatire Rivers, state of Anzoátegui. [Nothing.]
- Piritú - once spoken around the modern city of Puerto Piritú, state of Anzoátegui. [Nothing.]
- Tagare - once spoken on the coast of the Gulf of Cariaco, state of Sucre. [Nothing.]
- Pariagoto or Guayuno - extinct language once spoken on the Paria Peninsula in the state of Sucre. [Anonymous Madrid a.]
- Chamaygua - once spoken in the state of Sucre by the neighbors of the Cumanagota tribe. [Nothing.]

n. LANGUAGES OF THE YAO GROUP.

Yao or Anacaioury - language once spoken by two tribes:

one on the western part of the island of Trinidad; the other in French Guiana on the Ivaricopo and Cau Rivers. [Laet 1633, pp. 642-643, 1643, pp. 182-185.]

o. SHEBAYI.

Shebayi or Supaye - extinct language once spoken in the Guianas; exact location is unknown. [Laet 1633, p. 642.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	TAMANACO GROUP					YAO GROUP	SHEBAYI GROUP
	TAMANACO	CHAYMA	CUMANAGOTA	TIVERICOTO	PALENQUE	YAO	SHEBAYI
head	prutpe	putpo	puyar	o-putpa		boppe	wa-kewüri
tooth	yeri	yer	yer			hioseli	nu-yeri
eye	yanuru		enur	o-neana		vokre	wa-daköli
water	duná	tuna	tuna	tuna	tuna	tuná	
fire	uapto	apoto		apoto		uapoto	
sun	veyu	vieyu	veyu	vé		veyo	wekulüe
moon	nuna	nonin	nonum	niano		nona	kirtriRe
arrow	preu	pure	preu			mapuru	heweRi
man	ipáliche	uaikiri	uaikíri				
jaguar	akére	kocheiku	kozeiko		ekere	arua	
maize	xexe	amapo	añaze				
one	tevin	tivin	tivin	ovin		tewin	
two	achake	achak	asakve	oko		tage	
three	achilove	achorao	asorau	orwa		terewaw	

p. LANGUAGES OF THE MOTILON GROUP.

Yupe or Motilon - spoken by many tribes in the Sierra de Perijá, state of Zulia, Venezuela, and in the department of Magdalena, Colombia. [Anonymous Madrid b.; Armellada 1951; Bolinder 1916, pp. 190-191, 1917, pp. 50-51; Ernst 1887b, p. 377; Hanes 1952; Herrera de Hora ms.b.; Isaacs 1884, pp. 213-216; Jahn 1927, pp. 341-354; Páez 1936, 1946; Reichel-Dolmatoff 1945a, ms. j.; Rojas 1877, p. 186; Schoen and Jam 1952, pp. 344-348.]

Dialects:

Chaque or Apon - spoken on the Apon River, Zulia. [Anonymous Madrid h.; Torres Arnáez in Tavera-Acosta 1921-1922, vol. 13, pp. 221-225.]

Iroca - spoken on the Casacará River, Magdalena.

[Reichel-Dolmatoff and Clark 1950.]

Macoa - spoken on the Yasa and Negro Rivers, Zulia.

[Booy 1929; Hildebrandt 1958a, 1958b; Wilbert 1962a, p. 104.]

Manastara - spoken on the Becerril River, Zulia. [Bolinder ms.b.]

Maraca - spoken by a tribe of pigmoids at the sources of the Machique River and on the Maraca River, Magdalena. [Bolinder ms.b.; Loukotka 1963, p. 24; Reichel-Dolmatoff ms.k.]

Parirí - spoken to the south of the Apon River. [Wilbert 1962a, p. 104.]

Shapáru or Chaparro - spoken by the western neighbors of the Parirí tribe, Zulia. [Wilbert 1962a, p. 104.]

Uasamo - spoken in the same area by the northern neighbors of the Shapáru tribe. [Nothing.]

Susa - spoken in the central part of the Sierra de Perijá, Magdalena. [Nothing.]

Manaure - spoken on the left bank of the lower course of the La Paz River, Magdalena. [Nothing.]

Tucushmo - spoken by the northern neighbors of the Iroca tribe, Magdalena. [Nothing.]

Socorpa - spoken in the same area by the northern neighbors of the Maraca tribe. [Nothing.]

Curumaní - spoken south of the Tucui River, Magdalena. [Nothing.]

Socomba - spoken between the sources of the Maraca and Tucui Rivers, formerly also on the Buena-vista River, Magdalena. [Nothing.]

Tucuco - spoken at the sources of the Tucuco River, Zulia. [Nothing.]

Shiquimu - spoken by the southwestern neighbors of the Shapáru tribe, Zulia. [Nothing.]

Irapa - spoken by the eastern neighbors of the Shiquimu tribe. [Nothing.]

Pshicacuo - spoken by the western neighbors of the Tucuco tribe. [Nothing.]

Mishorca - spoken at the sources of the Tucuco River by the neighbors of the Parirí tribe. [Nothing.]

Yapreria or Sabril - spoken at the sources of the Palmar River, Zulia. [Anonymous Madrid h.]

Coyaima or Tupe - extinct language once spoken on the César River, Magdalena. [Castro Trespalcios 1946, only a few patronyms.]

Burede - once spoken at the sources of the Socuy River, Zulia. [Nothing.]

Pemeno - once spoken at the mouth of the Escalante River, Zulia. [Nothing.]

Bubure or Bobure - once spoken in the state of Zulia around the modern cities of Bobures and Gibraltar. [Nothing.]

Quenagua - extinct language once spoken in Espíritu Santo Valley in the state of Zulia. [Nothing.]

Umaquena - once spoken on the river with the same name, Zulia. [Nothing.]

Sunesua - once spoken by the southern neighbors of the Quenaga tribe in the Espíritu Santo Valley, Zulia. [Nothing.]

Lobatera - once spoken around the modern city of Lobatera, state of Táchira. [Nothing.]

Táchira - once spoken on the Táchira River, state of Táchira. [Nothing.]

Tapano - once spoken in the state of Mérida between Lake Onia and Lake Motilon. [Nothing.]

Miyuse - once spoken in the state of Mérida on the Mucujepe and Tucani Rivers. [Nothing.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	YUPE	CHAQUE	MOTILON GROUP			SHAPÁRU	IROCA
			MACOA	MARACA	PARIRÍ		
head	o-hárza	o-harza	yu-wasá	yu-wasa	yu-wása	yu-wása	
tooth	kiíko	kiíko	kiyi:ko		ki?iko	yi	
eye	áno	anó	anu	yo-nu	yá-nu	yá-nu	
water	kuna	kuna	kúna	ku:na	kána	kúna	ku:na
fire	guesta	hueto	huéto	whishta	wueta	wuéta	
sun	güichó	gichio	huichol	huicho	wíchu		
moon	kuna	kuno	kuník	kunu	kúnu		
arrow	samás		puréyi	puraye			
man	kürpa	kürpa	mashá		kipantu		
jaguar	isó?o	isó	ísho	e:sho			esho
maize	mé	me	me				
one	tukumarkó	kumarko	kumárko		kumárku	kumárko	t?kúma:
two	kosárko	kasarko	kósak		kósa?	kósa	
three	koserárko	kosera	koséra				

q. LANGUAGES OF THE PIJAO GROUP.

Pijao or Pinao - once spoken on the Luisa, Otaima, Tuamo, Tetuán, Aipe and Magdalena Rivers, now in the villages of Ortega, Coyaima and Natagaima, department of Tolima, Colombia. [Loukotka 1963, p. 25; Otero de Acosta 1920; Pineda and Chaves ms.; Reichel-Dolmatoff ms.l.; Rivet 1943a, pp. 81-82, 1943-1946; Simón 1882-1892, vol. 5, pp. 269-319.]

Pantagora or Palenque - once spoken between the Guarinó and San Bartolomé Rivers, department of Caldas, Colombia. [Nothing.]

Colima - extinct language once spoken on the right bank of the Magdalena River and on the Negro and Pacho Rivers, Cundinamarca department. [Rivet 1943a, pp. 91-93; Simón 1882-1892, vol. 3, pp. 103-223 passim; Suárez de Cespeda 1923.]

Muzo - once spoken at the sources of the Carare River and in the Paima Valley, department of Cundinamarca. [Simón 1882-1892, vol. 3, pp. 103-223 passim, only five words; Urdaneta 1924, pp. 472-476 passim, only three words.]

Naura - once spoken by the northern neighbors of the Muzo tribe. [Nothing.]

Panche - extinct language once spoken on the Gualí, Mariquita, Guarinó, Coello, Villeta, Seco, Magdalena and Fusagasuga Rivers, Cundinamarca. [Aguado 1906, p. 341, only two words; Rivet 1943a, pp. 81-82; Simón 1882-1892, vol. 3, pp. 41, 43, 133, 138, and 220.]

Agatá - once spoken in the department of Cundinamarca on the Magdalena River, east of the Chibcha tribe. [Nothing.]

Amani - spoken by the western neighbors of the Pantagora tribe in the department of Caldas. [Nothing.]

Neiva - once spoken around the modern city of Neiva in the department of Huila. [Nothing.]

Manipo - once spoken at the mouth of the La Plata River in the same area. [Nothing.]

Ajie - unknown language of an extinct tribe that once lived in the territory of Meta at the sources of the Tagua and Losada Rivers. [Nothing.]

r. LANGUAGES OF THE OPONE GROUP.

Opone - extinct language once spoken on the Opone River, department of Santander, Colombia. [Fornaguera ms.; Lengerke 1878a.]

Carare - spoken by a few individuals on the Carare River in the department of Santander. [Lengerke 1878b; Pineda Giraldo and Fornaguera 1958, pp. 191-201.]

Yariguí - once spoken on the Sogamoso River and in Barranca Bermeja in the same department. [Nothing.]

Hacaritama - once spoken around the modern city of the same name in the department of Santander. [Páez 1936.]

Xiriguana - extinct language of a tribe once living in the department of Santander in the Cordillera de Lebaja. [Nothing.]

Carate - once spoken around the modern city of Ocaña, department Norte de Santander. [Nothing.]

Corbago - once spoken in the department of Magdalena in the Sierra de Mene. [Nothing.]

Guane - once spoken in the department of Santander at the sources of the Tarare River. [Gumilla 1745, pt. 2, p. 40, only two words.]

Chinato - extinct language once spoken on the upper course of the Zulia River, department of Norte de Santander, around the modern city of Cúcuta. [Nothing.]

Zorca - once spoken in the same department in the San Cristóbal Valley. [Nothing.]

Cariquena - once spoken on the Cariquena River in the state of Táchira, Venezuela. [Nothing.]

Capacho - once spoken around the village of Capacho in the state of Táchira, Venezuela. [Nothing.]

s. LANGUAGES OF THE CARIJONA GROUP.

Guaque or Huaque or Murcielaga - extinct language once spoken on the Inganos River, Caquetá territory, Colombia. [Anonymous Madrid g.; Albis in Rivet 1912a.]

Carijona or Kalihóna - language now spoken by a few individuals on the middle course of the Caquetá River, territory of Caquetá. [Crévaux in Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, pp. 267-273; Quito ms.; J. Rocha 1905, pp. 254-255; Tastevin ms.z.; C. Uribe ms.c.]

Umáua or Hiánocoto or Máua - language spoken at the sources of the Apoporis River in the territory of Caquetá. [Koch-Grünberg 1906a, p. 202, 1908, 1909-1910 appendix; Marcoy (Saint-Cricq) 1869; pp. 344-345; Tastevin ms.x.]

Saha or Tsahatsaha - spoken in the territory of Caquetá between the Cuemaní and Yará Rivers. [Nothing.]

Riama - spoken between the Yará, Apoporis and Vaupés Rivers, territories of Caquetá and Vaupés. [Nothing.]

Mahotoyana - spoken in the territory of Vaupés on the Macaya River. [Nothing.]

Ajajú - unknown language spoken on the Ajajú River, Amazonas territory. [Nothing.]

t. LANGUAGES OF THE PATAGON GROUP.

Patagon - extinct language once spoken in the villages of Paco, Olipanche and Bagua and around the modern city of Jaén, department of Cajamarca, Peru. [Jijón y Caamaño 1919, p. 393; Rivet 1934, p. 246, each only five words.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	PIJAO GROUP	OPONE GROUP		CARIJONA GROUP			PATAGON GROUP
	PIJAO	OPONE	CARARE	GUAQUE	CARIJONA	UMÁUA	PATAGON
head		yu-úh	sü-oko	xutuye	utuhé	bútuhe	
tooth	tínki	xór		yeri	yéri	ye:li	
eye	lu:n	yéu	yeo		yénuru	yenu:ru	
water	tána	tuná	k?ara	tuna	tuna	tu:na	tuná
fire	nuhúgi	fotó		maxoto	apoto	mahóto	
sun	huíl	bueno	bwenuñe	vehi	bei	wéi	
moon	núna	kanó		nuna	nunua	nu:ne	
arrow		yahá			xarakue	hu:ya	
man	oréma	okír		gire	kire	gelé	
jaguar	xaguáde	ixáke	pak'anye	kaikuchi	kaikusi	kaikudzyi	
maize		mues	menye			ana:dzyi	anás
one		seneároko			téui	téui	
two		sá			sekeneré	sakénele	
three		sáura			seaueré	dyelauele	

u. LANGUAGES OF THE ARÁRA GROUP.

Arára or Ajujure or Cabanaé or Opinadkóm - extinct lan-

guage once spoken on the right bank of the Pacajá Grande River and on the upper course of the Anapú River, Pará, Brazil. [H. Coudreau 1897b, pp. 199-209; Nimuendajú 1932b, pp. 549-551.]

Apingi or Apeiaca or Apiacá de Tocantins - language spoken between the Tocantins and Jacundá Rivers, state of Pará. Now spoken by only a few individuals. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Ehrenreich 1895c, pp. 168-176.]

Parirí - once spoken at the sources of the Pacajá, Jacundá and Arataú Rivers, Pará, now perhaps extinct. [Nimuendajú 1914c, 1932a, pp. 116-119.]

Timirem or Antimilene - language of an unknown tribe that live in the virgin forests on the Agua de Saúde River, Pará. [Nothing.]

Yúma - extinct language once spoken on the Jacaré and Ituxí Rivers, territory of Rondônia. [Nothing.]

v. LANGUAGE OF THE PALMELA GROUP.

Palmela - extinct language once spoken at the mouth of the São Simão River in the Guaporé River, Rondônia. [Becker-Donner 1956, pp. 241-245; J. S. Fonseca 1880-1881, vol. 2, pp. 193-195; E. Nordenskiöld ms.b.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	ARÁRA	ARÁRA GROUP		PALMELA GROUP PALMELA	PIMENTEIRA GROUP PIMENTEIRA
		PARIRÍ	APINGI		
head	muchína	mūchí	i-montxi	na-ápo	baburi
tooth	yéri	heéngo	yeri	yeré	yari
eye	oñuruma	unguru	angruno	óno	önthuburü
water	parú	parú	paru	tuná	tuna
fire	kampot	kampó	kampot	vava	vafundi
sun	titi	titi	chichi	yéyu	titi
moon	núna	tunó	nuno	ñúña	nulu
arrow	puíram	puyré	pirem	puera	pürarü
man	ukone	l'ügóro	ukone	óka	chä
jaguar	okoró	hogró	okori	okóro	prümachö
maize	konat	honát	anat	éña	thauato
one	náne	nané	toiné	aropé	
two	atag	atág	asakoro	aha	
three	ataganané	atáganane	asérúao	ohesua	

w. LANGUAGE OF THE PIMENTEIRA GROUP.

Pimenteira - Portuguese name of an extinct language the original name of which is unknown, spoken once at the sources of the Sant' Anna River and on Lake Pimenteira and between the Piauí and Gurgueia Rivers, state of Piauí, Brazil. [Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 219-220.]

x. LANGUAGES OF THE XINGÚ GROUP.

Yaruma or Aruma - spoken at the sources of the Paranaiúba River, state of Mato Grosso, now perhaps extinct. [Meyer in Krause 1936, pp. 39-41.]

Bacairí or Bacaery - originally spoken between the Batoví and Curisevú Rivers, later on the Paranatinga River, now by only a few families on the Posto Simões Lopes, Mato Grosso. [Abreu 1895; Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Faria ms.c.; Schmidt 1947a; Steinen 1886, pp. 335-355, 1892.]

Nahukwá or Naucua or Anáukwá - language spoken between the Curisevú and Culuene Rivers, with many dialects:

Yanumakapü or Nahukwá proper - northern dialect. [Faria ms.f.; Steinen 1894, pp. 524-526.]

Etagl - spoken in the village of Etagl. [Meyer in Krause 1936, pp. 39-41.]

Kuikutl or Guicurú or Cuicuro - spoken on the Culuene River in the village of Cuicuro. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro m.; J. C. Carvalho (Mello Carvalho) 1951; Loukotka 1963, p. 23; Meyer in Krause 1936, pp. 39-41.]

Kalapalo or Apalaquiri - spoken in the village of the same name on the Culuene River. [J. C. Carvalho (Mello Carvalho) 1951; Meyer in Krause 1936, pp. 39-41.]

Matipú or Matipuhy - spoken in the village of the same name on the right bank of the Curisevú River. [J. C. Carvalho (Mello Carvalho) 1951.]

Yamarikuná - spoken on the Curisevú River. [Meyer in Krause 1936, pp. 39-41.]

Suva or Tsúva - spoken by a few people on the right bank of the Curisevú River. [Nothing.]

Naravute or Naravóto - spoken on the Curisevú River.

[J. C. Carvalho (Mello Carvalho) 1951.]

Aipats - spoken on the Curisevú River; now probably extinct. [Nothing.]

Auwáwiti - spoken by a few people on the Curisevú River. [Nothing.]

KARAIB, STOCK

ENGLISH	YARUMA	BAKAIRÍ	XINGÚ GROUP			
			NAHUKWÁ	KUIKUTL	KALAPALO	YAMARIKUNÁ
head	u-vite	x-inárxu	u-víterö	u-ritöl	u-íköre	
tooth	u-én	x-yéri	u-vire	u-íl		u-igl
eye	ye-nguru	x-ánu	u-vínuru	u-ínuru	u-ínoru	u-ínoru
water	páru	páru	tuna	tuna		
fire	kampón	páto	itó	ñorotéke	ito:	
sun	tsizi	chíshi	riti	liti		liti
moon	nunó	núna	nune	núne		núne
arrow		püráu	hüre			
man	yó	aguróto	utoto	utóto		utóto
jaguar		aká	ikere	tonuríñe	tuRúgitiñe	
maize		anádzyi	aná			
one		tokolele	álechi			
two		asage	atake			
three		ahágetokólo	etila			

90. Yanoama, stock.

a. LANGUAGES OF THE CASAPARE GROUP.

Casapare or Shirianá or Shirishana or Quirishána - language spoken on the confluence of the Uraricoera and Ura-ricapara Rivers, Rio Branco territory, Brazil. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro d.; Armellada ms.; Armellada and Matallana 1941, pp. 101-108; Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 456, 1928, pp. 302-308; Migliazza and Grimes 1961.]

Parimitari - language spoken on the Uraricoera River. [Borgman and Cue 1963.]

Aikamteri - spoken on the Parima River, Rio Branco territory. [Borgman ms.]

Aiwaterí - spoken on the Mapuluan and Totobí Rivers, Rio Branco. [Nothing.]

Ocomatairi - spoken at the sources of the San Rafael and Muri Rivers, state of Bolívar, Venezuela. [Nothing.]

b. LANGUAGES OF THE SANEMA GROUP.

Sanemá or Harateri or Guaharibo - spoken on the Yatua, Siapa and Orinoco Rivers, Amazonas territory, Venezuela. [Wilbert 1962b.]

Pubmatari or Uárema - spoken on the Merevari River, state of Bolívar, Venezuela. [Vinci 1956, pp. 354-357.]

Nabudib - spoken at the sources of the Ventuari River, Amazonas territory, Venezuela. [Wilbert ms.]

Chantari - spoken on the Ugueto River, Amazonas territory. [Nothing.]

Namiwó - spoken in the same region. [Nothing.]

c. LANGUAGES OF THE WAICA GROUP.

Waica or Guaica or Oayca - spoken between the sources of the Uraricoera and Orinoco Rivers, Amazonas territory. [Anduze 1958, pp. 258-267; Hildebrandt ms.; Zerries ms.]

Karime or Shauari - spoken on the Caratirimani River, Rio Branco territory, Brazil. [Salathé 1932, pp. 314-316.]

Paucosa - spoken between the Demeni and Taboti Rivers, Amazonas state, Brazil. [Anonymous Rio de Janeiro f.; Loukotka 1963, pp. 36-37.]

Pusarakau - unknown language spoken in the hills west of the Karime tribe, Rio Branco territory. [Nothing.]

Paraitirí or Paquirí - spoken at the sources of the Caratirimani River, Rio Branco territory. [Nothing.]

d. LANGUAGES OF THE SAMATARI GROUP.

Samatari or Shamatairi - spoken in the Serra Parima and on the Demeni River, Rio Branco territory. [G. Seitz 1960, p. 306.]

Paravori - spoken at the sources of the Orinoco River, Amazonas territory, Venezuela.

Pakidái - spoken on the Demeni River, Rio Branco territory. [Becher 1960, pp. 134-138, 306.]

Surára - spoken on the Demeni River by the neighbors of the Pakidái tribe. [Becher ms.]

Yauarí - spoken on the Igarapé Apiauú and between the Caratirimani and Mocajaí Rivers. [Nothing.]

Araraibo - spoken on the Cauabori River, Amazonas state. [Nothing.]

Yawani - spoken on the Uesete River, Amazonas territory, Venezuela. [Nothing.]

Uaca - spoken in the same territory on the Ocamo River. [Nothing.]

YANOAMA STOCK

ENGLISH	SHIRIANÁ	PARIMITERI	SANEMÁ	PUBMATARI	WAICA
head	bel-éhe		pil-héawan	pi-hé	pei-hé
tooth	beli-uáke		pil-nákwan	pi-nakuán	pei-uák
ear	beli-yaméke		pilmórokwi:n	pi-xinkawán	yímikek
water	māepe		madzyu	maduú	māō
fire	oáke		kwárog?e	kuadák	koawáke
sun	belipshí		pilmórokwi:n	pilmoró	motóka
stone	mamáke		muadami:n		
man	horóme	waro	wandzyé	wanodá	ūálō
jaguar	déhe		póleawan	po?lé	íla
manioc	nazygóke		naas?ís		
one	kauitxamhét		chaamí		
two	tasíma		polakabí		
three	tasimaimhét		hi:ri:pólag?a		

YANOAMA, STOCK

ENGLISH	KARIME	PAUCOSA	SURÁRA
head	pei-yáhe	ne-umgipe	pe:iua-hé
tooth	pei-uáke	ne-parike	pe:iua-uáke
ear	pei-yameke		pe:iua-niumekake:
water	mahu	maú	maú
fire	oáke	uauká	kau:waká
sun	motúka	mitukaki	penibo:ínshi
stone	máma	mama	
man	uáru	uau	uhanó
jaguar	téhe		ührá
manioc		nashita	makóke
one		muliman	mahón
two		botokaki	porakabö
three			prukatabö

91. **Uarao**, stock.

Uarao or Guarauno or Waraw or Faraute or Araote - language spoken by the inhabitants of the Delta of the Orinoco River, Amacuro territory, Venezuela, and adjoining parts of British Guiana. [Adam 1897c; Barral 1948, 1957a, 1957b, 1958; Brett 1851, p. 254, 1852, pp. 297-298; Chaffanjon 1889, pp. 199-203; Crévaux in Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, pp. 263-266; Fuchs 1963; Goeje 1930a, 1930b, 1935; Gorrochotegui 1897; Hildebrandt ms.; Hilhouse 1832, pp. 248-249; Méndez Arocha 1956; Olea 1928; Osborn 1955-1959, 1959, 1960a, 1960b; Plassard 1868; Gorrochotegui in Raimundo 1934, pp. 39-43; Rodríguez Delgado 1958; Schomburgk 1847-1848, vol. 2, pp. 515-523; Tavera-Acosta 1907, pp. 120-133, 1921-1922, vol. 13, pp. 217-221; Toro 1905, pp. 97-100; Turrado Moreno 1945; Vráz ms.c.; Wilbert 1964a; Williams 1928-1929, vol. 20, pp. 227-252, vol. 21, pp. 201-261.]

Guanoco - spoken on the Laguna de Asfalto, state of Monagas.
[Nothing.]

Chaguan - spoken in the Orinoco Delta on the Manamo branch.
[Nothing.]

Mariusu - spoken in the same region on the Cocuina and Macareo branches. [Barral 1957a, 1957b *passim*.]

92. **Auaké**, isolated language.

Auaké or Oewacu or Arutani - once spoken on the southern bank of Maracá Island, Rio Branco territory, Brazil, now at the sources of the Uraricapara River, border region of Venezuela and Brazil. [Armellada ms.; Armellada and Matallana ms.; Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 458, 1928, pp. 303-313.]

93. **Kaliána**, isolated language.

Kaliána or Sapé - spoken on the Paraua River, state of Bolívar, Venezuela. [Armellada ms.; Armellada and Matallana ms.; Koch-Grünberg 1913, p. 458, 1928, pp. 313-317.]

ENGLISH	U A R A O , S T O C K		ISOLATED LANGUAGES	
	U A R A O	M A R I U S A	A U A K É	K A L I Á N A
head	akua	naxoto	ki-kakoáti	koyanukú
tooth	kai	i	ki-aké	kaká
eye	kamu	mu	ki-gakoá	kam-kukú
water	ho	xo	okoá	inám
fire	hekono	xeunu	ané	txokó
sun	yá	xokoxi	nizyí	yám
house	xanóko	ubanoko	iméd	enaí
man	nibora		madkié	mínō
jaguar	tobe	tobe	kaiyá	pudzyín
manioc	aru	aru	mokiá	téntu
one	isaka	xisaka	kiuaná	koki
two	manámo	manamo	kiuañéke	ikiria
three	dianamu	dixamo	uatitimitilíake	komoña

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of the North Eastern Division, Alphabetically Arranged

Amuimo - language of an unknown tribe that lived on the Nhamundá River, state of Amazonas.

Aramayu - extinct language once spoken on the Oiapoque River, Amapá territory, Brazil.

Ararau - unknown language spoken on the Jatapú River, state of Amazonas.

Aroásene - unknown language spoken at the sources of the Nhamundá and Jatapú Rivers, state of Amazonas.

Caapina- extinct language once spoken between the Maicuru and Jarí Rivers, state of Pará.

Camaré - extinct language once spoken on the Camoó River, a tributary of the Trombetas River, Amazonas.

Carára - once spoken at the sources of the Jatapú River, Amazonas.

Cauauri - once spoken south of the Curanave tribe, Amazonas.

Comaní - once spoken in the area north of Lake Saracó, state of Pará.

Coritanahó - extinct language once spoken on the Ajubacábo River, a tributary of the Trombetas River, state of Pará.

Curanave - once spoken west of the Negro River, Amazonas.

Curiane - language of a tribe the location of which is not known exactly.

Curierano - once spoken south of the sources of the Orinoco River, territory of Amazonas, Venezuela.

Curubianan - once spoken on the Urubú and Jatapú Rivers, Amazonas.

Damanivá - spoken on the Igarapé do Pacú, a tributary of the Caratirimaní River and in the Serra do Urubú, Rio Branco territory.

Demacuri - spoken on the Caburi River near São Pedro, state of Amazonas.

Goyana - extinct language once spoken on the lower course of the Branco River, territory of Rio Branco.

Guanavena - once spoken between the Urubú and Jatapú Rivers, Amazonas.

Harritiahan - extinct language once spoken on the middle course of the Matapi River, Amapá territory.

Macuani - once spoken on the Oiapoque River, Amapá territory.

Maniba - unknown language spoken on the Inirida and Pupunagua Rivers, Vaupés territory, Colombia.

Maracano - unknown language spoken on the central part of Maracá Island, Rio Branco territory, Brazil.

Maricupi - extinct language once spoken on the lower course of the Montoura River, Amapá territory.

Menejou - extinct language once spoken on the middle course of the Jarí River, Amapá territory.

Mepuri - extinct language once spoken on the middle course of the Negro River, south of the Baré tribe, state of Amazonas.

Moheyana - language of an unknown, warlike tribe that lived between the Erepecurú and Acapú Rivers, state of Pará.

Oivaneca - extinct language once spoken on the Tartarugal River, Amapá territory, Brazil.

Pacimonari - once spoken on the lower course of the Siapa River, Amazonas territory, Venezuela.

Pao - extinct language spoken on the Pao River, state of Monagas, Venezuela.

Paragoaru - once spoken on the Capó River.

Seden - once spoken between the Negro and Uatuma Rivers, Amazonas.

Taminani - once spoken on the Uaçá and Curupi Rivers, Amapá territory.

All of the last survivors now speak only a French creole dialect.

Tapuisú - once spoken at the mouth of the Maicuru River, Amapá territory.

Taripio - unknown language of an unknown tribe that lived to the north of the Rangú tribe in the frontier area of the Brazilian state of Pará and Dutch Guiana.

Tchagoyána - unknown language spoken between the Erepecurú and Acapú Rivers, state of Pará.

Tchicoyna - unknown language spoken in the state of Pará, on the Cuátari River.

Tohazana - once spoken in Venezuela.

Uranaju - once spoken on the middle course of the Araguari River, Amapá.

Waruwádu - language of an unknown tribe that lived between the Ventuari and Erebató Rivers, state of Bolívar, Venezuela.

Xipará - once spoken between the Urubú and Jatapú Rivers, state of Amazonas.

3.

LANGUAGES OF
ANDEAN TRIBES

A. NORTHERN DIVISION

94. **Chibcha**, stock.

a. LANGUAGES OF THE PALEO-CHIBCHAN GROUP.

Yaruro or Pumé or Yuapín - language spoken by a tribe that lived on the plains along the Capanaparo River, state of Apure, Venezuela. [Anonymous Madrid c.; Chaffanjon 1889, pp. 319-320; Crévaux in Crévaux, Sagot and Adam 1882, pp. 260-261; Marietti 1870, p. 276; Oramas 1909; Petrullo 1939, pp. 265-289; Tavera-Acosta 1907, pp. 120-133.]

Esmeralda - extinct language the original name of which is unknown, once spoken on the Esmeralda River, Esmeralda province, and in the Sierra de Cojimies, Manabi province, Ecuador. [Jijón y Caamaño 1941-1947, vol. 2, pp. 415-425; Wolf in Seler 1902, vol. 1, pp. 49-64; Stevenson 1832, vol. 2, p. 451; Wolf 1892, pp. 504-509.]

Caraque - extinct language once spoken on Caráquez Bay, Manabi province, Ecuador. [Nothing.]

b. LANGUAGES OF THE RAMA GROUP.

Rama - language spoken around Bluefields Lagoon and on the Rama River, Nicaragua. [Siebärger in Brinton 1891, p. 2; Conzemius 1927; Fernández y González 1893; W. Lehmann 1914, 1920, vol. 1, pp. 426-457; Sola Farell ms.]

Melchora - extinct language once spoken on the San Juan Melchoras River, Nicaragua. [Nothing.]

c. LANGUAGES OF THE GUATUSO GROUP.

Guatuso - spoken on the Frio River, Costa Rica, now perhaps extinct. [Carmona 1887 passim; Céspedes

1924; Fernández y González 1893; Tristan in W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 392-415; Pinart 1887, pp. 128-129; Pittier de Fábrega 1897, pp. 8-10; Thiel 1882, pp. 117-152, 1886, pp. 623-627.]

Guetar or Brusela - extinct language once spoken on the Grande River, Costa Rica. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 236-237.]

Suerre or Camachire or Chiuppa - extinct language once spoken on the Tortuguero River, Costa Rica. [Benzoni 1581, p. 214, only five words.]

Pocosi - extinct language once spoken on the Matine River and around the modern city of Puerto Limón, Costa Rica. [Nothing.]

Voto - extinct language once spoken at the mouth of the San Juan River, Costa Rica. [Nothing.]

Quepo - extinct language once spoken in Costa Rica on the Pacuar River. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, p. 238, only one single word.]

Corobisi or Corbesi or Cueresa or Rama de rio Zapote - spoken by a few individuals in Costa Rica on the Zapote River. [Alvarez in Conzemius 1930, pp. 96-99.]

CHIBCHA, STOCK

PALEO-CHIBCHAN ENGLISH	LANGUAGE		RAMA GROUP RAMA	GUATUSO GROUP			
	YARURO	ESMERALDA		GUATUSO	GUETAR	SUERRE	COROBISI
hand	ichi	di	mukuík	kúgichi	se-xurabatá		
foot	taho	taha	ika:l	na-kogichi	e-kuru		
water	ui	uivi	ai:	tí	ti	si	si
star	boé	mu?xabla	piúp	surú			
earth	dabú	dula	takí	laka	ko		unsat
house	xo?o	kiama	nu:	ú	xu	guá	guá
boot	dzyará	diala	ūt	oxó		ut	ut
man	oí	ilóm	nakíkna	ochápak	chichi	chichi	tun
dog	arerí	kine	taúsung	áusi			
jaguar	panaumé	mutokine	aúma	táfa			kot?kolát
snake	pó?o	piama	álbut	seRek			

d. LANGUAGES OF THE TALAMANCA GROUP.

Terraba or Depso or Quequexque or Brurán - extinct language once spoken in Costa Rica on the Telorio River. [Fernández Guardia and Fernández Ferraz 1892, pp.

105-110; Gabb 1875, pp. 579-602; Pinart 1887, pp. 128-129; Pittier de Fábrega and Gagini 1892; Thiel 1882, pp. 79-113, 1886, pp. 623-627.]

Tirub or Rayado or Tiribi - extinct language spoken once in Costa Rica on the Virilla River. [Gabb 1865, pp. 579-602.]

Bribri or Lari - spoken on the Coca and Tarire Rivers, Costa Rica. [Bovallius 1885, pp. 214-216; Gabb 1875, pp. 527-578; Gagini 1896; Grassérie 1903; W. Lehmann 1910, pp. 633-636, 1920, vol. 1, pp. 292-333; Pinart 1887, pp. 128-129; Pittier de Fábrega 1898, pp. 54-117; Stone 1962 *passim*; Thiel 1882, pp. 1-76.]

Estrella - Spanish name of an extinct language, the original name of which is unknown, once spoken on the Estrella River, Costa Rica. [Gabb 1875, pp. 579-602; Thiel 1882, pp. 1-76.]

Cabecar - language spoken on the Moy River, Costa Rica. [Fernández Guardia and Fernández Ferraz 1892, pp. 93-103; Loukotka 1939b; Scherzer 1855; Stone 1962 *passim*; Thiel 1882, pp. 1-76.]

Chiripó - language spoken in Costa Rica on the Matina and Chiripó Rivers. [Jones and Jones 1959; W. Lehmann 1910, pp. 633-636; Thiel 1882, pp. 1-76.]

Viceyta or Abiseta or Cachi or Orosi or Tucurrique - extinct language once spoken on the Tarire River, Costa Rica. [Fernández Guardia and Fernández Ferraz 1892, pp. 93-103; W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 239-247; Thiel 1882, pp. 1-76.]

Brunca or Boruca or Turucaca - extinct language of Costa Rica, spoken on the Grande River and in the Boruca region. [Gabb 1875, pp. 579-602; Valentini in W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 346-356; Pinart 1887, pp. 128-129; Pittier de Fábrega 1941; Stone 1947, 1949, pp. 43-50; Thiel 1882, pp. 79-113.]

Coto or Cocto - extinct language once spoken between the sources of the Coto and Grande Rivers, Costa Rica. [Nothing.]

e. LANGUAGES OF THE DORASQUE GROUP.

Chumulu - extinct language once spoken in the Potrero de Vargas, Panama. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 158-

175; Pinart 1882, pp. 50-73, 1887, pp. 128-129.]

Gualaca - extinct language once spoken on the Chiriquí River, Panama. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 158-175; Pinart 1890b; Power 1859.]

Changuena - once spoken in Panama on the Changuena River. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 158-175; Pinart 1890b, 1900.]

CHIBCHA, STOCK

ENGLISH	TALAMANCA GROUP I.					
	TÉRRABA	TIRUB	BRIBRI	ESTRELLA	CABECAR	CHIRIPÓ
tongue	ker-kwo	kiór-kwo	gú	ko-ktu	kú-ktu	s-keté
ear	kwóng-wa	kwong-wo	uo	vú	vu-bra	s-ké
hand	ór-kwo	ór-kwo	urá	ura	s-u:La	s-uLá
foot	shkón-mo	shkór-mo	koló	kru	sa-kelé	s-klí
water	di	di	dí		dí	di
stone	ak	ak	ak	hak	hak	hák
house	ú	u	hú	hu	hu	hú
fish	nimá	má	má	nimá	nimá	níma
maize	ep	ep	ík	ik	ikvu	ík
one	krá-ra	kra-rá	et	ekra	etku	ekra
two	krá-bu	púg-da	bo	bor	botku	bótke
three	kra-miá	myá-re	mñon	mñor	mñar	mñor

CHIBCHA, STOCK

ENGLISH	TALAMANCA GROUP II.		DORASQUE GROUP		
	VICEYTA	BRUNCA	CHUMULU	GUALACA	CHANGUENA
tongue	se-kutuo	kuat-kua	kúba	kúba	kúba
ear	se-keku	kuaga	kugá	kugá	tayó
hand	y-onkal	ikuskua	kulósol	kulmale	kuluk
foot	se-krugé	bras-kua	ser	séro	séri
water	dik	di	zyi	ti	xi
stone	xa	kan	hak	agá	hagá
house	hu	u	hu	hu	xu
fish	hima	un	kisi	kisi	klun
maize	ep	kup	hábu	ábu	háu
one	etava	etsik	kué	kue	umai
two	buteva	bug	kumat	kumóx	
three	mañak	mang	kumash	mo	

f. LANGUAGES OF THE GUAYMI GROUP.

Guaymi - language spoken in Panama, with many dialects:

Muoi - extinct language once spoken in the Miranda Valley. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 158-175; Pinart 1887, pp. 128-131.]

Move or Valiente - now spoken on the Guaymi River and in the Veragua Peninsula. [Alphonse 1956; W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 158-175; Loukotka 1939b; Pinart 1887, pp. 128-131, 1892.]

Norteño - dialect without an aboriginal name, spoken on the northern coast of Panama, now perhaps extinct. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 158-175; Pinart 1892.]

Penonomeño - once spoken in the village of Penonemé. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 158-175; Pinart 1892.]

Murire or Bucueta or Boncota or Bogota - spoken in the Serranía de Tabasara by a few families. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 158-175; O. Lutz ms.; Pinart 1887, pp. 128-131.]

Sabanero or Savaneric or Valiente - extinct dialect without aboriginal name, once spoken on the plains south of the Serranía de Tabasara. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 158-175; Pinart 1887, pp. 123-129; Seeman 1853.]

Pariza - extinct dialect spoken in the Conquest days on the Veragua Peninsula. [G. Espinosa 1864, p. 496, only one single word.]

CHIBCHA, STOCK

ENGLISH	MUOI	MOVE	GUAYMI GROUP			
			NORTEÑO	PENONOMEÑO	MURIRE	SABANERO
tooth	koí-ma	tidró	tudra	tidró	kébi	kiebira
ear	olá	oló	oló	oló	oló	oló
hand	ko	kudé	kuse	kise	ko	komá
foot	sera	ngóto	noto	ngóto	serágda	greda
water	chi	ño	ño	ño	chi	chi
stone	xán	xo	xo	xo	ke	ke
house	hu	xu	xu	xu	xu	xu
fish	tégava	ñi	kuso	gua	oé	oé
maize	heu	xi	vi	xi	eú	euguba
one	gda ite	krá-ti	hetéve	nódri	gdá ite	gda ite

g. LANGUAGES OF THE CUNA GROUP.

Coiba - extinct language once spoken on the Chagre River, Panama. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 112-122; A. Santo Tomás 1908, pp. 124-128, only five words.]

Cuna or Bayano or Tule or Mandingo or San Blas or Karibe-Kuna or Yule - language spoken in the eastern part of the Republic of Panama, especially on the Bayano River, in San Blas and the small islands on the northern coast. [Anonymous 1942; E. Bell ms.; Berendt 1874; Berengueras 1934; Siebärger in Brinton 1891, p. 3; Cullen 1851b, 1853, pp. 99-102, 1868, pp. 172-173; Gassó 1908; J. P. Harrington 1925; Holmer 1946, 1947, 1951, 1952a, 1953b; Holmer and Wassén 1958; H. Lehmann ms.a.; W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 138-139; Llista 1890, n.d.; Loukotka 1939b; Monasterio 1930; E. Nordenskiöld 1938; Pinart 1887, pp. 128-131, 1890a, 1900, p. 7; Prince 1912, pp. 119-124, 1913a, 1913b; Puig 1944, 1946; Puydt 1868, pp. 100-105; Reichel-Dolmatoff ms.e.; Stout 1947; Wassén 1937.]

Cueva or Darien - extinct language once spoken at the mouth of the Atrato River, Colombia. [Wafer in Dampier 1723, pp. 126-127; Wagner 1870, p. 131.]

Chochama - extinct language once spoken on the Suegro River, Panama. [Nothing.]

h. EXTINCT LANGUAGES OF THE ANTIOQUIA GROUP.

Guazuzú - once spoken in the Sierra de San Jerónimo, department of Antioquia, Colombia. [Nothing.]

Oromina or Zeremoe - extinct language once spoken south of Urabá Bay, Antioquia, Colombia. [Nothing.]

Catio - once spoken in the region of Dabaiba, Colombia. [G. Espinosa 1864; Rivet 1943-1946, pp. 25-30; J. Robledo 1865, p. 406; Simón 1882-1892, vol. 5, p. 327; only a few words in all.]

Hevejico - once spoken in the Tonusco and Evejico Valleys. [Nothing.]

Abibe - once spoken in the Sierra de Abibe. [Nothing.]

Buritaca - once spoken at the sources of the Sucio River. [Nothing.]

Caramanta - once spoken around the city of the same name.
[Daniel 1954.]

Cartama - once spoken around the modern city of Cartama.
[Nothing.]

Pequi - once spoken in the Pequi region. [Nothing.]

Arma - once spoken on the Pueblanco River. [Nothing.]

Pozo - once spoken on the Pozo and Pacova Rivers. [Cieza de León 1881, p. 26, only one single word.]

Nutabé - once spoken in the San Andrés Valley. [Rivet 1943-1946.]

Tahami - once spoken on the Magdalena and Tora Rivers.
[Nothing.]

Yamesi - once spoken at the mouth of the Nechi River and on the Porce River. [Simón 1882-1892, vol. 5, p. 80, only one single word.]

Avurrá - once spoken in the Aburrá Valley. [Piedrahita (Fernández de Piedrahita) 1688, cap. 2, f. 9, only one single word.]

Guamoco - once spoken around the modern city of Zaragoza. [Nothing.]

Anserma or Humbra or Umbra - once spoken on the Cauca River around the city of Anserma. [J. Robledo 1865, pp. 389 and 392, only a few words.]

Amachi - once spoken in the San Bartolomé Valley. [Nothing.]

CHIBCHA, STOCK

ENGLISH	COIBA	CUNA GROUP		ANTIOQUIA GROUP	
		CUNA	CUEVA	CATIO	NUTABE
tongue		wabina	kuapina		
ear		úwa			
hand		ar?gan			
foot		naga	na?a?ka		
water		tí	dúla	nira	ni
stone		ákwa			
house		néga			
fish	haboga	úa	huguaw		
maize	hoba	ópa	kopá		
one		kuencha-kua	kencheke		
two		po-kwa	poká		
three		pa-kua	pauká		

i. LANGUAGES OF THE CHIBCHA GROUP.

Chibcha or Muisca or Mosca - extinct language once spoken on the upper plateau of Bogotá and Tunja, department of Cundinamarca, Colombia. [Anonymous 1882d; Anonymous Madrid d.; Bernal 1919; Dadey ms.; A. Espinosa (Vázquez de Espinosa) 1948, p. 33; Forero 1939; Lugo 1619; Middendorf 1890-1892, vol. 6, pp. 219-222; Ortegón (Acosta Ortegón) 1938; Restrepo Tirado 1903; Uhle 1890; Uricoechea 1848, 1871.]

Dialect:

Duit - once spoken on the Tunja and Tundama Rivers. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 53-54; Uricoechea 1871, pp. XLI-XLIII.]

Tunebo or Tame - language now spoken by many tribes living in the area east of the Chibcha tribe.

Dialects:

Tegría - spoken on the Tegría River, department of Boyaca. [Rochereau 1926-1927, 1946-1950, 1959.]

Pedraza - spoken on the river of the same name. [Rochereau in Rivet 1924a, pp. 59-90; Rivet and Oppenheim 1943.]

Boncota - spoken on the Boncota River. [Albarracin 1914, pp. 22-32; Rivet 1924a, pp. 56-90.]

Manare - spoken on the Manare River. [Fabo 1911, pp. 131-138 and 187-196; Rueda 1889, pp. 5-9.]

Sinsiga or Chita - spoken in the village of Chita and on the Chisca River. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, p. 55; Rivet 1924a; Uricoechea 1871, pp. XXXV-XXXVI.]

Uncasica - spoken in the Sierra Librada. [Rochereau 1926-1927, fasc. 1, pp. 81-82, 1962.]

Morcote - spoken on the Tocaría River and in the village of Morcote. [Nothing.]

Chitarero - extinct language once spoken around the modern city of Pamplona, department of Santander. [Nothing.]

Lache - extinct language once spoken on the Chicamocha River and in the Sierra de Chita, department of Boyaca. [Nothing.]

CHIBCHA, STOCK

ENGLISH	CHIBCHA	TEGRÍA	CHIBCHA GROUP				UNCASICA
			BONCOTA	PEDRAZA	SINSIGA	MANARE	
tongue	pkua	kúba	kuba	kúa	kúhua	kua	
ear	kuhuka	kukaxa	kuka-xá	kuge-xío	kuka-xa	ukaga	
hand	ita	áta	otoba	ata	azkara	akara	
foot	kixicha	késa	kesia-rá	kisa	kas-kára	gues-kal	
water	sie	ria	ría	dia		ria	
stone	hika	aká		aka	ahaka	upaya	
house	gue	ubacha	uaixa	ubayá			
fish	gua	lirugua	saira	kaura			saira
maize	aba	éva		eva		epa	era
one	ata	xesté	sti	istan		ikti	
two	botsa	bukai	bukai	bukoi		bukai	
three	mika	bai	bai	mai		bai	

j. LANGUAGES OF THE MOTILON GROUP.

Dobocubí or Motilon - spoken on the Tarra River and around the ancient mission of Atacarayo, department of Norte de Santander, Colombia. [Cartarroja ms.; Carrocera (Catarroja) 1950; Landínez Salamanca 1942; Rivet and Armellada 1950, pp. 29-44.]

Barira or Cunaguasáya - spoken by a wild tribe on the Oro, Rincón and Lora Rivers in the same region. [Reichel-Dolmatoff ms.n.; Gutiérrez in Rivet and Armellada 1950, pp. 29-44; Wilbert 1961, pp. 22-26.]

Mape - spoken by a little known tribe on the Catatumbo and Agua Blanca Rivers in the same region and in the state of Zulia, Venezuela. [Wilbert 1962a, p. 104.]

k. LANGUAGES OF THE BETOI GROUP.

Betoi or Guanero or Isabaco - extinct language once spoken on the Casanare, Cravo and Apure Rivers, Arauca

territory, Colombia. [Hervás in Beuchat and Rivet 1911, pp. 180-182; Hervás y Panduro 1778-1787, vol. 7, p. 222; Marietti 1870, p. 274.]

Situfa or Cituja - extinct language once spoken on the Casanare River in the same region. [Adelung and Vater 1806-1817, vol. 3, p. 644; Gumilla 1745, pt. 2, p. 33.]

Airico - once spoken at the sources of the Manacasia River. [Gumilla 1745, pt. 2, pp. 243-247, only a few words.]

Jirara - spoken once in the same region. [Gumilla 1745, pt. 1, pp. 201 and 203, pt. 2, pp. 16 and 328, only a few words and phrases.]

Atabaca - once spoken in the same region. [Gumilla 1745, pt. 2, p. 274, only a few words.]

Lolaca - once spoken on the confluence of the Arauca and Chitaga Rivers. [Nothing.]

Quilifay - once spoken in the same region. [Nothing.]

Anabali - spoken south of the Atabaca tribe in the same region. [Nothing.]

Ele - spoken on the Ele River. [Nothing.]

CHIBCHA, STOCK

ENGLISH	MOTILON GROUP		BETOI GROUP	
	DOBOCUBÍ	BARIRA	BETOI	XIRARA
tongue	dokomé	ko-bina	ineká	
ear	kutí	kok-chirá		
hand	atuu	ahgdubúgdara	rumokosi	
foot	kitu	kishtu?úra	remoka	
water	chimaná	shimáua	okudikám	okuli
stone	abrika	áina	inakí	
house		kathá	tukui	
fish	boy	samañá	duxidaka	
maize	xokua		romú	
one	tam	itógda	edoxoxoi	
two	take	isamína	edoi	
three	tépe	asiyakáura	ibutu	

1. LANGUAGES OF THE ARHUACO GROUP.

Tairona or Teyuna - extinct language once spoken on the Frío River and on the Caribbean coast, department of

- Magdalena, Colombia, now a secret language of the priests in the Cágaba tribe. [Holmer 1953a, pp. 311-314; Preuss 1927.]
- Zyuimakane - extinct language once spoken on the Volador River in the same region. [Nothing.]
- Bungá - extinct language once spoken on the Santa Clara River. [Nothing.]
- Ulabangui - once spoken on the Negro River, the same region. [Nothing.]
- Cashingui - once spoken on the Palomino River. [Nothing.]
- Masinga - once spoken on the Bonda River, the same region. [Nothing.]
- Bonda or Matuna - once spoken on the Bonda and Santa María Rivers. [Holmer 1953a, p. 313, only one single word; Preuss 1927, only a few toponyms.]
- Cágaba or Köggaba or Kaugia or Koghi - language spoken in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in the villages of San Andrés, San Miguel, San José, Santa Rosa and Pueblo Viejo. [Brettes 1903, pp. 350-353; Celedón 1886, pp. 47-111; Grasserie 1903; Holmer 1952b, 1953a, pp. 315-336 and 343-350, 1953b; Preuss 1925, 1927, pp. 357-386; Reichel-Dolmatoff 1949-1950, ms.f.]
- Guamaca or Nábelá or Sanha or Arsario - spoken in the same region in the villages of El Rosario, Potrerito and Marocaso. [Celedón 1878, pp. 173-179, 1886, pp. 113-129; Holmer 1952b, 1953a, pp. 337-354; Isaacs 1884, pp. 205-209; Loukotka 1939b; Reichel-Dolmatoff ms.a., ms.d.]
- Bintucua or Ijca or Ika or Iku or Machaca or Vintukva - spoken in the same region in the village of San Sebastián. [Bolinder ms.a.; Celedón 1886, pp. 113-129, 1892b; Isaacs 1884, pp. 185-205; Reichel-Dolmatoff ms.f.]
- Atanque or Campanaque or Busintana or Buntigwa or Kal-kuama - spoken in the same region, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, in the village of Atanquez. [Bolinder 1916, pp. 190-191; Celedón 1892a; Loukotka 1939b; Reichel-Dolmatoff ms.b., ms.c.]
- Upar or Eurpari or Giriguana - extinct language once spoken on the César River. [Nothing.]

Cariachil - once spoken between the Molino and Fonseca Rivers. [Nothing.]

Ocanopán or Itoto - once spoken around Cerro Pintado. [Nothing.]

m. LANGUAGES OF THE MALIBÚ GROUP.

Malibú - extinct language once spoken around the lagoons near the Magdalena River from Tamalameque to Tenenife, department of Magdalena. [Castellví ms.b.; Rivet 1947b; Rodríguez de Medina, Gómez Rondón and Bermúdez 1919, pp. 41-50.]

Mocana - once spoken in the region east of Cartagena, department of Bolívar. [Rivet 1947b; Simón 1882-1892, vol. 4, p. 298, only two words.]

Pacabuey - extinct language once spoken around the Zapatoza lagoon. [Nothing.]

Papale - once spoken on the Fundación River. [Nothing.]

Coanoa or Guanoa - once spoken on the César River. [Nothing.]

Zamirua - once spoken on the Ariguani River. [Nothing.]

Cospique - extinct language once spoken in the same department, location unknown. [Nothing.]

Mompox - once spoken in the department of Bolívar around the city of Mompos. [Nothing.]

CHIBCHA, STOCK

ENGLISH	TAIRONA	ARHUACO GROUP				MALIBÚ GROUP
		CÁGABA	GUAMACA	ATANQUE	BINTUCUA	CHIMILA
tongue	kuncháua	huañgála	kongöla	kurígöna	korígana	kuá
ear	shum-gukuá	kúka	kúkua	kukúa	kúkue	ku?úsaka
hand	kai-kaira	kau-kaLa	gúlazigwa	guná	gúna	atakrá
foot	kása	kazanksa	tukwa	kösü	káte	pokré
water	dia	ní	yéna	ditá	ye	uñé
stone	harliamá	hági	igina	agína	ane	há
house	kuala	huvé	uRága	huráka	uráka	atáka
fish		uñua	uáka	gwáku	uáke	uó
maize	inchi	eivi	yém	yén	ing	á?akuá
one	ishiuá	eizua	ishkua	ixkua	ingui	kuté
two	mauzya	mauzya	móa	moga	móga	muxuá
three	maizya	maigua	máigua	mewa	maíkaña	teyéme

Calamari - extinct language once spoken on the coast south of Cartagena to the modern city of Covenas. [Nothing.]

Chimila or Shimizya - spoken by a few people on the Frío River and between the Magdalena River and the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. [Celedón 1886, pp. 113-129; Isaacs 1884, pp. 210-213; Reichel-Dolmatoff 1947.]

n. LANGUAGES OF THE ANDAQUÍ GROUP.

Andaquí - once spoken at the sources of the Magdalena River and around the modern city of San Agustín, department of Huila, Colombia; now by only a few individuals in Pueblo Viejo and Belén de Andaquí, Caquetá territory. [Anonymous (Vergara y Vergara and Delgado) 1855, 1860-1861, pp. 70-72, 1928, pp. 176-195; Friede 1946, 1952; Albis in Rivet 1924b.]

Timaná - once spoken on the Magdalena and Guarapas Rivers around the city of Timaná. [Nothing.]

Yalcon or Cambi - once spoken between the Magdalena and La Plata Rivers. [Nothing.]

o. LANGUAGES OF THE PAEZ GROUP.

Paez or Paisa - language spoken in the villages of the Páez River, department of Huila. [Castillo y Orozco 1877; Cuervo Márquez 1920, vol. 2, pp. 200-208; Narvaez 1944; J. Otero 1952, pp. 66-89; Pittier de Fábrega 1907, pp. 342-356; Rivet 1912a; Wavrin ms.a.]

Dialects:

Nasayuwä - spoken in the village of Pitayo. [H. Lehmann 1945, ms.e.]

Okoshkokyéwa - spoken in the village of La Peña. [H. Lehmann ms.f., ms.g.]

Paniquita - spoken in some villages, Paniquita and others, in the same region. [Ortiz 1939; X... (Anonymous; Ex-prêtre Missionnaire de la Nouvelle Grenade) 1879, pp. 269-271.]

Panzaleo or Latacunga or Quito - extinct language once spoken in the provinces of Pichincha, Cotopaxi and Tunguragua, Ecuador. [Jijón y Caamaño 1919, pp. 370-372, 1927, pp. 193-197, 1941-1947, vol. 1, pp. 286-396; Paz y Miño 1941b.]

Alausí - once spoken in the village of Alauxí, Chimborazo province, Ecuador. [Nothing.]

CHIBCHA, STOCK

ENGLISH	ANDAQUÍ GROUP	PAEZ	NASAYUWÄ	PAEZ GROUP		
	ANDAQUÍ			OKOSHKOKYÉWA	PANIKUITA	PANZALEO
tongue	shonaé	tone	tönä	téne	tuné	
ear	sun-guaxo	tún-gua	tō-ué	tō-ua	tu-gue	
hand	sakaá	kosä	kúsä	kosa	konsé	
foot	soguapaná	chinda	chinda	chinda	chinda	
water	xixi	yó	yu	yo	yohua	
stone	guatihi	kuéth	uét	kwat	kuet	
house	kogo	yath	yat	yet	yat	an
fish	nengihi	enzte	wench	winx	wenche	pila
maize	kike	kukx	kutx	kutx	kokavi	
one	guhigo	yas	tech	tesha	tesha	
two	nashihishe	ents	ents	hänts	hentsa	
three		kek	tek	tek	texta	

p. LANGUAGES OF THE COCONUCO GROUP.

Coconuco - language spoken by a few families at the sources of the Cauca River, department of Cauca, Colombia. [T. Mosquera 1852, pp. 41 and 43; J. Otero 1952, pp. 180-181; Rivet 1941.]

Guanáca or Guanuco - extinct language once spoken in the village of Plata Vieja in the same country. [Castillo y Orozco 1877, p. 69.]

Guambiana or Silviano - spoken in the villages of Ambató, Cucha and partly in Silvia. [Castellví and Rivet ms.; Caudmont 1954b; Eraso Guerrero 1944; H. Lehmann ms.d.; Ortiz 1939; J. Otero 1952, pp. 281-320; Rivet and Wavrin in Rivet 1941, pp. 19-58.]

Totoró - spoken in the villages of Totoró and Polindara. [H. Lehmann ms.c.; Ortiz 1939; J. Otero 1952, p. 285; Rivet 1912a, 1941; X... (Anonymous; Ex-prêtre Missionnaire de la Nouvelle Grenade) 1879, pp. 269-273.]

Tunía - once spoken on the Tunía and Ovejas Rivers. [Nothing.]

Chesquío - extinct language once spoken on the Sucio River. [Nothing.]

Patia - once spoken between the Timbío and Guachicono Rivers. [Nothing.]

Quilla - original and extinct language of the villages of Almaguer, Santiago and Milagros. The present population speaks only a dialect of Quechua. [Nothing.]

Timbío - once spoken on the river of the same name. [Nothing.]

Puracé - once spoken around the Laguna de las Papas and Puracé volcano. [Nothing.]

Puben or Pubenano or Popayan - extinct language of the plains of Popayán, department of Cauca. [Nothing.]

Moguex - spoken in the village of Quisgó and in a part of the village of Silvia. [Bastian 1878-1889, vol. 1, p. 228; Beuchat and Rivet 1910; Douay 1890, pp. 774-781; Rivet 1941.]

CHIBCHA, STOCK

ENGLISH	COCONUCO	COCONUCO GROUP		MOGUEX
		GUAMBIANO	TOTORÓ	
tongue		nañri	nilé	
ear	kalo	kalu	kaló	kalo
hand		tasig	kambil	koze
foot		kasig	kasich	kadzigd
water		pí	pi	píi
stone		shux	shuk	sutd
house		ya	yaa	ya:tk
fish				
maize	burá	purá	purá	purat
one	kana	kandé	kamendo	
two	pasam	pagaté	pabuin	
three			puin	

q. LANGUAGES OF THE BARBÁCOA GROUP.

Barbácoa or Colima - extinct language once spoken on the Iscuandé and Patia Rivers, Nariño department, Colombia. [Nothing.]

Pius - extinct language once spoken around the Laguna Piusbi, in the same region. [Nothing.]

- Iscuandé - extinct language once spoken on the Iscuandé River in the same region. [Nothing.]
- Tumaco - extinct language once spoken around the modern city of Tumaco, department of Nariño. [Nothing.]
- Guapi - extinct language once spoken on the Guapi River, department of Cauca. [Nothing.]
- Cuaiquer or Koaiker - spoken on the Cuaiquer River in the same country. [A. J. Caldas 1946; R. Gutiérrez 1920, pp. 153-155; Pankeri in Jijón y Caamaño 1941-1947, vol. 1, pp. 152-196; H. Lehmann ms.b.; Ortiz 1937, pp. 32-33, 1954; M. San Antonio ms.; Triana 1907, p. 51; Vargas 1929, 1948.]
- Telembi - extinct language once spoken in the same region on the Telembi River. [André 1884, pp. 791-799.]
- Panga - extinct language once spoken near the modern city of Sotomayor, Nariño department. [Nothing.]
- Nulpe - extinct language once spoken in the same region on the Nulpe River. [Nothing.]
- Cayápa or Nigua - language spoken now by a few families on the Cayapas River, Esmeralda province, Ecuador. [Abrahamson 1962; Barrett 1925, ms.; Basurco 1903; Beuchat and Rivet 1907, pp. 63-70; Jijón y Caamaño 1941-1947, vol. 2, pp. 289-384; Lindskoog and Brend 1962; Metalli 1902; B. Moore 1962; Seler 1902, pp. 18-48; Wilczynski 1887, 1888.]
- Malaba - extinct language once spoken in the same province on the Mataja River. [Nothing.]
- Yumbo - extinct language once spoken in the Cordillera de Intag and the Cordillera de Nanegal, Pichincha province, Ecuador. The population now speaks only Quechua. [Nothing.]
- Colorado or Tsáchela or Chono or Campaz or Satxíla or Colime - language still spoken on the Daule, Vinces, and Esmeralda Rivers, provinces of Pichincha and Los Ríos, Ecuador. [Anonymous Paris d.; Beuchat and Rivet 1907, pp. 43-62; Buchwald 1908; Hagen 1939 passim; Jijón y Caamaño 1941-1947, vol. 2, pp. 119-288; Seler 1885, 1902, vol. 1, pp. 3-17; Sodiro in F. Suárez (González Suárez) 1904, pp. 43-49; Wolf 1879, pp. 57-58, 1892, p. 528.]
- Colima - extinct language once spoken on the middle

course of the Daule River, Guayas province. [Nothing.]

Cara or Caranqui or Imbaya - extinct language once spoken in the province of Imbabura and on the Guallabamba River, Ecuador. The population now speaks Spanish or Quechua. [Buchwald 1921; Jijón y Caamaño 1919, pp. 349-365, 1927, pp. 187-192, 1941-1947, vol. 1, pp. 235-285; Paz y Miño 1941a.]

Sindagua or Malla - extinct language once spoken on the Tapaje, Iscuandé, Mamaonde and Patia Rivers, department of Nariño, Colombia. [H. Lehmann 1949; Ortiz 1938, pp. 543-545, each only a few patronyms and toponyms.]

Muellama - extinct language of the same region, once spoken in the village of Muellama. [T. Hidalgo 1894, p. 285; Ortiz 1938, pp. 546-559.]

Pasto - extinct language once spoken in the Ecuador province of Carchi and in the southern part of the Colombian department of Nariño around the modern city of Pasto. [Beuchat and Rivet 1910; Jijón y Caamaño 1919, pp. 342-343, 1941-1947, vol. 1, pp. 145-152; Paz y Miño 1940.]

Mastele - extinct language once spoken on the left bank of the Guaitara River near the mouth, department of Nariño. [Nothing.]

Quijo - once spoken on the Napo and Coca Rivers, Oriente province, Ecuador. The tribe now speaks only Quechua. [Ordóñez de Ceballos 1614, f. 141-142, only three words.]

Mayasquer - extinct language once spoken in the villages of Mayasquer and Pindical, Carchi province, Ecuador. The present population speaks only Quechua. [Nothing.]

r. LANGUAGES OF THE SEBONDY GROUP.

Sebondoy or Mocoa or Sibundoy or Kamsá or Coche - language once spoken at the sources of the (Putumayo) Iça River, Putumayo territory, Colombia. Now partly spoken in the villages of Mocoa and Las Casas only. [Anonymous Paris b.; Buchwald 1919; Castellví ms.a.; Ernst 1891b, p. 7; Ortiz 1941a; J. Rocha 1937, pp. 250-251.]

Quillasinga - extinct language once spoken on the Caquetá and Guaitara Rivers, the same territory. [Jijón y Caa-maño 1941-1947, vol. 1, pp. 97-144.]

Patoco - extinct language of the same region, once spoken at the sources of the Caquetá River. [Nothing.]

CHIBCHA, STOCK

ENGLISH	CUAIQUER	BARBÁCOA GROUP					SEBONDOY GROUP
		TELEMBI	CAYÁPA	COLORADO	CARA	MUELLAMA	SEBONDOY
tongue	maulcha		nigka	ohula			beish-taxa
ear	kail		pu:ngi	punki			mats-kuache
hand	chitoé	ch?to	fiapapa	täda?é			tsabauxa
foot	mitá	mito	rapapa	meda?é		mit	chekuach
water	pil	pil	pi	pi	bi	pi	boishe
stone	u?úk		shúpuga	chu	su	pegrané	neshibé
house	ya?ál	yal	ya	yá	ya		yébuna
fish	shkarbrodrúk		changúko	guatsá	guasa	kuas	chuana
maize	pia?á		pishu	piox	pisa		matse
one	maRabashpá	tumuni	main	manga			kanzyi
two	pas	pas	pályo	paluga	pala		ota
three	kotiá	kokia	péma	paiman			unga

s. LANGUAGES OF THE MOSQUITO GROUP.

Mosquito or Mískito - language spoken on the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua and Honduras, Central America. [Adam 1891, 1892a; Anonymous 1863; Argüello 1938; Bard (Squier) 1855, pp. 362-365; C. Bell 1899, pp. 309-312; Berckenhagen 1894, 1905, 1906; Bouda 1963; Conzemius 1929, 1932; Cotheal 1848, pp. 240-264, 1858; Diezmann ms.; Fellechner, Müller and Hesse 1845; Fernández y González 1893; Fleury et al. 1938; Grünewald 1879a, 1879b; G. Heath 1913, 1927, 1950; Heath and Marx 1953; A. Henderson 1846; G. Henderson 1809, pp. 193-195; W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 483-539; Marx 1948; Young 1842; Ziöck 1894.]

Dialects:

Kâbô - spoken on the Nicaraguan coast. [Conzemius 1929, pp. 60-65.]

Baldam - spoken on Sandy Bay and near Bimuna.
[Conzemius 1929, pp. 60-65.]

Tawira or Tauira or Tangwera - spoken on the Prinzapolca River. [Conzemius 1929, pp. 60-65; W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, p. 460.]

Wanki - spoken on the Coco River and on the Cabo Gracias a Dios. [Conzemius 1929, pp. 60-65.]

Mâm or Cueta - spoken on the left bank of the Coco River, Honduras. [Conzemius 1929, pp. 60-65.]

Chuchure - extinct dialect once spoken around Nombre de Dios, Panama. [Nothing.]

Ulúa or Wulwa or Gaula or Oldwaw or Taulepa - spoken on the Ulúa and Carca Rivers, Nicaragua. [Collinson 1867-1869, p. 156; Conzemius 1932; Fernández y González 1893; Froebel 1857-1858, pp. 401-403; Grünwald 1879a, 1879b; Lardé y Larín 1941b; Lehmann and Übersetzig in W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 492-579; Lévy 1873; Squier 1852, vol. 2, pp. 305-339.]

Sumu or Simou or Smus or Albauin - spoken on the Prinzapolca River, Nicaragua. [Bouda 1963; Conzemius 1929, 1932; Landero 1934-1935; Lehmann and Sapper in W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 492-579; Velez in Membreño 1897, pp. 217-227; Sapper 1902, pp. 263-265.]

Dialects:

Bawihka - spoken on the Banbana River. [Conzemius 1929, p. 66.]

Tawihka or Táuaxka or Twaca or Taga - spoken between the Coco and Prinzapolca Rivers. [Argüello 1938; Brinton 1891, pp. 3-4; Conzemius 1929, pp. 66-67; Lewis and Haly in W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 559-570.]

Panamaca - spoken between the Pispis, Waspuc and Bocay Rivers. [Conzemius 1929, pp. 66-67, 1932.]

Cucra or Cockorack - spoken on the Escondido and Siqui Rivers. [Conzemius 1929, p. 66.]

Yosco - spoken on the Tumo and Bocay Rivers. [Nothing.]

CHIBCHA, STOCK

ENGLISH	MOSQUITO	MOSQUITO GROUP			
		ULUA	SUMU	TWAHKA	PANAMACA
tongue	taísa	túke	túke	taki	
ear	kiáma	tapáke	tapáké	tapa	
hand	míta	tíngki	tingki	tingke	
foot	ména	kálki		kalki	
water	láya	uás	uás	uas	
stone	uálpa	kí	kí	ki	
house	útia	u	ú	honi	o:
fish	ínska	uás-padíka	uás-padini	waspadin	
maize	áya	am	amá	am	ama
one	kūmi	asla	as	asla	as
two	uol	bó	bú	bo	bu
three	yumpa	bas	bás	bas	bas

t. LANGUAGES OF THE MATAGALPA GROUP.

Matagalpa or Chontal or Popoluca - extinct language once spoken from the Tumo River to the Olama River, Nicaragua. [Brinton 1895b; Fernández y González 1893; Lardé y Larín 1941b; Noguera and Valle in W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 2, pp. 599-602.]

Jinotega or Chingo - extinct language once spoken in the villages of Jinotega and Danlí, Nicaragua. [Habel 1878, p. 21, only six words; Gaddea in W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 2, pp. 602-603, only fifteen words.]

Cacaopera - spoken in the villages of Cacaopera and Lislique, Republic of El Salvador. [Brinton 1895b, p. 415; W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 2, pp. 605-618; Mendoza 1895, pp. 439-443; J. M. Peña 1908, pp. 19-23; L. A. Rodríguez 1912, pp. 163-173.]

u. LANGUAGE OF THE PAYA GROUP.

Paya or Poyuai or Seco - language spoken on the Guayupe River and between the Patuca and Sico Rivers, Honduras. [Conzemius 1927, pp. 344-352; Díaz Estrada 1922-1923] Lardé y Larín 1941a; W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 2, pp. 652-654; Membreño 1897, pp. 229-232; Sapper 1902, p. 78.]

CHIBCHA, STOCK

ENGLISH	MATAGALPA GROUP		PAYA GROUP
	MATAGALPA	CACAOPELA	PAYA
tongue	to-mámke	tu-kim	uguá
ear	to-palke	tu-palma	suxá
hand	pána	pána	sahuá
foot	napake	silin-ma	tahá
water	lí	lí	asó
stone	upa	ú ápa	sa
house	u	ú	kaó
fish	yal	yal	gichá
maize	aima	aimá	aún
one	bas	díbas	as
two	buru	búRu	pok
three	uátba	uatpa	maíg

95. **Timote**, stock.

Timote - extinct language once spoken in the Cordillera de Mérida and Trujillo states, Venezuela.

Dialects:

Timote - principal dialect of the Cordillera de Mérida. [Febres Cordero 1920; Jahn 1927, pp. 396-412; Rivet 1927; Rojas 1877, p. 187.]

Mocochí or Mucuchíe or Torondoy - once spoken in the village of Lagunillas, Mérida. [Calcaño 1886; Ernst 1885, 1886, 1891a; Febres Cordero 1921, pp. 116-160; Lares 1918; Rivet 1927.]

Migurí - once spoken in the same region in the village of Acequias. [Calcaño 1886; Ernst 1885; Lares 1918; Rivet 1927.]

Mirripú - once spoken in the village of El Morro. [Febres Cordero 1920, pp. 212-213, 1921, pp. 115-160; Lares 1918; Rivet 1927.]

Mucutu or Bailadores - once spoken on the Mucuties River and in the village of Bailadores, the same region. [Nothing.]

Cuica or Chontal - once spoken in the state of Trujillo on the Motatán and Boconó Rivers. [Briceño Iragorry

1929; Briceño Valero 1927; Febres Cordero G. ms.; A. Fonseca 1913, 1914; Rivet 1927, pp. 151-167.]

Dialects:

Escuque - spoken on the left bank of the Motatán River. [Nothing.]

Tirandá - spoken on the right bank of the Motatán River. [Nothing.]

Tostó - spoken on the Boconó River. [Nothing.]

96. **Jirajara**, stock.

Jirajara - spoken by a few individuals in the state of Falcón, Venezuela. [Febres Cordero 1942; Jahn 1927, pp. 388-391; Pérez in Oramas 1916, pp. 27-29; J. T. Pérez 1886.]

Ayomán - once spoken in the village of Siquisique, state of Lara. [Arcaya 1906; Febres Cordero 1942; Freitas Pineda 1906; Jahn 1927, pp. 379-387; Oramas 1916, pp. 15-26.]

Coyone - extinct language once spoken at the sources of the Portuguesa River, state of Portuguesa. [Nothing.]

Gayón - once spoken at the sources of the Tocuyo River, state of Lara. [Febres Cordero 1942; Jahn 1927, pp. 392-399; Oramas 1916, pp. 15-26.]

Cuiba - once spoken near the modern city of Aricagua, Lara and Portuguesa states. [Nothing.]

ENGLISH	TIMOTE, STOCK				JIRAJARA, STOCK		
	TIMOTE	MOCOCHI	MIRRIPIÚ	CUICA	JIRAJARA	AYOMÁN	GAYÓN
head	ki-kushám	kisham		ki-kushan	a-ktegi	a-tógh	is-tóz
tooth	ki-kunñuch	chi-runch				a-king	
ear	ki-kumeu	ti-subú		ki-kumeu	a-uñán	a-kivóugh	himigui
water	shömpú	shimpué	shimpú	shombuch	ing	ing	guayí
fire	shirup	churup	chirup	shnopa	dueg	dug	dut
sun	nareúpa	umpú		nareupa	yuaú	iñ	yivat
house	kurakata	shimanakot	sharakot	kfok	gagap	gagap	hiyás
man	kiukiai	ka?ak	kage	kiukiai	iyít	yúsh	yus
bird	kiukchú			kchu		chiskua	chiskua
maize	chxá	chixsak	chipxak	chxa	dos	dosh	dosivot
one	kári	karí	karí	karí		bógha	
two	gem	xem	xem	xem		auyí	
three	shuént	shut	sut	shuent		mongañá	

Atature - once spoken between the Rocono and Tucupido Rivers, state of Portuguesa. [Nothing.]

Aticari - once spoken on the Tocuyo River, state of Lara. [Nothing.]

97. **Chocó**, stock.

Chocó or Cholo or Emperá - language spoken in the Chocó territory, Colombia, on the Pacific Coast.

Dialects:

Sambú - spoken on the Sambú River, Panama, and the Serranía del Darien, Colombia. [C. Alba 1950, pp. 78-123; Catat 1888; Gatschet 1885, p. 305; H. Lehmann ms.h.; Loewen 1960, 1963, ms.c.; E. Nordenskiöld ms.l.; Pinart 1887, pp. 128-131; Willey ms.]

Papare - extinct dialect once spoken on the Sapa and Puero Rivers, Panama. [Nothing.]

Napipi or northern dialects - spoken on the Napipi and Salaqui Rivers, and the middle course of the Atrato River. [Alba C. 1950, pp. 78-123; Bennett ms.; Collins 1878-1879; Cullen 1851a, 1851b; Daniel ms.; Gordon ms.; Gutschmuts 1830, p. 263; Latham 1851; Loewen ms.b.; Maeztu 1929; Mollien 1824; Ortiz 1940a; Pinart 1887, pp. 128-129; Reichel-Dolmatoff 1945b; Rivet 1943b; San Martín de San José 1932; Seeman 1853; Truque ms.; J. V. Uribe 1883; Wassén 1957 appendix.]

Citara - spoken at the mouth of the Sucio River, on the Atrato River. [Alba C. 1950, pp. 78-123; Catat 1888; C. P. Etienne 1887, pp. 39-41; E. Nordenskiöld ms.l.; Pinart 1897; Röthlisberger 1884; Uribe Angel 1885, pp. 542-546.]

Uraba - spoken on Urába Bay, department of Antioquia. [White Uribe 1944.]

Baudó or Nuqui - spoken on the Baudó River and in Nuqui. [Loewen ms.c.; Loukotka 1963, p. 26; E. Nordenskiöld ms.l.; Oppenheim ms.b.; Pinart 1897; Vallejo 1910.]

Waunana or Noanáma or Nonamá or Chocama - spoken on the San Juan River. [Brinton 1896, p. 203; Hol-

mer 1963; Hurtado 1925; Loewen 1963, ms.a., ms.b.; Oppenheim ms.a.; Bylander in Wassén 1935, pp. 146-154; White 1883, p. 255, 1884, pp. 254-256; Wirsche ms.]

Tadó - spoken on the middle course of the San Juan River and on the Sipi River. [W. Lehmann 1920, vol. 1, pp. 83-94; Loewen ms.c.; Oppenheim ms.a.; White 1884, pp. 254-256.]

Saija - spoken on the river of the same name. [Alegría ms.; Arboleda ms.; A. Bravo ms.; Loewen ms.c.; Merizalde de Carmen 1921, pp. 87-88; Wassén 1935, pp. 165-167.]

Micay or Guanguí - spoken on the Micay River, department of Cauca. [J. M. Otero 1952, pp. 129-142.]

Chamí - spoken on the Marmato River, department of Antioquia. [Bastian 1876; Caudmont 1955; Greiffenstein 1878; Loewen ms.c.; Reichel-Dolmatoff ms.m.; E. Robledo 1922; Solís Moncada 1934; Uribe Angel 1885, pp. 525-534; Uribe Mejía ms.; R. Velásquez 1916.]

Ándagueda - extinct dialect once spoken on the Quibdó River. [Berendt and Granger in Brinton 1895a, pp. 401-402.]

Catío - spoken in Dabeiba, on the middle course of the Cauca River, at the sources of the Sucio River, and on the Murri and Tugurico Rivers. [Anonymous 1918, 1929b; Loewen ms.c.; Lorenz 1939; Pablo del Santísimo Sacramento 1936; C. Pinto 1950; Reichel-Dolmatoff ms.g.; Solís Moncada 1934; Pelaez in Uribe Angel 1885, pp. 535-541.]

Tucura - spoken on the Sinú and Verde Rivers, department of Bolívar. [Ernst 1887a; Santos ms.; F. A. Simons 1887.]

N'gverá - spoken on the San Jorge River, Antioquia department. [Dahl 1940 *passim*, ms.; Vega in Reichel-Dolmatoff 1955 *passim*.]

Guaca - spoken on the lower course of the Atrato River. [Nothing.]

Zendagua - extinct dialect once spoken between the Cauca and Magdalena Rivers, Bolívar department. [Nothing.]

- Tolú - once spoken in the same region around the modern cities of Tolú and Covenas. [Nothing.]
- Yapel - once spoken near Ayapel, Bolívar. [Nothing.]
- Funucuna - spoken west of the Buritica River, Chocó territory. [Nothing.]
- Sinufana or Cenufara - extinct language once spoken between the Nechi and Magdalena Rivers, Bolívar department. [Montoya y Flórez 1937.]
- Arbi - once spoken at the sources of the Miel, Guali, Carino and Perillo Rivers, Bolívar. [Nothing.]
- Zenú or Senú - extinct language once spoken between the Sinú and San Jorge Rivers, department of Bolívar. [Nothing.]
- Picara - once spoken at the sources of the Frisolera and Pozo Rivers, Caldas department. [Nothing.]
- Paucara - once spoken in the same country in the Pacora Valley. [Nothing.]
- Carrapa - once spoken on the Honda, Chilona and Tapia Rivers, Caldas department. [Nothing.]
- Quimbaya - extinct language of a tribe of excellent goldsmiths, once spoken on the middle course of the Cauca River from the mouth of the Chinchiná River to the mouth of the La Paila River, department of Valle de Cauca. [Bastian 1878-1889, vol. 1, p. 242 note, only eight words; Cieza de León 1881, p. 42, only two words; G. Robledo (Arcila Robledo) 1941, p. 115, only two words; Simón 1882-1892, vol. 5, p. 189, only one single word.]
- Buga - once spoken near the modern city of the same name. [Nothing.]
- Ciaman - extinct language once spoken on the Cauca River around Ciaman. [Nothing.]
- Jitirigiti - once spoken on the upper course of the Cauca River from the mouth of the Sucio River to the mouth of the Balsa River, department of Cauca. [Nothing.]
- Tunceta or Atunseta - once spoken on the right bank of the Dagila River, Valle de Cauca department. [Nothing.]
- Gorone - once spoken in Valle de Cauca department around La Cumbre. [Nothing.]
- Agual - once spoken near Roldanillo in the same country. [Nothing.]
- Chanco - extinct language once spoken on the left bank of the

middle course of the Cauca River in the same country.
[Nothing.]

Irrá - once spoken at the mouth of the Upirama River, Caldas department. [Nothing.]

CHOCÓ, STOCK I.

ENGLISH	SAMBÚ	CHOCÓ	PR. CITARA	BAUDO	WAUNANA	TADÓ
head	poro	poro		achiporo	púro	boró
tooth		kida		kida	kida	kidá
eye	tau	tau	tabú	tau	dága	tau
water	pañia	paniá	pania	pania	dó	pania
fire		tibua		tibuá	xemkavai	tupuk
sun	pisia	pisiá	umantago	vesea	edau	vesea
moon	edexo	édexo	hidexo	xedeko	xedego	edeko:
arrow	enatruma	halomá	halomá	sia	chókiera	umatruma
man	amoxina	mukira	umakira		emokoida	mukira
jaguar	imama	ibamá	ibamá	imama	kumá	pimamá
maize	pe	pe	paga		pedeu	pe
one	haba	abá			aba	aba
two	ome	ume			dáonomi	umé
three	ompea	umpia			dáonatup	kimaris

CHOCÓ, STOCK II.

ENGLISH	SAIXA	CHAMÍ	ÁNDAGUEDA	CATIO	TUKURÁ	N'GVERA
head	tachi-púro	boró	bóRo	buru	porú	
tooth	xidá	kidá		chida		chida
eye	tau	dáu	tow	dabu	tabú	tapü
water	panía	banía	puneá	panea	pánia	
fire		tupu	tubechuá	tübü		
sun	áxonihino	umata	emwaiton	humandayo	ahumautu	
moon	átoní	edexo	heydaho	xedeko	xedéko	hedcko
arrow	sía	ukida		enentiera		
man	mukína	mugira	mohuná	mukira		
jaguar	imama	imamá		imamá		
maize	pe	bé		pe		
one	haba	aba	abbá	abba	abá	
two	homé	umé	ómay	tea	unmé	
three	hompé	umpea	ompayá	umbea	unpia	

98. **Idabaez**, isolated language.

Idabaez - extinct and unknown language once spoken on the Pacific coast of Colombia from Bahía Solano to Cape Marzo. [Rowe 1950, p. 40, only one single word.]

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of the Northern Division, Alphabetically Arranged

Chirú - once spoken southwest of the Coiba tribe, Panama.

Escoria - once spoken around the city of Santiago, Panama.

Guenta - once spoken in the department of Huila, Colombia.

Masaya - once spoken at the sources of the Caguán River, north of the Guaque tribe.

Natá - once spoken on Parita Bay, Panama.

Otegua - once spoken in the department of Huila, Colombia.

Urraca or Esquegua - once spoken north of the modern city of Cañaza, Panama.

Yeral - unknown language once spoken in Colombia, exact location unknown.

B. NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION

99. **Yurimangui**, stock.

Yurimangui - extinct language once spoken on the river of the same name, department of Valle de Cauca, Colombia. [Ortiz 1946; Rivet 1942; G. Robledo (Arcila Robledo) 1938-1940.]

Timba - extinct language once spoken in the department of Valle de Cauca, on the Canambre River. [Nothing.]

Lili - once spoken in the same region around the modern city of Cali. [Nothing.]

Yolo or Paripazo - once spoken on the San Joaquín River, department of Valle de Cauca. [Nothing.]

Jamundi - once spoken on the Cauca River near the modern city of the same name. [Nothing.]

Puscajae or Pile - once spoken on the left bank of the Dagila River in the same region. [Nothing.]

100 **Cofán**, isolated language.

Cofán - language spoken on the Cofanes, Guamúes, San Miguel and Payamino Rivers, Putumayo territory, Colombia. [V. Barcelona ms.; Borman 1962; Calella ms.b.; Castellví 1938b; Cuatrecasas ms.; Gillin ms.b.; Granja 1942, pp. 84-86; Oppenheim ms.c.; Rivas ms.; Rivet 1952; Schultze ms.; Tulcán ms.]

101. **Sechura**, stock.

Sechura or Sec - extinct language once spoken in the desert of Sechura, department of Piura, Peru. [Spruce in Buchwald 1918, p. 232; Loukotka 1949a, pp. 62-63; Martínez de Compañón ms.a., II, f4, ms.b.; Rivet 1949, pp. 7-9.]

Tallan or Atalán - once spoken in the department of Piura. [Ramos Cabrero 1951; Zevallos Quiñones 1948.]

102. **Catacao**, stock.

Catacao - extinct language once spoken around the city of Catacaos, department of Piura, Peru. [Martínez de Compañón ms.a., II, f4, ms.b.; Loukotka 1949a, pp. 62-63; Rivet 1949, pp. 7-9.]

Colan - extinct language once spoken in the same region between the Piura and Chira Rivers. [Martínez de Compañón ms.a., II, f4, ms.b.; Loukotka 1949a, pp. 62-63; Rivet 1949, pp. 7-9.]

Chira or Lachira or Tangarará - once spoken on the Chira River in the department of Piura, now probably extinct. [Nothing.]

103. **Culli**, isolated language.

Culli or Ilinga - original language of the villages of Pallazca and Bologna in the department of Huaylas, Peru, now perhaps extinct. [Martínez de Compañón ms.a., II, f4, ms.b.; Gonzales ms.; Loukotka 1949a, pp. 63-65; Rivet 1949, pp. 4-5.]

ENGLISH	YURIMANGUI, STOCK	ISOLATED LANGUAGE	SECHURA, STOCK	CATACAO, STOCK		ISOLATED LANGUAGE
	YURIMANGUI	COFÁN	SECHURA	CATACAO	COLAN	CULLI
head	kaikona	súbe	te-uma			chu
foot		tsetenbínbe	lava			mai
water	aia	nahé	xoto	yup	yúp	goñ
fire		síngé	morot	guanararak	hayur	mú
sun	sikona	kuébe	yóro	nap	turi nap	sú
moon	digia	kúse kuébe	ñangru	nam	nag	múñ
man	keobai	sándi?e	rekla	aszat	yatadlam	usú
bird		chiríri	yaibab	yeya	yaiau	pich
fish		abúi	xuma	l'as	l'as	chal'ua

104. **Tabancale**, isolated language.

Tabancale or Aconipa - extinct language once spoken in the village of Aconipa in the department of Cajamarca. [Jijón y Caamaño 1919, p. 394; Rivet 1934, p. 245; both only five words.]

105 **Copallén**, isolated language.

Copallén - extinct language once spoken in the villages of Llanque, Las Lomas, and Copallén, department of Cajamarca, Peru. [Jijón y Caamaño 1919, p. 393; Rivet 1934, p. 245, both only four words.]

106. **Chimú**, stock.

a. SOUTHERN LANGUAGES.

Chimú or Yunga or Chinchá or Quingnam or Muchic or Mochica - language once spoken on the northern Pacific coast of Peru.

Dialects:

Chimú - once spoken around the modern city of Trujillo, Peru; now extinct. [Altieri 1939; Carrera 1644; Martínez de Compañón ms.a., II, f4, ms.b.; Grasserie 1897b; J. P. Harrington 1945; Huber 1953; Rivet 1949, pp. 14-26; Villareal 1921; Zevallos Quiñones 1946.]

Eten - spoken by a few individuals in the villages of Eten and Monsefú in the department of Lambayeque, Peru. [Sohlfs in Bastian 1878-1889, vol. 1, pp. 169-173; Larco Hoyle 1939, vol. 2, pp. 47-74; Middendorf 1890-1892, vol. 6, pp. 59-64; Villareal 1921, pp. 121-126.]

Mochica - once spoken on the coast of the department of Libertad. [Jijón y Caamaño 1927; Oré 1607, pp. 403-408; Orrego 1958.]

Casma - once spoken on the river of the same name, department of Ancash. [Nothing.]

Paramonga - once spoken on the Fortaleza River, department of Ancash. [Nothing.]

b. NORTHERN LANGUAGES.

Ayahuaca - extinct language spoken in the Conquest days on the Quiros River and around the city of Ayabaca, department of Piura; now Quechuanized. [Nothing.]

Calva - extinct language once spoken in Loja province, Ecuador, north of the Ayahuaca tribe. [Nothing.]

Tumbi or Tumbez - once spoken on the Tumbez and Naranjal Rivers, department of Tumbez, Peru. [Nothing.]

Puná or Lapuna - once spoken on the island of Puná, Ecuador. [Nothing.]

Colonche - once spoken on the river of the same name, Guayas province, Ecuador. [Nothing.]

Chanduy - once spoken in the Sierra Chanduy, province of Guayas, Ecuador. [Nothing.]

Tacame or Atacamez - once spoken on the Pacific coast of Esmeralda province. [Nothing.]

Chongón - once spoken on the Chongón River, Guayas province. [Nothing.]

Coaque - extinct language once spoken on the coast of Ecuador from Galera to the mouth of the Jama River. [Nothing.]

Manabi or Manta - extinct language of Manabí province. [Jijón y Caamaño 1927, only a few patronyms.]

Huancavilca - extinct language spoken in Guayas province around Guayaquil and on the Daule and Yaguachi Rivers. [Jijón y Caamaño 1919, p. 397, only four words.]

Cañarí - extinct language of the Ecuadorian province of Canar. [Arias Davila 1897, pp. 177 and 180, only three words; Cordero Palacios 1924; Gallegos 1897, pp. 170-171, only four words; Jijón y Caamaño 1919, pp. 378-380, 1927, p. 337, 1941-1947, vol. 2, pp. 3-38; Moreno-Mora 1922; Paz y Miño 1961; M. Pereira, Tostado and López 1897, pp. 168-169, only two words.]

Puruhá or Puruguai - extinct language once spoken in the provinces of Chimborazo and Bolívar, Ecuador. [Jijón y Caamaño 1927, pp. 216-337, 1941-1947, vol. 1, pp. 397-556; Maldonado 1897, p. 149, only one single word; Paz y Miño 1942.]

ENGLISH	ISOLATED LANGUAGE		CHIMÚ, STOCK			
	TABANCALE	COPALLÉN	CHIMÚ	ETEN	CAÑARI	PURUHÁ
head			lek	xäts	gíchan	
hand			möch	metsan		
water	yema	kiet	leng	xa	kay	la
fire	lalake		hog	óx		
sun			sheang	sheang	chán	
house	tie	ismare	ánik	an	án	án
jaguar			räk	rak	guagal	guagua
bird			ñáññ	ñáññ		ñay
fish			shl'ak	t'ak		shl'ak
maize	moa	chumak	aixa	mang		manga
one			onkó	unik		
two			atput	atput		pax

C. SOUTH CENTRAL DIVISION

107. **Quechua**, stock.

a. OLD OR PRE-COLUMBIAN DIALECTS.

Quechua or Quichua or Qheshwa or Inga or Runa-simi or Khechuwa - language of the ancient Inca Empire and all of Peru, with many dialects:

Qosqo-simi or Cuzqueno or Quechua imperial - principal dialect and now literary language, spoken in the department of Cuzco. [The best bibliography is Rivet and Créqui-Montfort 1951-1956. Principal and new sources: Aguilar 1939; Alencastre y Gutiérrez 1950; Anchorena 1874; Anonymous 1585a, 1585b, 1845, 1905; Anonymous Berlin; Astete Chocano 1937, 1960; Barranca 1915-1920; Berríos 1919; Carli 1889; Dangel 1930; Deza G. and Molleapasa Coello 1945; Djour 1931-1932; Dumézil 1954, 1955; Dumézil and Alencastre (Alencastre and Dumézil) 1953; Entwistle 1951-1955; A. Espinosa (Vázquez de Espinosa) 1948, p. 32; Farfán 1941-1942, 1960, 1962; Feijoo Reyna 1924; Ferrario 1933, 1934; Garro 1942; Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, pp. 355-357; Grimm 1897; Guardia Mayorga 1959; C. Hidalgo 1603; Holguin (González Holguin) 1607; Imbelloni 1926, 1928; Lira 1945, 1947, 1959; Lobato 1905; V. López 1871; Loukotka ms.a.; Marietti 1870, p. 251; Markham 1864; Marsden 1834, pt. 1, p. 104; J. Martínez 1604; Mejía Xesspe 1931; Melgar 1691; Mexia y Ocon (Roxo Mexia y Ocon) 1648; Middendorf 1890-1892; Montalvo M. 1952; Murr 1809-1811, pp. 375-387; Navarro de Aguila 1942; Nodal (Fernández Nodal) n.d.; Olmos 1633; Oré 1598, 1607; Palomini (Jurado Palomino) 1943; Parker 1963; Perrone 1922, vol. 1, pp. 199-252; Pottier 1963; M. Rodríguez 1921; Santo Thomas 1560; Stübel ms.; Stucken 1927; Tschudi 1853; Urioste Herrero 1955; Yokoyama 1951; and others.]

Qollawa-simi or Collagua - dialect spoken in the department of Abancay. [Nothing.]

Chinchaysuyu or Tampish - spoken in central Peru from Cerro de Pasco to the Macará River. [Anonymous 1923; Anonymous London d.; Barranca 1951-1920, 1919; Figueredo 1700; Garro 1939; Marietti 1870, p. 252; Navarro de Aguila

1942; Valverde Tello 1937; Vara Cadillo 1920, 1931.]

Huancayo or Wanka-simi or Mantaro - spoken in the department of Jauja. [Anonymous 1917; Garro 1942; Izaguirre Ispizua 1922-1929, vol. 13, pp. 531-537; Quijada Jara 1958; Ráez 1917.]

Ayacucho or Chanka-simi - spoken in the department of Ayacucho. [Anonymous 1905; Farfán 1947-1951; Hengvart 1907; Izaguirre Ispizua 1922-1929, vol. 13, pp. 524-530; Lauriault 1958; Ráez 1927; Rowe and Escobar 1943; Touchaux 1910, vol. 1.]

Huancamarca or Wankamarka-simi - spoken in the department of Huancavelica. [Farfán 1947-1951; Quijada Jara 1944.]

Sansa-simi - spoken on the Apurimac River in the department of the same name. [Nothing.]

Tarmatampu - spoken around the city of Tarma, Junín department. [Anonymous 1905; Arroyo Ponce 1955; Cárdenas 1946.]

Hirka-simi or Junín - spoken in the department of Junín. [Anonymous 1905; Padres Paúles (Vonen) 1909.]

Huánuco or Wanuku-simi or Xalqa - spoken in the department of Huánuco. [Garro 1942; Hesselat 1909; Trager 1945; Vara Cadillo 1931; Vidal 1937.]

Pillku-simi - spoken in the Huánuco, Ambo and Pachitea Valleys, department of Huánuco. [Nothing.]

Panao-simi - spoken in the department of Huánuco, on the Panáo River. [Nothing.]

Ancash or Cheqyan-simi - spoken in the greater part of the department of Ancash. [Anonymous 1905; Dangel 1931; Garro 1942; Touchaux 1910, vol. 2.]

Huari or Wari-simi - spoken in the department of Ancash around Huari. [Anonymous 1891b.]

Huaylas or Conchucu or Waylas - spoken around Huaylas, department of Huaraz. [Angeles Caballero 1955; Anonymous (Antena, Caraz Peru)

1945-1946; Garro 1944; Gonzales ms.; Mejía Xesspe 1954; Trager 1945; Villanueva 1951, pp. 55-71.]

b. MODERN OR POST-COLUMBIAN DIALECTS.

Cajamarca or Qahamarka-simi - spoken in a few villages around Cajamarca. [Monnier 1890 *passim*.]

Huamali - spoken around the city of the same name, Huánuco department. [Villanueva 1951, pp. 55-71.]

Lamano - spoken on the Mayo River, department of San Martín. [Garro 1944; Tessmann 1930, p. 235.]

Inkata - spoken on the Huallaga River near Yurimagua, department of Loreto. [Nothing.]

Mayna or Nauta or Manoutas - spoken on the Marañón River near Nauta, department of Loreto. [Arias ms.; Castellanzuelo ms.; Martius 1867, vol. 2, pp. 289-296.]

Quiteño - the principal Quechua dialect spoken in Ecuador, especially around the capital, Quito. [Anonymous 1753, 1936, 1939; Anonymous Prague; Cordero 1895, 1955 (1956); Guerrero y Sosa 1932; Guzmán 1920a, 1920b; Janota 1908 (1909); Montalvo M. 1952; Moreno-Mora 1955; Murgueytio 1945; Orr 1962a, 1962b; Osculati 1854, pp. 65-66, 299-301; Paris 1924; Reyburn 1954; Sheppard 1942; Wilczynski 1887.]

Inga - spoken in Colombia, particularly in the village of Santiago in the department of Nariño. [Caudmont 1954c, 1954d, 1961; Ortiz 1940b; Pinell 1928, pp. 248-264; J. Rocha 1905, pp. 130-135; Tulcán 1934.]

Aponteño - spoken in the department of Nariño in the village of Aponte. [Nothing.]

Napeño - spoken in the department of Loreto, Peru, on the Napo River. [Osculati 1854, p. 301; Tulcán 1934.]

Almaguero - spoken in the villages of Almaguer and Sibundoy, in part, department of Nariño, Colombia. [Ernst 1891b, p. 13; Las Corts 1946a; Manresa ms.c.]

Canelos - spoken by the tribe of the same name on the Canelos River, Oriente department, Ecuador. [León 1929; Tessmann 1930, pp. 252-254.]

Quijos - spoken by the tribe on the Quijos River, department of Oriente. [Anonymous 1930b; Tessmann 1930, pp. 252-254.]

Andoas - spoken in the village of the same name, department of Loreto, Peru. [Mosquera Z. 1939, 1940-1941.]

Ayavaca - spoken around the city of Ayabaca, Piura department, Peru. [Sierra 1949.]

Ucayali - spoken along the Ucayali River, department of Loreto, Peru. [Anonymous 1903c; Navarro 1903.]

Boliviano - spoken in Bolivia especially around the city of Cochabamba. [Anonymous 1914, 1929a; Beltrán 1872; Fernández (Cuellar Fernández) 1902-1903; Dijour 1931-1932; Montaña 1864; Mossi de Cambiano 1857, 1860a, 1860b; Shedd and Nida 1952; Solís Rodríguez 1926; Villamor 1942.]

Catamarca or Cusco - spoken by the Quechuanized Diaguites in the Argentine province of Catamarca. [Lafone y Quevedo 1927, pp. 254-255; Matto de Turner 1926; Mossi 1889; Nardi 1962.]

Santiagoño or Panpa-simi - spoken by the Quechuanized Indians in the province of Santiago del Estero, Argentina. [Balmori 1960; Bravo 1955, 1958; Faillety 1957; Grigorieff 1935.]

QUECHUA, STOCK

ENGLISH	PRECOLOMBIAN DIALECTS					
	CUZQUEÑO	AYACUCHO	CHINCHAYSUYU	HUANCAY	JUNÍN	ANCASH
head	uma	uma	pexa	uma	uma	umá
tooth	kiru	kiru	kilu	xilu	kilu	kiru
ear	rinkri	rinri	rinkri	linli	linli	rinri
water	yaku	yaku	unu	yaku	yaku	yaku
sun	inti	inti	inti	inti	inti	rupay
stone	rumi	rumi	rumi	lumi	lumi	rumi
man	orko	xari	ako	kari	kari	ol'ko
jaguar	inchu	uturunku	uturunku	uturunku	uturunku	uturunku
bird	p ^e isku	pisk ^o	p ^e isku	pishu	pishu	pishko
fish	chal'a	chal'wa	chal'ua	chal'ua	chal'ua	chal'hua
maize	sara	sara	hara	xala	xala	ara
one	suk	huk	suk	xuk	so	xuk
two	iskai	iskay	iké	ishkai	ishgai	ishkei
three	kimsa	kimsa	kima	kimsa	ginzí	kimsa

QUECHUA, STOCK

ENGLISH	QUITEÑO	POSTCOLOMBIAN DIALECTS			
		INGANO	NAUTA	BOLIVIANO	SANTIAGUEÑO
head	uma	homa		uma	
tooth	kiru		kiru	keru	kiru
ear	rinrin	ríneri	rinkri	nigri	
water	uno	yaku	unu	yakun	unu
sun	inti	inde	inti	inti	anto
stone	rumi	rumi	rhomi	rumi	rumi
man		kare			kari
bird	pishku	pisko	pisku	p ^e isko	pit ^e ku
fish	chal'hua		dzyal'ua		t'aywa
maize	sara	saRa	hamka	sara	zara
one	shuk	suk	so	ush	suh
two	íshkai	iskay	isga	iskái	iskay
three	kimsa	kimsa	kimsa	kímsa	kimza

108. **Aymara**, stock.

Aymara or Colla - language of southern Peru and southwestern Bolivia, with many local dialects. [Most complete bibliography is Rivet and Créqui-Montfort 1951-1956.]

Dialects:

Canchi - extinct dialect now Quechuanized, once spoken in the Vilcanota Valley, department of Cuzco, Peru. [Nothing.]

Caná - extinct dialect once spoken in the department of Cuzco between the Tinta and Ayaviri Rivers, also now Quechuanized. [Nothing.]

Caranga - once spoken in the Bolivian province of Oruro from the Desaguadero River to Lake Coipasa. [Nothing.]

Larecaja - spoken around the city of the same name, province of La Paz. [Ibarra Grasso ms.]

Colla - extinct and Quechuanized dialect once spoken on the Ramis River, department of Cuzco. [Nothing.]

Collagua - once spoken on the Colca River, department of Arequipa. [Nothing.]

- Charca - spoken in the province of Oruro, Bolivia, north-east of Lake Poopó near the city of Oruro. [Nothing.]
- Chumbivilca - once spoken around the city of the same name, department of Cuzco, Peru. [Tschudi 1891, only toponyms.]
- Lupaca - spoken around Lake Titicaca, Peru and Bolivia. [Bertonio 1603, 1612; Gómez 1583 (1604); La Barre 1948; Marietti 1870, p. 253; Perrone 1922, vol. 1, pp. 243-244; Tschopik 1948.]
- Pacasa - spoken in Bolivia between the Desaguadero River and Lake Callapa in the province of La Paz. [Anonymous New York; La Barre 1950; Merian ms.]
- Ubina - spoken in the department of Arequipa, Peru, on the Tambo River. [Nothing.]
- Quillaca - spoken in Oruro province southeast of Lake Poopó. [Nothing.]
- Omasuyo - spoken in the province of La Paz east of Lake Titicaca. [Nothing.]
- Soropalca - spoken in Potosí province around the city of the same name. [Ibarra Grasso ms.]
- Boliviano - spoken in central and southwest Bolivia. [Anonymous 1902, 1914, 1929a; Beltrán 1889; Brand 1941; Díaz Romero 1918, 1955; Forbes 1870; J. A. García 1917; Middendorf 1890-1892, vol. 5; Mossbach 1874; Murr 1809-1811, pp. 377-379; Oré 1598; P. Ripalda 1923; Rubio (Torres Rubio) 1616;

AYMARA, STOCK

ENGLISH	AYMARA	LUPACA	BOLIVIANO	CAUQUI
head	péké	p ^c েকেña	ch ^c unch ^c u	chikua
tooth	k ^c achi	k ^c ama	k ^c achi	nakra
ear	inchu	xinchu	hinchu	hinchu
water	uma	umu	uma	uma
stone	kala	kala	kala	kala
man	chacha	hake	chacha	chacha
jaguar	uturunku	uturunku	uturunku	
bird	xamachi	xamachi	hamachi	chipi
maize	tonko	tonko	tonko	oxara
one	máya	maya	maya	maya
two	páya	paya	paya	paha

Sebeok 1951; Solis 1923; Solís Rodríguez 1926; Soliz 1885; Villamor 1942.]

Cauqui or Ak'aro or Hage aru or Kawki - non-Quechuan language, spoken in the villages of Tupe and Huan-tan, department of Yauyos, Peru. [Barranca 1876; Espejo Núñez 1956; Farfán 1952-1954, 1955; Iturrizaga 1941; Matos Mar 1951, 1956; Tello in Mejía Xesspe 1931; Tello ms.; Villar 1895, p. 326.]

109. **Puquina**, stock.

Puquina - extinct language once spoken on the eastern coast of Lake Titicaca. [Brinton 1890, pp. 244-248; Grasserie 1894; Oré 1607, p. 11.]

Pohena or Callahuaya - extinct language once spoken in the province of La Paz, Bolivia, on the Camita River and around Tipuani; now used only as a secret language by a community of herb doctors. [Oblitas Poblete 1956a, 1956b; G. A. Otero 1951; Soria Lens 1954; Solc ms.]

110 **Uro**, stock.

Uro or Chancumakkeri or Ochozuma or Uchumi or Kotsuñ - now spoken only in the villages of Ancoaqui and Iruito, La Paz province, Bolivia, but mostly Aymarized; once spoken in the greater part of Peru and Bolivia. [Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1925-1927, vol. 19, pp. 70-95; La Barre 1941, p. 498; Métraux 1936, pp. 90-110; Polo 1901, pp. 455-456; Uhle 1922 passim; Vellard 1949-1950.]

Chipaya - spoken once around Lake Poopó, Oruro province, Bolivia, now only on Panza Island in the same lake and on the northern bank of Lake Coipasa. [Bacarreza 1910; Créqui-Montfort and Rivet 1925-1927, vol. 19, pp. 70-95; Métraux 1935-1936, vol. 28, pp. 342-393; Olson 1964; Posnansky 1915, 1918; Uhle 1894.]

Chango - once spoken on the coast of Chile from Huasco to Cobija, Antofagasta department; now Araucanized. [Latham 1910.]

111. **Atacama**, stock.

Atacama or Cunza or Lican antai - language once spoken in

the desert of Atacama, Chile, now by a few people in the village of Peine and in a small village in Bolivia.

Dialects:

Atacama proper - [Buchwald 1923; Echeverría y Reyes 1890; Maglio 1890; T. Moore 1878, pp. 48-54; Philippi 1860, pp. 66-67; San Román 1890; Schuller 1908a; Tschudi 1867, vol. 5, pp. 82-83; Vaïsse, Hoyos and Echeverría y Reyes 1895.]

Of Peine - spoken by a few old individuals in the village of Peine, Antofagasta province, Chile. [Mostny, Jeldes, Gonzales and Oberhauser 1954, pp. 140-154.]

Of Bolivia - spoken by perhaps a few people in a small village on the frontier of Potosí province, Bolivia, and Antofagasta province of Chile. [Nothing.]

Lipe or Olike - extinct language once spoken south of the Salar de Uyuni, Potosí province, Bolivia. [Nothing.]

112. **Leco**, isolated language.

Leco or Lapalapa or Ateniano - spoken on the Beni, Tipuani, Mapiri and Yuyo Rivers, La Paz province, Bolivia, now by only a few old individuals. [Brinton 1892a, pp. 75-76; Cardús 1886, p. 314; Herrero in Lafone y Quevedo 1905; Pauly 1928, pp. 104-105; Weddell 1853.]

PUQUINA, STOCK			URO, STOCK		ATACAMA	PEINE	ISOLATED
ENGLISH	PUQUINA	POHENA	URO	CHIPAYA	STOCK		LANGUAGE
							LECO
head		kxutu	ácha	acha	xlase	lakse	barua
eye	sekbi	paxañi	shukui	chuki	igxepe		bisiri
hand	kupi	sui	kárshi	kxara	soke		bu-eú
water	unu	mimi	koási	kuas	púri	puri	dua
sun			túñi	túñi	kápin	k ^c apim	heno
woman	atago	atasi	túkū	txuna	likau	lékau	chusna
maize			tura	tara	ayi	háyen	ta
one	pesk	uxsi	sipi	shintal'a	sema		ver
two	so	suyo	pisk ^{ci}	pishk	poya		foi
three	kapak	kxapi	chepe	chep	pálama		chishai

Unclassified or Unknown Languages of the Area of the Ancient Inca Empire, Alphabetically Arranged

- Angara - once spoken in the ancient Inca province of the same name, department of Ayacucho, Peru.
- Arequipa - once spoken in the department of the same name.
- Atavila - once spoken in the ancient province of Canta, department of Lima.
- Cachipuna - once spoken in the Puna de Quillpaco, department of Lima.
- Cajamarca - once spoken around the city of Cajamarca.
- Cajatambo - once spoken around the city of the same name, department of Lima.
- Camana or Maje - once spoken on the Majes River, Arequipa department.
- Cavana - once spoken on the middle course of the Majes River, department of Arequipa.
- Chachapoya - extinct language once spoken around the city of the same name, Amazonas department, Peru. [Bandelier 1940, only a few toponyms.]
- Chancay - once spoken on the Chancay River, department of Lima.
- Chicha - extinct language once spoken in the Cordillera de Chorolque, Potosí province, Bolivia.
- Chincha - once spoken on the Chincha River in the department of Ica.
- Chongo - once spoken near the city of Jauja, Junín department.
- Chucurpu or Chocorvo - extinct language spoken in the Conquest days at the sources of the Churcinga River, Huancavelica department.
- Conchuco - once spoken around the city of Pomabamba, department of Ancash.
- Cutervo or Huambo - once spoken at the sources of the Chancay River, department of Junín.
- Huacho - once spoken around the city of Huacho, Lima department.
- Huamachi - once spoken on Chongo Alto, department of Junín.
- Huamachuco - once spoken on the Condebamba River, department of Libertad.
- Huamali - once spoken on the Panáo River, Huánuco department.
- Huamanga - extinct language of Peru.
- Huambuco - once spoken on the Chinchipe River, Amazonas department.
- Huanca or Wanka - extinct language once spoken on the Mantaro River, Junín department, now Quechuanized.
- Huayla - once spoken on the middle course of the Santa River, Ancash department, now Quechuanized.
- Hunacabamba - once spoken on the Chamaya River, Piura department.

- Ica - once spoken on the river of the same name, Ica department.
 Lampa - once spoken on the Pativilca River, Ancash department.
 Llamish - once spoken in the department of Lima in the Cordillera de Huantán.
 Mizque - once spoken on the river of the same name, Cochabamba province, Bolivia; now Quechuanized.
 Moquegua - once spoken in the department of Moquegua, Peru; possibly a dialect of Aymara.
 Moyobamba - once spoken around the city of the same name, San Martín department; now Quechuanized.
 Nazca - once spoken at the mouth of the Grande River, Ica department.
 Ocro - once spoken at the sources of the Santa River, Ancash department.
 Pocra - extinct language from Peru.
 Rimac - spoken in the Conquest days around the capital of Peru, Lima.
 Rucana - once spoken near Andamarca, Ayacucho department.
 Sipisipi - once spoken in Peru.
 Sora - once spoken on the Pampas River, Apurímac department.
 Supe - once spoken on the Huaura River, department of Lima.
 Tanquihua - once spoken around the city of Ayacucho, department of Ayacucho.
 Tarapaca - once spoken in the province of Tarapaca, Chile.
 Tomata - once spoken near the city of Tupiza, Potosí province, Bolivia.
 Tomina - once spoken between the Mizque and Pilcomayo Rivers, Chuquisaca province, Bolivia; now Quechuanized.
 Tutura - once spoken around the city of Totorá, Cochabamba province, Bolivia; now Quechuanized.
 Yampará - once spoken on the middle course of the Pilcomayo River, Chuquisaca province, Bolivia.
 Yauyo - once spoken in the department of Lima, Peru, on the Mala and Huaco Rivers.

D. SOUTHERN DIVISION

113. **Mapuche**, stock.

- Mapuche or Araucano or Auca - language with many dialects:
 Mapuche proper - spoken in the Conquest days from the Bío-Bío River to the Toltén River, Chile. Now spoken in the provinces of Bío-Bío, Maule, Arauco, Cautín,

Ñuble and others, Chile. [Abregú Virreira 1942; Anonymous 1835; Augusta 1903, 1916; Bentivoglio 1879; Brand 1941; Darapsky 1888; Domeyko 1846; Echeverría y Reyes 1889; Erize 1960; A. Espinosa (Vázquez de Espinosa) 1948, p. 33; Febrés 1765, 1846; Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, pp. 383-384; Grassérie 1897a, 1898; J. M. Gutiérrez 1871; Havestadt 1777; Koessler-Ilg 1962 (1963); Lenz 1896b; Marietti 1870, pp. 249-250; Marsden 1834, pt. 1, p. 104; Moesbach 1929-1931; J. I. Molina 1782; Orbanet ms.; Santa Cruz 1923; Sigifredo 1942-1945; Valdivia 1607a.]

Picunche - spoken from Coquimbo to the Bío-Bío River, Chile. [Collió Hauiquillaf 1941; Erize 1960; Lenz 1895b; Speck 1924.]

Pehuenche - spoken from Valdivia to Neuquén. [Cruz 1835; Erize 1960; Lenz 1896a; Outes 1914.]

Moluche or Nguluche - spoken from Limay to Lake Nahuel Huapí in Argentina. [Anonymous 1835; J. A. Suárez 1959.]

Huiliche or Veliche - spoken in Valdivia province, Chile, and to Lake Nahuel Huapí, Argentina. [Cañas Pinochet 1911, pp. 247-330; Erize 1960; Flury 1944; Lenz 1895a.]

Chilote or Chauquéz - once spoken on the islands of Chiloé

MAPUCHE, STOCK

ENGLISH	MAPUCHE	PICUNCHE	PEHUENCHE	HUILICHE	CHILOTE	RANQUELCHE
head	longko		lonko	rlonko		lonkó
hand	kū	kúü	kuü	ghechu		keñeu
water	ko	ko	ko	ko	ku	go
sun	antu	antü	ante	ante	ánte	ant'ü
moon	kuyen	küyén	küyen	kiyen	kién	kiyet
dog	thehua	thewa	thewa	tRehua		cheuá
jaguar	nahuel	nahuel	nawel	nahuel		naue
bird	gunún	üñem	küñüm	giñum		trarú
maize	voe	wa	wa	waká		wa
one	kiñe	kiñe	kiñe	kiñe	kenge	kiñe
two	epu	epue	epu	epu	epo	epú
three	küla	kela	kela	kiLa	köla	k?la

and Chauquéz, now by only a few people. [Cávada 1920; Martin 1877, p. 163.]

Ranquelche - a language of the Argentine Araucans, once spoken on the plains of La Pampa province, now only in Chalileo, General Acha and on the Colorado River. [Anonymous 1876; Barbará 1879; Casamiquela 1958; Erize 1960; Fric in Loukotka 1930, pp. 76-83; Mansilla 1928; M. J. Molina 1963; Oliveira Cézar 1893, pp. 237-248; Rosas 1947; Siemiradzki 1898, pp. 167-169; Viso 1933, pp. 56-66.]

114. **Diaguit**, stock.

Diaguit - extinct language once spoken by many tribes in the Argentine province of Catamarca. All the survivors are now Quechuanized. [J. E. Durand 1931.]

Dialects, all extinct:

Quilme - once spoken around the city of Quilmes, Catamarca.

Yocabil - once spoken in the same province in the Yocabil Valley.

Andalgalá - once spoken around the city of the same name, Catamarca.

Abaucan or Tinogasta - once spoken in the Abaucan Valley, Catamarca.

Pasipa - once spoken in the Vicioso Valley, Catamarca.

Ancasti - once spoken in the Sierra de Ancasti, Catamarca.

Hualfin - once spoken in the Hualfin Valley, Catamarca.

Famatina - once spoken in the province of La Rioja in the Famatina Valley.

Caringasta - once spoken in the Anguco Valley, San Juan province.

Sañogasta - once spoken in the province of La Rioja in the Sañogasta Valley.

Calian or Mocalingasta - once spoken in the same province in the valley of Guadacol.

Sanagasta - once spoken in the Sierra de Velasco, La Rioja province.

Musitian - once spoken in La Rioja province in the Sierra de los Llanos.

Nolongasta - once spoken in the Chilecito Valley, La Rioja province.

Calchaquí or Cacan or Tocaque - extinct language once spoken in Salta province, in the Quimivil and Santa María Valleys. [Lafone y Quevedo 1927, pp. 28-33; Serrano 1936b, both only a few words and patronyms.]

Dialects:

Guachipa - once spoken in the valley of the same name, Salta.

Tolombon or Pacioca - once spoken in the province of Tucumán in the Tolombon Valley.

Amaicha - once spoken in the Sierra de Aconquija, Tucumán province.

Tucuman or Tukma - once spoken around the city of Tucumán.

Solco - once spoken in Tucumán province north of the Tucuman tribe.

Cupayana or Capayana - extinct language once spoken in San Juan and La Rioja provinces. [Cabrera 1917, only a few patronyms; Canals Frau 1944b, pp. 147-157, the same.]

Amaná - once spoken around the city of the same name, La Rioja province. [Nothing.]

Chicoana or Pulare - once spoken in Salta province in the Lerma Valley. [Nothing.]

Indama or Ambargasta - once spoken north of Salinas Grandes, Santiago del Estero province. [Nothing.]

Copiapó - once spoken around the city of the same name in the province of Atacama, Chile. [Nothing.]

115. **Humahuaca**, stock.

Humahuaca or Omaguaca - extinct language once spoken in the valleys of Tilcará and Humahuaca, Jujuy province, Argentina. [Tommasini 1933, p. 192, only a few patronyms.]

Ocloya - once spoken in Jujuy province on the Normente River and near Necay. [Tommasini 1933, pp. 191-194, only patronyms.]

Jujui - once spoken in the province of Jujuy around the city of the same name. [Nothing.]

Casavindo - once spoken in Jujuy province around the city of Casavindo. [Nothing.]

Cochinoca - once spoken near the city of the same name, Jujuy. [Nothing.]

Churumata - once spoken by the northwestern neighbors of the Humahuaca tribe. [Nothing.]

116. **Lule**, stock.

Lule - extinct language once spoken on the Salado and Sali Rivers and near San Esteban de Miraflores, Chaco province, Argentina. [Abregú Virreira 1942; Angelis 1837; Anonymous Berlin; Calandrelli 1896; Gilij 1780-1784, vol. 3, pp. 367-371; Machoni in Lafone y Quevedo 1894b; Machoni de Cerdeña 1732.]

Tonocoté - once spoken on the Bermejo River near Concepción, Chaco. [Nothing.]

Isistiné - once spoken on the Salado River near San Juan de Valbuena, Chaco. [Nothing.]

Oristine - once spoken on the Salado River in the same region. [Nothing.]

Toquistiné - once spoken on the Salado River near Miraflores. [Nothing.]

Matará or Amulalá - once spoken near the city of the same name on the Salado River. [Nothing.]

Jurí - extinct language of an agricultural tribe that lived on the Hondo and Salado Rivers, province of Santiago del Estero. The last survivors now speak only a Quechua dialect. [Nothing.]

117. **Huarpe**, stock.

Huarpe or Allentiac - extinct language once spoken near and around the Laguna Huanacache, Mendoza province, Argentina. [Canals Frau 1942; Grassérie 1900; F. M. Miranda (Márquez Miranda) 1943; Mitre 1894, 1909, vol. 1, pp. 339-409; Patron 1911; Valdivia 1607b.]

Millcayac - extinct language once spoken in the province of San Luiz, Argentina. [Canals Frau 1941; F. M. Miranda (Márquez Miranda) 1943; Schuller 1913a, p. 248, 1913b.]

Oico or Holcotian - once spoken in Mendoza province in the Diamante Valley. [Nothing.]

Orcoyan or Oscollan - once spoken in the southern regions of Mendoza province. [Nothing.]

Chiquiyama - once spoken between the city of Mendoza and the Barranca River. [Latham 1927.]

Tuluyame or Puelche algarrobero - once spoken in the Calamuchita Valley, Mendoza. [Nothing.]

Comechingon - extinct language once spoken in the Sierra de Córdoba in the province of Córdoba, Argentina. [Cafferata 1926; Canals Frau 1944a; Serrano 1944, 1945.]

Dialects:

Henia - once spoken in the northern area. [Serrano 1945, pp. 322-323.]

Camiare - southern dialect. [Serrano 1945, pp. 322-323.]

Michilenge or Puntano - once spoken in the Conlara Valley, San Luiz province. [Nothing.]

Olongasto - once spoken in La Rioja province by the neighbors of the Allentiac tribe. [Nothing.]

ENGLISH	DIAGUIT LANGUAGE CALCHAQUI	LULE LANGUAGE LULE	HUARPE, STOCK		
			ALLENTIAC	MILLCAYAC	HENIA
head	enxam	tokó	yoto		
tooth		l'ú	tuxe	tex	
water	ma	to	kaha	aka	
fire	tutu	ikue	k?tek	ketek	
sun	fil	ini	tekta	xumek	
bird		peás	zurú	zuru	lemin
tree	ki	é	za?at	eye	
maize	hua	pilis	telag	telam	
one		alapea	lka	negui	
two		tamop	yemen	yemeni	
three		tamlip	pultun	pultuni	

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABBREVIATIONS OF JOURNALS

A	Anthropos. Salzburg; Vienna; St. Gabriel-Mödling; Freiburg, Switzerland.
AA	American Anthropologist. Washington, D. C.; New York; Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Menasha, Wisconsin.
ABN	Anais da Biblioteca Nacional. Rio de Janeiro.
AHM	Archivo Histórico. Organo del Centro de Estudios Históricos. Manizales.
AHMC	Anuario Hidrográfico de la Marina de Chile. Santiago de Chile.
AI	América Indígena. Mexico, D. F.
AIEA	Anales del Instituto de Arqueología y Etnología. Universidad Nacional de Cuyo. Mendoza.
AMN	Arquivos do Museu Nacional de Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro.
AMP	Arquivo do Museu Paranaense. Curitiba.
ASCA	Anales de la Sociedad Científica Argentina. Buenos Aires.
AUC	Anales de la Universidad de Chile. Santiago de Chile.
AUV	Anales de la Universidad Central de Venezuela. Caracas.
AV	Acta Venezolana. Caracas.
BA	Boletín de Arqueología. Bogotá.
BAES	Bulletin of the American Ethnological Society. New York.
BANC	Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Ciencias. Córdoba.
BANH	Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia. Quito.
BAV	Bäessler-Archiv, Beiträge zur Völkerkunde. Leipzig, Berlin.
BAVC	Boletín de la Academia Venezolana. Caracas.
BEH	Boletín de Estudios Históricos. Pasto.
BF	Boletín de Filología. Sección de Filología y Fonética Experimental, Instituto de Estudios Superiores, Universidad de Montevideo. Montevideo.
BHN	Boletín de Historia Nacional. Bogotá.
BIGA	Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Aires.
BLA	Bibliothèque Linguistique Américaine. Paris.
BMN	Boletim do Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro. Rio de Janeiro.
BSA	Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. Paris.
BSCN	Boletín de la Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales La Salle. Caracas.
BSEEH	Boletín de la Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Estudios Históricos Americanos. Quito.
BSGL	Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima.
BSGLP	Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de La Paz. La Paz.
BSGP	Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris.
BTLV	Bijdragen tot de Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie. 's-Gravenhage.

- CIA International Congress of Americanists. Various cities.
- CLTE Comissão de Linhas Telegráficas Estratégicas de Matto Grosso ao Amazonas, Publicação. Rio de Janeiro.
- CNPI Conselho Nacional de Proteção aos Índios, Publicação. Rio de Janeiro.
- COD Colección de Obras y Documentos Relativos a la Historia Antigua y Moderna de las Provincias del Río de la Plata. Buenos Aires.
- ELTG Etnografia e língua Tupi-Guarani. Faculdade de filosofia, ciências e letras, Universidade de São Paulo. São Paulo.
- EOD El Oriente Dominicano. Quito.
- ES Etnologiska Studier. Göteborg.
- G Globus. Braunschweig.
- GJ The Geographical Journal. London.
- IAE Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie. Leyden.
- IJAL International Journal of American Linguistics. New York. Baltimore.
- INM Indian Notes and Monographs. Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. New York.
- JAI Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. London.
- JRGS Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. London.
- JSA Journal de la Société des Américanistes de Paris. Paris.
- LP Lingua Posnaniensis. Poznan.
- MAGW Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Vienna.
- MDP Misiones Dominicanas del Perú. Lima.
- MNAS Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences. Washington, D. C.
- MNPA Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Publicações Avulsas. Rio de Janeiro.
- MPDL Museu Paulista, Documentação Lingüística. São Paulo.
- MSC Memoria de la Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales La Salle. Caracas.
- MSGI Memorie della Società Geografica Italiana. Rome.
- MSL Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris. Paris.
- PAPS Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia.
- PM Petermanns Mitteilungen. Gotha.
- PPM Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University. Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- RAM Revista do Arquivo Municipal. São Paulo.
- RCHG Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía. Santiago de Chile.
- RE Revue d'Ethnographie. Paris.
- REAB Revista da Exposição Antropológica Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro.
- REH Revista de Estudios Históricos. Pasto.
- RGI Relaciones Geográficas de Indias (Published by Marcos Jiménez de la Espada). Madrid.
- RH Revista de Historia. Centro de Historia de Pasto. Pasto.
- RHL Revista Histórica. Organo del Instituto Histórico del Perú. Lima.
- RIAC Revista del Instituto Arqueológico del Cuzco. Cuzco.
- RIC Revista do Instituto do Ceará. Fortaleza.
- RIE Revista del Instituto de Etnología de la Universidad Nacional de Tucumán. Tucumán.
- RIEN Revista del Instituto Etnológico Nacional. Bogotá.
- RIHG Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico Brasileiro (also, Revista

- Trimensal do Instituto Historico, Geografico e Etnografico do Brasil). Rio de Janeiro.
- RIHGP Revista do Instituto Histórico-Geográfico do Pará. Belem.
- RLPC Revue de Linguistique et de Philologie Comparée. Paris.
- RM Revista de Misiones. Bogotá.
- RMLP Revista del Museo de La Plata. La Plata.
- RMNL Revista del Museo Nacional de Lima. Lima.
- RMP Revista do Museu Paulista. São Paulo.
- RSAA Revista de la Sociedad "Amigos de la Arqueología". Montevideo.
- RSCP Revista de la Sociedad Científica del Paraguay. Asunción.
- RU Revista Universitaria. Organo de la Universidad Nacional de Cuzco. Cuzco.
- RUC Revista de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba. Córdoba.
- SCK Smithsonian Institution Contributions to Knowledge. Washington, D. C.
- SMC Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections. Smithsonian Institution. Washington, D. C.
- TAES Transactions of the American Ethnological Society. New York.
- TAPS Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia.
- TES Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London. London.
- TM Tour du Monde. Paris.
- TNAG Tijdschrift van het Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap. Amsterdam, Leyden.
- UCB Universidad Católica Bolivariana (Universidad Pontífica Bolivariana). Medellín.
- UN Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Departamento de Investigaciones Regionales, Publicaciones especiales del Instituto de Antropología. Tucumán.
- UPAP Anthropological Publications, The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia.
- V Verbum. Rio de Janeiro.
- VAW Verhandelingen van de Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeeling Letterkunde. Amsterdam.
- WIG De West-Indische Gids. Amsterdam; 's-Gravenhage.
- Y Ymer. Stockholm.
- ZE Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. Berlin.
- ZGE Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Berlin.

ABBREVIATIONS OF LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

- ACI Arquivo do Centro de Investigaciones. Sibundoy.
- ACNPI Arquivo do Conselho Nacional de Proteção aos Indios. Rio de Janeiro.
- AHL Archives of Professor Henri Lehmann. Paris.
- AL Archives of Professor Cestmír Loukotka. Prague.
- AMI Arquivo do Museu do Indio. Rio de Janeiro.
- ARP Archives of Professor Paul Rivet. Paris.
- ARR Arquivo do Professor Darcy Ribeiro. Brasília.
- BN Arquivo da Biblioteca Nacional. Rio de Janeiro.
- BNP Archives de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Paris.

- ABELLOS V., MANUEL J.
 ms. —Estudio de fonética y fonología del Tucano. [Manuscript in AL.]
- ABRAHAMSON, ARNE.
 1962 —Cayapa: grammatical notes and texts. [Linguistic Series, N° 7, Studies in Ecuadorian Indian Languages, vol. 1, pp. 217-247.] Norman, Oklahoma.
- ABREGU VIRREIRA, CARLOS.
 1942 —Idiomas aborígenes de la República Argentina. Buenos Aires, Mexico.
- ABREU, JOAO CAPISTRANO DE.
 1895 —Os Bacaerys. [Revista Brasileira, vol. 3, pp. 209-228; vol. 4, pp. 43-50, 234-243.] Rio de Janeiro.
 1914 —Rã-txa hu-ní-ku-ĩ, a língua dos Caxinauás do Rio Ibuaçu, afluente do Murú (Prefeitura de Tarauacá). Rio de Janeiro. (Cover title, Rã-txa hu-ní-ku-ĩ. Grammatica, textos e vocabulário Caxinauás.)
- ACOSTA ORTEGON, JOAQUÍN.
 —See Ortegón, Joaquín Acosta.
- ADAM, LUCIEN.
 1879 —Du parler des hommes et du parler des femmes dans la langue Caraïbe. [Extrait des mémoires de l'Académie de Stanislas pour 1878.] Paris.
 1884-1885 —Grammaire de la langue Yâgane. [RLPC, vol. 17, pp. 245-322; vol. 18, pp. 10-26, 160-173.] (Reprinted separately, Paris, 1885.)
 1889 —Notice grammaticale sur la langue Mosetena. [RLPC, vol. 22, pp. 237-246.]
 1891 —Langue Mosquito; grammaire, vocabulaire, textes. [BLA, vol. 14.]
 1892a —De l'infexion dans la langue Mosquito. [CIA, Session 8, 1890, pp. 588-589.] Paris.
 1892b —La langue Oyampi. [CIA, Session 8, 1890, pp. 610-612.] Paris.
 1892c —La langue Roucouyenne. [CIA, Session 8, 1890, pp. 612-615.] Paris.
 1893 —Matériaux pour servir à l'établissement d'une grammaire comparée des dialectes de la famille Caribe. [BLA, vol. 17.]
 1896 —Matériaux pour servir à l'établissement d'une grammaire comparée des dialectes de la famille Tupi. [BLA, vol. 18.]

- 1897a —Matériaux pour servir à l'établissement d'une grammaire comparée des dialectes de la famille Kariri. [BLA, vol. 20.]
- 1897b —Pronoms et indices personnels de l'Itonama. [JSA, vol. 2, pp. 48-52.]
- 1897c —Esquisse grammaticale et vocabulaire de la langue Guaraouno. [CIA, Session 11, 1895, pp. 479-489.] Mexico.
- 1899 —Matériaux pour servir à l'établissement d'une grammaire comparée des dialectes de la famille Guaicurú (Abipoué, Mocoví, Toba, Mbaya). [BLA, vol. 23.]
- 1902 —Le parler des Caingangs. [CIA, Session 12, 1900, pp. 317-330.] Paris.
- 1905 —Grammaire de l'Accawai. [JSA, n.s., vol. 2, pp. 43-90, 209-240.]
- 1906 —Le Caraïbe du Honduras et le Caraïbe des Iles. [CIA, Session 14, 1904, pt. 2, pp. 357-371.] Stuttgart.
- ADAM, LUCIEN, and HENRY, VICTOR, eds.
- 1880 —Arte y vocabulario de la lengua Chiquita sacados de manuscritos inéditos del siglo XVIII^o. [BLA, vol. 6.]
- ADAM, LUCIEN, and LECLER, CHARLES.
- 1880 —Arte de la lengua de los indios Baures de la Provincia de los Moxos conforme al manuscrito original del P. Antonio Magio. [BLA, vol. 7.]
- ADAMS, PATSY.
- 1962 —Textos Culina. [Folklore Americano, vol. 10, N° 10, pp. 93-222.] Lima.
- ADELUNG, JOHANN CHRISTOPH, and VATER, JOHANN SEVERIN.
- 1806-1817 —Mithridates, oder allgemeine Sprachenkunde, mit dem Vater Unser als Sprachprobe in beynahe fünf hundert Sprachen und Mundarten. Vol. 3 (of 4 vols.). Berlin. (Some additions made by Johann Severin Vater.)
- AGNEW, ARLENE, and PIKE, E.
- 1957 —Phonemes of Ocaina (Huitoto). [IJAL, vol. 23, pp. 24-27.]
- AGUADO, PEDRO DE.
- 1906 —Recopilación historial; escrita en el siglo XVI, por el padre fray Pedro de Aguado, y publicada ahora por primera vez. Pt. 1 of a 2 pt. manuscript. [BHN, vol. 5.]
- AGUIAR, BRAZ DIAS DE.
- 1942 —Trabalhos da Comissão Brasileira Demarcadora de Limites —primeira divisão— nas fronteiras de Venezuela e Guianas Britânica e Neerlandesa, de 1930 a 1940. [IX Congresso Brasileiro de Geografia, Florianópolis 1940, Anais, vol. 2, pp. 202-375.] Rio de Janeiro.
- AGUILAR, JUAN DE.
- 1939 —Arte de la lengua Quichua general de indios del Perú. [UN, N° 1, University Publication N° 252.]
- AHLBRINCK, W.
- 1922-1925 —De Karaib en zijn taal. [Onze Missien in Oost- en West-Indie, N° 8, pp. 20-25, 100-104, 177-181.]
- 1929 —Vijf maanden in het oerwoud. Rotterdam.

- AHLBRINCK, W., and VINKEN, M. AURELIUS.
 1923-1924 —Zur Lautlehre des Karaibischen. [A, vol. 18/19, pp. 951-957.]
- ALBA C., MANUEL MARÍA.
 1950 —Introducción al estudio de las lenguas indígenas de Panamá. Panama.
- ALBARRACIN, OLEGARIO R.
 1914 —Tierra adentro. Bogotá.
- ALBISETTI, CÉSAR.
 1948 —Estudos e notas complementares sobre os Boróros Orientais. [Publicações da Sociedade Brasileira de Antropologia e Etnologia, vol. 2.] Rio de Janeiro.
 1955 —Notulas morfemo-etimológicas da língua Boróro. [CIA, Session 31, pt. 2, pp. 1073-1082.] São Paulo.
- ALBISETTI, CESAR, and VENTURELLI, ANGELO J.
 1962 —Enciclopedia Bororo. (Pt. 1, Vocabulários e Etnografia.) [Publicações do Museu Regional Dom Bosco, vol. 1.] Campo Grande.
- ALBUQUERQUE, CÍCERO CAVALCANTI DE.
 ms. —Relatório dos remanescentes indígenas e suas terras do Pôrto Real do Colégio, Estado de Alagoas. [AMI.]
- ALBUQUERQUE, MIGUEL TENORIO D'.
 1929 —Apontamentos para a gramática Avá-Ñeê. [RMP, vol. 16, pp. 330-443.]
- ALBUQUERQUE, SEVERIANO GODOFREDO D'.
 1916 —Relatório dos serviços executados em Campos Novos da Serra do Norte. [CLTE, N° 37, pp. 135-147.]
- ALEGRIA, G. ALFONSO.
 ms. —Cuestionario lingüístico: Injuí-Saija, distrito de Timbiquí. [AHL.]
- ALEMANY, F. AGUSTÍN.
 1906a —Castellano-Piro; vocabulario de bolsillo. Lima.
 1906b —Castellano-Shipibo; vocabulario de bolsillo. Lima.
- ALEMANY Y BOLUFER, JOSÉ.
 1929 —Gramática de la lengua Achagua. [Boletín de la Universidad de Madrid, vol. 1, N° 4.] Madrid.
- ALENCASTRE, ANDRÉS G., and DUMEZIL, GEORGES.
 —See Dumézil, G., and Alencastre, A. G.
- ALENCASTRE Y GUTIERREZ, ANDRÉS.
 1950 —Lecciones de Quechua. [RU, vol. 39, N° 98, pp. 116-173.]
- ALMEIDA, HERMENEGILDO ANTONIO BARBOSA D'.
 1846 —Viagem ás Villas de Caravellas, Viçosa, Porto Alegre de Mucury e aos Rios Mucury e Peruhipe. [RIHG, vol. 8, pp. 450-455.] (2nd ed., 1867, pp. 425-452).
- ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA, BAPTISTA CAETANO DE.
 1879 —Manuscripto Guarani da Bibliotheca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro sobre a primitiva catechese dos índios das missões. [ABN, vol. 6, pp. 1-90.]
- ALPHONSE, EPHRAIM.
 1956 —Guaymí grammar and dictionary with some ethnological notes.

- [Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, N° 162.]
Washington, D. C.
- ALTIERI, RADAMÉS A.
1939 —La gramática Yunga de F. de la Carrera. [Publication of the Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, N° 257.] Tucumán.
- ALVARADO, LISANDRO.
1919 —Observaciones sobre el Caribe hablado en los Llanos de Barcelona. Caracas.
- ALVAREZ, JOSÉ.
1938 —La tribu Ibabi-Añiji en la misión. [MDP, vol. 20, pp. 102-112.]
1953-1954 —Vocabulario Mashco. [MDP, vol. 34, pp. 99-100; vol. 35, pp. 19-20.]
- ALVIANO, FIDELIS DE.
1944 —Gramática, dicionário, verbos e frases e vocabulário prático da língua dos índios Ticunas. [RIHG, vol. 183, pp. 1-194.]
1957 —Ensaio da língua dos índios Magironas ou Maiorunas do Rio Jandiatuba. [RIHG, vol. 237, pp. 43-60.]
- AMBROSETTI, JUAN BAUTISTA.
1894 —Apuntes sobre los Indios Chunupies. [ASCA, vol. 37, pp. 150-160.]
1895 —Los indios Kaingángues de San Pedro (Misiones) con un vocabulario. [Revista del Jardín Zoológico, vol. 2, ent. 10, pp. 305-387.] Buenos Aires.
1896 —Materiales para el estudio de las lenguas del grupo Kaingangue. [BANC, vol. 14, pp. 331-383.]
- AMERLAN, ALBERT.
1882 —Die Indianer des Gran Chaco. [G, vol. 42, pp. 183-186, 201-202.]
- ANCHIETA, JOSÉ DE.
1595 —Arte de Gramática da língua mais usada na costa do Brasil. Coimbra. (Facsimile reproduction by Julius Platzmann, Leipzig, 1876; re-impression of Platzmann plates, Rio de Janeiro, 1933.)
1948 —Auto representado na festa de São Lourenço, peça trilingüe do séc. XVI, transcrita, comentada e traduzida. [MPDL, vol. 1.]
- ANCHORENA, JOSÉ DIONISIO.
1874 —Gramática Quechua o del idioma del imperio de los Incas. Lima.
- ANDERSON, LAMBERT.
1958 —Vocabulario breve del idioma Ticuna. [Tradición, vol. 8, N° 21, pp. 53-68.] Cuzco.
- ANDRE, EDUARD.
1884 —Viaje a la América equinoccial (Colombia-Ecuador). [In, Wiener, Carlos, Doctor Crevaux, D. Charnay, etc., "América pintoresca: Descripción de viajes al nuevo continente," pp. 477-859.] Barcelona.

ANDUZE, PABLO J.

- 1958 —Shailili-ko; relato de un naturalista que también llegó a las fuentes del Río Orinoco. Caracas.

ANGELES CABALLERO, CÉSAR AUGUSTO.

- 1955 —Folklore de Huaylas. [Archivos Peruanos de Folklore, órgano de la Sociedad Peruana de Folklore, vol. 1, N° 1, pp. 43-55.] Cuzco.

ANGELIS, PEDRO DE.

- 1837 —Números cardinales de cuatro de las principales tribus del Chaco, Abipones, Tobas, Lenguas, Lules y Toconotes, comparados con las lenguas Guaraní, Quichua, Araucana y Aimará. [Colección de obras y documentos de las provincias del Río de la Plata, vol. 6.] Buenos Aires.

ANONYMOUS.

- 1585a —Tercero Cathecismo y exposición de la Doctrina Christiana, por Sermones. Impreso por Antonio Ricardo. Ciudad de los Reyes, Peru.
- 1585b —Confessionario para los curas de Indios. Con la Instrucción contra sus Ritos: y Exhortación para ayudar a bien morir: y summa de sus Privilegios: y forma de Impedimentos del Matrimonio. Compuesto y traduzido en las lenguas Quichua y Aymara. Impreso por Antonio Ricardo. Ciudad de los Reyes, Peru.
- 1753 —Breve instrucción, o arte para entender la lengua común de los indios, según se habla en la Provincia de Quito. Lima.
- 1825 —Nomes da língua Botocuda de varios lugares. [O Universal, vol. 62, p. 248.] Ouro Preto.
- 1835 —Gramática y breve vocabulario de la lengua de los indios Moluches. [In, Thomas Falkner, Descripción de la Patagonia. Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia antigua y moderna de las provincias del Río de la Plata, vol. 1.] Buenos Aires.
- 1845 —Cartilla y catecismo de la doctrina cristiana en castellano y Quechua. Cuzco.
- 1852 —Vocabulario da língua Bugre. [RIHG, vol. 15, pp. 60-75.]
- 1855 —Los Indios del Andaqui. Popayán.
- 1859 —Catecismo de la doctrina cristiana en idioma Tacana por un misionero del Colejio de Propaganda-Fide de la Paz de Ayacucho. (Attributed to Fr. José Comas.) La Paz.
- 1860-1861 —The Indians of Andaqui, New Granada. Notes of a traveller. Published by José María Vergara i Vergara and Evaristo Delgado. Popayán, 1855. Translated from the Spanish by J. S. Thrasher, Esq. [BAES, vol. 1, pp. 53-72.]
- 1863 —Bible stories in the Mosquito language, Old and New Testaments. Biblia historia. Stuttgart.
- 1876 —Pequeño manual del misionero para evangelizar a los indios fronterizos. Grammar and phrases. Buenos Aires.
- 1879 —See X . . .

- 1882a —Catálogo dos objectos do Museu Paranaense remetidos à Exposição Anthropologica do Rio de Janeiro. Curitiba.
- 1882b —Vocabulário dos Botucudos da província de Minas Gerais, tribus Pogichá, Aranãa e Potão. [REAB, vol. 13.]
- 1882c —Arawakisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch. Grammatik der Arawakischen Sprache. [In, J. Crevaux, P. Sagot, and L. Adam, Grammaires et vocabulaires Roucouyenne, Arrouague, Piapoco et d'autres langues de la région des Guyanes, BLA, vol. 8, pp. 69-165, 166-240.]
- 1882d —Grammatica, frases, oraciones, catecismo, confessorio y vocabulario de la lengua Chibcha - 1620. Copiado del manuscrito original por J. M. Quijano, en Bogotá. [CIA, Session 4, 1881, pt. 2, pp. 229-295.] Madrid.
- 1889 —Voyage d'exploration d'un missionnaire dominicain chez les tribus sauvages de l'Equateur. Paris.
- 1891a —Pequeño ensayo de la gramática del idioma Guaraní seguido de algunas conversaciones familiares por los Padres del Seminario. Asunción.
- 1891b —Colección de cánticos e himnos religiosos para uso de las personas devotas, unos en Castellano y otros en Quechua. Huarás.
- 1895 —Abañeém. Guia practica para aprender el idioma Guaraní. Stuttgart.
- 1897a —Relación de la doctrina é beneficio de Nanbija y Yaguarsongo. [RGI, vol. 4, pp. 21-27.]
- 1897b —Relación de la tierra de Jaen. [RGI, vol. 4, pp. 28-33.]
- 1902 —Academia Aymara. Revista Mensual, Año 1, N° 1-6. La Paz.
- 1903a —Compendio de la gramática del idioma Guarayo, publicado por Fr. Wolfgango Priváser. Tarata.
- 1903b —Shiuóra cristiano nikátatzan, seátatzan libru. Doctrina cristiana en lengua Jívara. Lima.
- 1903c —Manual-Quechua para uso de los RR.PP. Misioneros de la Prefectura Apostólica de San Francisco del Ucayali. Lima.
- 1903d —Vías del Pacífico al Madre de Dios. Publicación de la Junta de vías fluviales. Lima.
- 1905 —Vocabulario poliglota Incaico, compuesto por Franciscanos de los Colegios de Propaganda Fide del Perú. Lima.
- 1906 —Tarmapap Pachahuarainin. Apólogos quechuas. Tarma.
- 1908 —As Missões Salesianas em Matto Grosso, 1894-1908. São Paulo.
- 1914 —Vocabulario de las voces más usuales de Aymara, Castellano y Quichua. Última edición. Cochabamba.
- 1917 —Catecismo en Quéchua Huanca. Lima.
- 1918 —Catecismo Catio-Español para uso de las misioneras de María Immaculada y Santa Catalina de Sena y sus neófitos y catecúmenos. [Revista Departamental de Instrucción Pública, ser. 2, N° 16, pp. 494-513.] Medellín.
- 1919a —A Missão Salesiana. Noções de catecismo em língua Boróro (Colônia S. Coração). Cuyabá.
- 1919b —Vocabularios Arhuaco, Guitoto y Coreguaje. [AHM, vol. 1, N° 11, pp. 543-545.]

- 1923 —Folklore Andino. [Inca, vol. 1, pp. 421-431.]
- 1928 —Lenguas de América. [Manuscritos de la Real Biblioteca, vol. 1, Catálogo de la Real Biblioteca, vol. 6, pp. iv-454.] Madrid.
- 1929a —Catálogo de las voces usuales de Aymará con las correspondientes en Castellano y Quechua. Oruro.
- 1929b —Nociones sobre creencias, usos y costumbres de los Catíos del occidente de Antioquia. [JSA, n.s., vol. 21, pp. 71-105.]
- 1930a —Vocabulario Castellano-Huitoto. [RM, vol. 6, pp. 238-240, 287, 336, 384, 431-432, 480, 571.]
- 1930b —Pequeño ensayo poligloto para las conversaciones más fáciles en Quichua y Shimigae. [EOD, vol. 3, pp. 40-42.]
- 1933a —Toba grammatical notes. [Instituto de Etnología de la Universidad Nacional.] Tucumán.
- 1933b —Las cartas de San Juan. Idioma Vejoz. [Imprentado en Misión chaqueña.] Embarcación.
- 1933c —Primer libro de lectura Mataco. [Misión chaqueña.] Algarrobal.
- 1934 —Diccionario Portuguez-Brasiliano e Brasiliano-Portuguez; reimpressão integral de edição de 1795, seguida da 2ª parte, até hoje inédita, ordenada e prefaciada, por Plinio M. da Silva Ayrosa. [RMP, vol. 18, pp. 17-322.]
- 1936 —Arte de la lengua común de los indios de esta Provincia de Quito. [BEH, vol. 7, Nos. 75-77, pp. 121-142.] (Reprint of the anonymous work of 1753.)
- 1939 —Ejercicios progresivos para aprendizaje de idiomas orientales. [EOD, vol. 12, pp. 28-30, 49-50, 79-80, 111-112, 139-140, 176-178.]
- 1942 —Bocabulario o. ago para un amigo y s. oy dia 17 de junio 83. [REH, vol. 1, p. 131.]
- 1943 —Vocabulario Sirionó. [Casarabe, vol. 1, p. 19.] Casarabe, Beni.
- 1945-1946 —Monografía de la provincia de Huaylas. [Edición extraordinaria de Antena, órgano de la Asociación Provincial de Maestros Primarios de Huaylas, N° 7.] Caraz, Perú.
- 1952 —El tesoro de la doctrina christiana en lengua Guaraní. [ELTG, N° 24, Boletim N° 155, Catecismos Varios, vol. 1.]
- n.d. —Diccionario Tokano-Español. Steyl.
- ANONYMOUS BERLIN.**
- Vokabular der Lule, Guarani, Karaib und Quichua-Sprache. [Manuscript in the library of the University of Berlin, Wilhelm Humboldt Collections, N° 5.]
- ANONYMOUS BOGOTA.**
- Diccionario de los Achaguas de la isla y pueblo de Achagua, estado Apure. [Manuscript in the Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.]
- ANONYMOUS BUENOS AIRES.**
- a. —Colección de documentos en idioma Guaraní correspondientes a los Cabildos de indígenas de las Misiones Jesuíticas. [Original manuscripts in the Museo Mitre.]
- b. —Descripción de Puerto Deseado en la costa Patagónica con el vocabulario de los Patagones, 2 de decembro 1789. [Original manuscript in the Museo Mitre.]

ANONYMOUS LA PAZ.

—Vocabulario de la lengua Zamuca. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca de la Sociedad de Geografía.]

ANONYMOUS LISBON.

—Caderno de vocabulos de lingua geral. [Original manuscript in the Academia de ciências.]

ANONYMOUS LONDON.

- a. —Advertencia para el idioma Chiriguano. [Original manuscript in the British Museum.]
- b. —Quaderno de la doutrina pella lingua dos Manaos. [Manuscript in the British Museum.]
- c. —Confesionario de Amages. [Original manuscript in the British Museum.]
- d. —Confesionario de Chunchaisuios. [Original manuscript in the British Museum.]
- e. —Confesionario sin indicar en que lengua indígena. [Original manuscript in the British Museum.]
- f. —Vocabulario Pano é Seteba. [Manuscript in the British Museum.]
- g. —Compendio da doutrina christam que se manda ensinar com preceyto anno de 1740. [Original Manuscript in the British Museum.]

ANONYMOUS MADRID.

- a. —Breve comp. de nombres substantivos i adjectivos, é terminos mas comunes i necesarios para entender la lengua Pariagota. [Manuscript in the Biblioteca del Real Palacio.]
- b. —Traducción de las voces castellanas en la lengua Motilona i breve diccionario de Español á Motilon. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca del Real Palacio.]
- c. —Traducción de las voces Castellanas en la lengua Yarura. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca del Real Palacio.]
- d. —Vocabulario Mosco. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca del Real Palacio.]
- e. —Vocabulario Otomaco. [Manuscript in the Biblioteca del Real Palacio.]
- f. —Vocabulario de la lengua Taparita. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca del Real Palacio.]
- g. —Un pliego de algunos términos del idioma de la nación Murcielaga ó Huaque. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca del Real Palacio.]
- h. —Catecismo para instrucción de los indios Ciamos, Sabriles, Chaques y Anatomos. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca del Real Palacio.]

ANONYMOUS MANAUS.

—Vocabulario Catauxi. [Manuscript in the Inspetoria do Serviço de Proteção aos Indios.]

ANONYMOUS NEW YORK.

—Pacasa en Perú. [Original manuscript in the New York Public Library, Rich Collection, N° 31.]

ANONYMOUS PARA.

- a. —Vocabulário Oiampi dos altos Rios Jary e Cuc, Guiana brasileira. [Original manuscript in the Inspeção do Serviço de Proteção aos Índios, Belém.]
- b. —Vocabulário Apalaí-Caribe, Rio Jary, Guiana brasileira. [Original manuscript in the Inspeção do Serviço de Proteção aos Índios, Belém.]
- c. —Urucuiano ou Waiano-Caribe, alto Rio Jary. [Original manuscript in the Inspeção do Serviço de Proteção aos Índios, Belém.]

ANONYMOUS PARIS.

- a. —Pequeño vocabulario de la lengua Muchojeone. [Manuscript in ARP.]
- b. —Quelques mots Mocoa. [Manuscript in ARP.]
- c. —Textes et mots Moro. [Manuscript in ARP.]
- d. —Idioma de los indios de Sto. Domingo de Colorados. [Manuscript in ARP.]
- e. —Vocabulario Chanchamayo (Perené) y Catongo (Machiganga). [Original manuscript in the Société des Américanistes.]

ANONYMOUS PRAGUE.

- Breve instrucción (sic) o arte para entender la lengua común de los indios. [Original manuscript in the University Library.]

ANONYMOUS RIO DE JANEIRO.

- a. —Vocabulário da língua brasílica. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca Nacional.]
- b. —Vocabulario de la lengua de los indios que poblan los Ríos Putumayo y Caquetá. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca Nacional.]
- c. —Vocabulário Pojixá. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- d. —Vocabulários manuscritos da Comissão Rondón e Inspeção de Fronteiras. [Original manuscripts in ACNPI.]
- e. —Vocabulário da língua falada pelos índios Urubús. [Manuscript in AMI.]
- f. —Vocabulário da língua falada pelos Paucoças 1941. [Manuscript in AMI.]
- g. —Vocabulário Nhambiquara Cocoçu. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- h. —Diccionario indigena-portuguez - Uaimaré-Pareci. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- i. —Carahús. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- j. —Tupi-Guajajára ou linguajar dos índios do Maranhão. [Original manuscript in ARR.]
- k. —Palavras e frases da língua Wyarú. [Original manuscript in ARR.]
- l. —Vocabulário Yarú. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- m. —Vocabulário Kuikuro. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- Caraz. Peru. See Anonymous 1945-1946.

ANTONINA, BARAO DE.

- 1856 —Vocabulário dos índios Cayuás. [RIHG, vol. 19, pp. 448-476.]

- ARAGONA, ALONSO DE.
 ms. —Breve introducción para entender la lengua Guaraní. [Original manuscript in the Museo Mitre, Buenos Aires.]
- ARAUJO, ANTONIO DE.
 1618 —Catecismo no língua brasílica no qual se contem a suma da doutrina christa. Lisbon. (Facsimile reproduction, with introduction by P. A. Lemos Barbosa, Biblioteca da língua Tupi, vol. 1, Rio de Janeiro, 1952.) (2nd ed., "Catecismo brasilico da doutrina christãa, com o ceremonial dos sacramentos, & mais actos parochiaes," Lisbon, 1686; facsimile edition published by Julius Platzmann, Leipzig, 1898.)
- ARBOLEDA, EMMA.
 ms. —Vocabulario breve de un dialecto Chocó de la región Saija-Micay. [Unpublished manuscript in ACI.]
- ARCAYA, PEDRO M.
 1906 —Lenguas indígenas que se hablaron en el Estado Falcón. [El Cojo Ilustrado, Nos. 351 and 355.] Caracas.
- ARCILA ROBLEDÓ, GREGORIO.
 —See Robledo, Gregorio Arcila.
- ARCTOWSKI, HENRYK.
 1901 —Voyage d'exploration dans la région des canaux de la Terre de Feu. [Bulletin de la Société Royale Belge de Géographie, vol. 25, pp. 33-62.] Brussels. (Reprinted separately, 1902.)
- ARGÜELLO, BENJAMIN.
 1938 —Diccionario Español, Uluaska, Taguaska y Mískito, para uso de la Guardia Nacional de Nicaragua. Managua.
- ARIAS, EUSEBIO.
 ms. —Arte de la lengua Mayna. [Original manuscript in the British Museum, London.]
- ARIAS DAVILA, PEDRO.
 1897 —Pacaibanba ó Leoquina. [RGI, vol. 3, pp. 177-180.]
- ARMELLADA, CESÁREO DE.
 1936 —Bellezas del dialecto Taurepán, lengua Caribe. [BAVC, vol. 3, pp. 208-223.]
 1943-1944 —Gramática y diccionario de la lengua Pemón (Arekuna, Taurepan, Kamarakoto) (familia Caribe). Caracas.
 1951 —Vocabulario Motilón y Catecismo Yupa, existentes en la Real Biblioteca de Madrid. [Venezuela Misionera, vol. 13, N° 149, pp. 177-179.] Caracas.
 ms. —Vocabulario comparativo de los idiomas Sapé, Arutani y Siriana. [Unpublished manuscript in ARP.]
- ARMELLADA, CESÁREO DE, and MATA LLANA, B. DE.
 1941 —Exploración del Paragua. [BSCN, vol. 8, N° 53, pp. 61-110.]
 ms. —Dos lenguas indígenas: el Sapé y el Arutani. [Original manuscript in ACI.]
- ARMENTIA, NICOLÁS.
 1887 —Navegación del Madre de Dios. [Biblioteca Boliviana de Geografía e Historia, vol. 1.] La Paz.
 1898 —Vocabulario del idioma Schipibo, del Ucayalí, que es el mis-

- mo que el Pacaguara del Beni y del Madre de Dios. Este es un dialecto de la lengua Pano, que es la lengua general del Huallaga, del Ucayalí y de sus afluentes. [BSGLP, vol. 1, N° 1, pp. 43-91.]
- 1901-1902 —See Lafone y Quevedo, Samuel A.
- ARRONCHES, JOAO DE.
- 1937 —O caderno da língua ou vocabulário Português-Tupi de Frei João de Arronches, 1739, Plinio Ayrosa, ed. [RMP, vol. 21, pp. 49-322.]
- ARROYO PONCE, GAMALIEL.
- 1955 —Literatura oral de Tarma. [Archivos Peruanos de Folklore, vol. 1, N° 1, pp. 70-85.] Cuzco.
- ARVELO, M. M.
- 1908 —Algo sobre etnografía del territorio Amazonas. Ciudad Bolívar.
- ASTETE, GASPAS DE.
- 1953 —Doctrina christiana en lengua Guaraní. [ELTG, N° 27, boletim N° 167, Catecismos varios, vol. 2.]
- ASTETE CHOCANO, SANTIAGO.
- 1937 —Aportes para una gramática Cjeswa. [RIAC, vol. 2, N° 3, pp. 77-84.]
- 1960 —El lenguaje de los Qeshuas hablado por el poblador del Ande peruano. Cuzco. (multigr.)
- AUGUSTA, FRAY FÉLIX JOSÉ DE.
- 1903 —Gramática Araucana. Valdivia.
- 1916 —Diccionario Araucano-Español y Español-Araucano. 2 vols. Santiago de Chile.
- AVELNE, C. H.
- ms. —Arawak dictionary. [Original manuscript in the archives of the British and Foreign Bible Society, London.]
- AYRES DE CASAL, MANUEL.
- See Casal, Manoel Aires de.
- AYROSA, PLINIO MARQUES DA SILVA.
- 1933 —Primeiras noções de Tupi. Ed. dedicada ao Centro do Professorado Paulista. São Paulo.
- 1937 —O caderno da língua ou vocabulário Português-Tupi de Frei João de Arronches, 1739. Notas e comentários à margem de um manuscrito do século XVIII. [RMP, vol. 21, pp. 49-322.] See Arronches, João de.
- 1950 —Nomes dos membros do corpo humano e outros designativos na língua brasílica. Mss. do século XVIII. [ELTG, N° 19, Boletim N° 114.]
- 1951 —Vocabulário Português-Brasílico, Mss. do século XVIII. [ELTG, N° 21, Boletim N° 135.]
- AZA, JOSÉ PIO.
- 1923 —Vocabulario Español-Machiguenga. Casa editora "La Opinión Nacional." Lima.
- 1924a —Estudio sobre la lengua Machiguenga. Casa editora "La Opinión Nacional." Lima.
- 1924b —Vocabulario Español-Machiguenga. [BSGL, vol. 41, pp. 41-78, 117-138.]

- 1924c —La lengua Machiguenga. [MDP, vol. 6, pp. 57-62.]
- 1925-1926 —Vocabulario Español-Huarayo. [BSGL, vol. 42, pp. 283-338; vol. 43, pp. 187-230.]
- 1928 —Vocabulario Español-Huarayo. Lima.
- 1933 —La tribu Arasairi y su idioma. [MDP, vol. 15, pp. 139-144.]
- 1935 —Vocabulario Arasairi o Mascho. [MDP, vol. 17, pp. 190-193.]
- 1936 —Vocabulario Español-Arasairi. Lima.
- BACARREZA, ZENÓN.
- 1910 —Fragmento del Informe de la Provincia de Caracas. [Boletín de la Oficina Nacional de Estadística, vol. 6, pp. 477-480.] La Paz.
- BACH, J.
- 1916 —Datos sobre los indios Terenos de Miranda. [ASCA, vol. 82, pp. 87-94.]
- BACHILLER Y MORALES, ANTONIO.
- 1883 —Cuba primitiva. Havana.
- BADARIOTTI, NICOLÁO.
- 1898 —Exploração no norte de Matto Grosso, região do Alto Paraguay e Planalto dos Parecis. São Paulo.
- BALBI, ADRIANO.
- 1826 —Atlas ethnographique du Globe, ou Classification des peuples anciens et modernes d'après leurs langues, précédé d'un discours sur l'utilité et l'importance de l'étude des langues appliquée à plusieurs branches des connaissances humaines ... avec environ de sept cents vocabulaires des principaux idiomes connus ... Paris.
- BALDRICH, J. AMADEO.
- 1889 —Las Comarcas vírgenes. El Chaco Central norte. Buenos Aires.
- BALDUS, HERBERT.
- 1927 —Os Índios Chamacocos e a sua língua. [RMP, vol. 15, pt. 2, pp. 5-62.]
- 1931a —Notas complementares sobre os índios Chamacocos. [RMP, vol. 17, pp. 529-551.]
- 1931b —Kaskihá-Vokabular. [A, vol. 26, pp. 545-550.]
- 1932 —Beiträge zur Sprachenkunde der Samuko-Gruppe. [A, vol. 27, pp. 361-416.]
- 1935 —Sprachproben des Kaingang von Palmas. [A, vol. 30, pp. 191-202.]
- 1937 —Terenó Texte. [A, vol. 32, pp. 528-544.]
- 1947 —Vocabulário zoológico Kaingang. [AMP, vol. 6, pp. 149-160.]
- 1958 —Contribuição à linguística Gê. [Miscellanea Paul Rivet Octogenario Dicata, vol. 1, pp. 23-41.] Mexico.
- ms. —Vokabular der Tapirapé-Sprache. [Original manuscript, Museu Paulista, São Paulo.]
- BALMORI, CLEMENTE HERNANDO.
- 1960 —Doña Dominga Galarza y las postrimerías de un pueblo y de una lengua. [Revista de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata, vol. 9, pp. 81-98.] La Plata.

BANDEIRA, ALÍPIO.

1926 —Jauapery. Manáos.

BANDEIRA, LUIZ.

ms. —Vocabulário colhido do capitão João Pereira da tribo dos Gaviões. [Original manuscript in AMI.]

BANDELIER, ADOLPH FRANCIS.

1940 —Los indios y las ruinas aborígenes cerca de Chachapoyas en el norte del Perú. [Chaski, vol. 1, N° 2, pp. 13-59.] Lima.

BANDINI, SIMÓN.

1892 —Lingua Guaraní, grammatica hispanice a Reverendo Patre Jesuita Paulo Restivo secundum libros Antonii Ruiz de Montoya, Simonis Bandini aliorumque. Stuttgart.

1956 —Varias doctrinas en lengua Guaraní. [ELTG, N° 31, Boletim N° 212, Catecismos varios, vol. 5.]

BAPTISTA, PRISCILLA, and WALLIN, RUTH.

1964 —Fonemas del Baure, con atención especial a la supresión de la vocal. [Notas Lingüísticas de Bolivia, N° 7.] Cochabamba.

1856 —Diálogos en español y en lengua Puelche. Buenos Aires.

1879 —Manual ó vocabulario de la lengua Pampá y del estilo familiar. Buenos Aires.

BARBARA, F.

1856 —Diálogos en Español y en lengua Puelche. Buenos Aires.

1879 —Manual o vocabulario de la lengua Pampa y del estilo familiar. Buenos Aires.

BARBOSA, A. LEMOS.

1950 —Conversando com um índio Fulniô. [V, vol. 7, pp. 411-426.]

1951 —Pequeno vocabulário Tupí-Português. Rio de Janeiro.

BARBOSA DE FARIA, JOAO.

—See Faria, João Barbosa de.

BARBOSA RODRIGUES, JOAO.

1885 —Rio Jauapery. Pacificação dos Crichanás. Rio de Janeiro.

1890 —Poranduba Amazonense ou Kochiyma-uara-porandub. [ABN, vol. 14, fasc. 2.]

1892 —Vocabulário indígena (complemento do Poranduba Amazonense). [ABN, vol. 15, fasc. 2.]

1894a —Vocabulário indígena com a orthographia correcta (complemento da Poranduba Amazonense). [ABN, vol. 16, fasc. 2, t. 2.]

1894b —Complemento do vocabulário; grãos de parentesco. [ABN, vol. 16, fasc. 2, t. 2, pp. 49-64.]

BARCELONA, JAVIER DE.

ms. —Encuesta esquemática de las lenguas Bora-emejeite, Boramuinane, Nonuya, Ocaina, Uitoto-Mekka, Uitoto-Meneka, Uitoto-Muruy y Uitoto-Búe. [Unpublished manuscript in ACI.]

BARCELONA, VALENTÍN DE.

ms. —Vocabulario breve de la lengua Cofán. [Manuscript in ACI.]

BARD, SAMUEL A.

1855 —Waikna; or, Adventures on the Mosquito Shore. By Samuel A. Bard [pseud. for Squier, Ephraim George.] New York.

BARRAL, BASILIO M. DE.

- 1948 —Cantares Guaraunos. [Venezuela Misionera, vol. 10, pp. 139-141, 170-171, 373-377.] Caracas.
- 1957a —Diccionario Guaraio-Español. [Monografía de la Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales La Salle, vol. 3.] Caracas.
- 1957b —Canciones de cuna de los Warrau (Guaraio, Guarauno). [Antropológica, vol. 2, pp. 31-38.] Caracas.
- 1958 —Vocabulario teúrgico-mágico de los indios Guaraos. [Antropológica, vol. 4, pp. 27-36.] Caracas.

BARRANCA, JOSÉ SEBASTIÁN.

- 1876 —Fragmentos de una gramática para el Cauqui. [El Siglo, vol. 3, N° 25, pp. 4-7; N° 26, pp. 21-26.] Lima.
- 1914 —Yamiaco. [BSGL, vol. 30, pp. 5-8.]
- 1915-1920 —Linguística peruana. Raíces Kichuas para servir al estudio de este idioma y de otras lenguas autóctonas afines. [BSGL, vol. 31, pp. 1-32, 122-145, 377-397; vol. 32, pp. 238-263, 393-417; vol. 33, pp. 58-122, 279-294, 378-394; vol. 34, pp. 107-120, 148-197; vol. 36, pp. 157-163.]
- 1919 —Dialecto Chinchaysuyo. Primer suplemento a la gramática Quichua, con prólogo de N. S. Vara Cadillo. [RHL, vol. 6, N° 3, pp. 205-246.]

BARRETT, SAMUEL A.

- 1925 —The Cayapa Indians of Ecuador. [INM, vol. 40, pts. 1 and 2.]
- ms. —Notes on the Cayapa language. [Unpublished manuscript with the author, New York.]

BARRUTIERA, JOSÉ JOAQUÍN, and CARVO, JOSÉ.

- ms. —Diccionario y catecismo de la lengua Zeona del Putumayo. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca Nacional, Bogotá.]

BASSILAN, MALLAT DE.

- 1892 —L'Amérique inconnue. D'après le journal de voyages de J. de Brettes. Paris.

BASTIAN, ADOLF.

- 1876 —Bericht über die Sprache welche die Chamies - Andaguedas - Murindoes - Cañasgordas - Rioverdes - Necodades - Caramantas - Todocitos - Patões - Curasambas - Indianer sprachen ... [ZE, vol. 8, pp. 359-377.]
- 1878-1889 —Die Culturländer des Alten Amerika. 3 vols. Berlin.

BASURCO, SANTIAGO MANUEL.

- 1903 —Viaje a la región de los Cayapas. [Revista de Ciencias, vol. 7, N° 1, pp. 9-13.] Lima.

BATET, LUCAS DE.

- ms. —Encuestas del Tanimuca, Andoke, Jébero, Tikuna y Kokama. [Unpublished manuscript in ACI.]

BAUCKE, P. FLORIAN.

—See Kobler, A.

BAUVE, E. ADAM DE, and FERRE, P.

- 1833-1834 —Voyage dans l'intérieur de la Guayane. [BSGP, ser. 2, vol. 1, pp. 105-144, 165-178.]

- BEASLEY, DAVID, and PIKE, KENNETH L.
 1957 —Notes on Huambisa phonemics. Mexico. (Reprinted from LP, vol. 6, pp. 1-8.)
- BEAUREPAIRE-ROHAN, HENRIQUE DE, VISCONDE.
 1889 —Diccionario de vocábulos Brasileiros. Rio de Janeiro. (2nd ed., Salvador Bahia, Brazil, 1956.)
- BEAUVOIR, JOSÉ MARÍA.
 1901 —Pequeño diccionario del idioma Fueguino-Ona con su correspondiente Castellano. Buenos Aires.
 1915 —Los Shelknam, indígenas de la Tierra del Fuego, sus tradiciones, costumbres y lengua por los misioneros salesianos. Buenos Aires.
- BECHER, HANS.
 1960 —Die Surára und Pakidái; zwei Yanonámi-Stämme in Nordwestbrasilien. [Mitteilungen aus dem Museum für Völkerkunde und Vorgeschichte, vol. 26.] Hamburg.
 ms. —Wörterbuch der Surára und Pakidái-Sprache. [Manuscript with the author, Hanover.]
- BECK-BERNARD, MME. LINA (BERNARD).
 1864 —Le Río Parana; cinq années de séjour dans la République Argentine. Paris.
- BECKER, HANS VON.
 1944 —Lengua und Kaitoguguí; Indianerstudien im Chaco Boreal. [ZE, vol. 73, pp. 358-415, 1941/1942.]
- BECKER-DONNER, ETTA.
 1955 —Notizen über einige Stämme an den rechten Zuflüssen des Rio Guaporé. [Archiv für Völkerkunde, vol. 10, pp. 275-343.] Vienna.
 1956 —Archäologische Funde am mittleren Guaporé (Brasilien). [Archiv für Völkerkunde, vol. 11, pp. 202-249.] Vienna.
 ms. —Vokabular der Pakahanovo-Sprache. [Unpublished manuscript with the author, Museum für Völkerkunde, Vienna.]
- BELAIEFF, JUÁN.
 1930 —Los indios Sociagay. [RSCP, vol. 2, N° 6, pp. 265-274.]
 1931 —Vocabulario Maccá. [RSCP, vol. 3, N° 2, pp. 53-67.]
 1936 —Cahygua. [RSCP, vol. 3, p. 195.]
 1937 —El vocabulario Chamacoco. Castellano-Chamacoco, Chamacoco-Castellano. Texto Chamacoco. Canción de la tormenta. [RSCP, vol. 4, N° 1, pp. 10-48.]
 1940 —El Maccá. [RSCP, vol. 4, N° 6.]
 1941 —Los Indios del Chaco Paraguayo y su Tierra. [RSCP, vol. 5, N° 3, pp. 1-48.]
 ms. —Vocabularios de los idiomas Ebidoso, Guarañoca, Poturero y Morotoco. [Unpublished manuscript in the Sociedad Científica del Paraguay, Asunción.]
- BELL, CHARLES NAPIER.
 1899 —Tangweera; life and adventures among gentle savages. London.
- BELL, ELEANOR YOCKE.
 ms. —Vocabulary of the San Blas Indian language. [Manuscript in the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.]

BELTRAN, CARLOS FELIPE.

1872 —Civilización del indio. Silabario con la doctrina cristiana Español-Quechua. Oruro.

1889 —Civilización del indio. Doctrina cristiana en Castellano y Aymara. (3rd ed.) Oruro.

BENDOR-SAMUEL, JOHN T.

1960 —Some problems of segmentation in the phonological analysis of Tereno. [Word, vol. 16, N° 3, pp. 348-355.] New York.

1961 —The verbal piece in Jebero. [Linguistic Circle of New York, Monograph N° 4 (Supplement to Word, vol. 17).] New York.

BENNETT, A. LAMONT.

ms. —Dialecto Chocó. [Unpublished manuscript with Jacob Loewen.]

BENTIVOGLIO, PIO.

1879 —Pequeño Catecismo Castellano-Indio. Buenos Aires.

BENZONI, GIROLAMO.

1581 —Novae novi orbis historiae. Geneva. (1st ed., 1578).

BERCKENHAGEN, HERMANN.

1894 —Grammar of the Miskito language. Stolpen, Saxony.

1905 —English-Miskito-Spanish phrase book. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

1906 —Pocket dictionary. Miskito-English-Spanish and English-Miskito-Spanish. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

BERENDT, KARL HERMANN.

1874 —The Darien language. Paper read before the American Ethnological Society, November 12, 1873. Philadelphia. (Excerpt in, American Historical Record, vol. 3, N° 26, pp. 54-59, Philadelphia.)

BERENGUERAS, JOSÉ.

1934 —Rudimentos de gramática Karibe-Kuna. Panama.

BERNAL, ENRIQUE.

1919 —Esbozo de la estructura gramatical de nombres propios y apellidos Chibchas. [El Catolicismo, September 24, 1919.] Bogotá.

BERNAL, JOSEPH.

1800 —Catecismo de Doctrina Christiana en Guaraní y Castellano, para el uso de los Curas doctrineros de Indios de las naciones Guaraníes de las provincias del Paraguay. [Buenos Aires.] (Also in, Anonymous, Lenguas de América, pp. 395-439, Madrid, 1928.)

BERNARD DE NANTES, CAPUCHIN.

—See Nantes, Bernardo de.

BERRIOS, JOSÉ DAVID.

1919 —Elementos de gramática de la lengua Keshua. (2nd ed.) La Paz.

BERTONI, GUILLERMO TELL.

1924 —El indio Guayakí. Una raza interesante y mal conocida. [CIA, Session 20, 1922, pt. 1, pp. 103-110.] Rio de Janeiro.

BERTONIO, LUDOVICO.

1603 —Arte y grammatica muy copiosa de la lengua Aymara. Rome. (Reprint, facsimile edition, "Arte y gramática de la lengua Aymara," Julius Platzmann, Leipzig, 1879.)

- 1612 —Vocabulario de la lengua Aymara. Primera parte. Juli, Chucuito. (Reprint, facsimile edition, Julius Platzmann, Leipzig, 1879.)
- BETTENDORF, JOÃO FILIPPE.
1800 —Compendio da doutrina Christãa na lingua Portugueza e Brasileira. Lisbon. (1st ed., 1687.)
- BEUCHAT, HENRI, and RIVET, PAUL.
1907 —Contribution à l'étude des langues Colorado et Cayapa. [JSA, n.s., vol. 4, pp. 31-70.]
1908 —La famille linguistique Zaparo. [JSA, n.s., vol. 5, pp. 235-249.]
1909 —La famille linguistique Cahuapana. [ZE, vol. 41, pp. 616-634.]
1909-1910 —La langue Jíbaro ou Shiwora. [A, vol. 4, pp. 805-822, 1053-1064; vol. 5, pp. 1109-1124.]
1910 —Affinités des langues du Sud de la Colombie et du Nord de l'Equateur. [Le Muséon, vol. 11, pp. 33-68, 141-198.] Louvain.
1911 —La famille Betoya ou Tucano. [MSL, vol. 17, pp. 117-136, 162-190.]
- BIANCHETTI, JUAN DE.
1944 —Gramática Guaraní (avá ñeê) y principios de filología; ortografía y fonética, analogía, sintaxis, construcción de oraciones, literatura (prosa y verso). Prólogo del destacado investigador y etnólogo don Secundino Ponce de León. Buenos Aires.
- BIBOLOTTI, BENIGNO.
1917 —Moseteno vocabulary and treatises, . . . with an introduction by Rudolph Schuller. Evanston and Chicago.
- BIET, ANTOINE.
1664 —Voyage de la France equinoxiale en l'isle de Cayenne, entrepris par les François en l'année M.DC.L.II. Divisé en trois livres. Avec un dictionnaire de la langue du mesme país. Paris.
1896 —Les Galibis. [RLPC, vol. 29, pp. 220-248, 261-338.]
- BIGORRE, FRANÇOIS.
1921 —Chez les sauvages Javahés de l'Ile Bananal. [Les Missions Catholiques, vol. 53, pp. 189-191, 213-215, 226-227, 237-239.] Lyon.
- BINDA, RICARDO, and TOVAR, ANTONIO.
1960 —Algunas notas sobre un idioma del Chaco: el Chulupí. [Quaderni dell'Istituto di Glottologia della Università di Bologna, vol. 4, pp. 55-58.] Bologna.
- BLANCO, MATHÍAS RUÍZ.
1683 —Manual para catequizar y administrar los santos sacramentos a los indios que habitan en la provincia de la Nueva Andaluzía. Burgos. (Later published as "Práctica que hay en la enseñanza de los indios . . . en lengua Cumanagota y Castellana," in Conversión en Piritú (Colombia) de indios Cumanagotos y Palenques . . . pp. 155-224, Madrid, 1892.)
- BLOMBERG, ROLF.
1957 —The naked Aucas; an account of the Indians of Ecuador. Fair Lawn, New Jersey.

BLUMENSOHN, JULES H.

- 1936 —A preliminary sketch of the kinship and social organization of the Botocudo Indians of the Rio Plate in the Municipality of Blumenau, Santa Catarina, Brazil. [BMN, vol. 12, Nos. 3/4, pp. 49-58.]

BOGGIANI, GUIDO.

- 1894 —I Ciamacoco. Rome.
 1895a —Vocabolario dell'idioma Guaná. [Memorie della classe di scienze morali, storiche e filologiche, Reale Accademia dei Lincei, ser. 5, vol. 3, pt. 1, pp. 57-80.] Rome.
 1895b —I Caduvei (Mbayá o Guaycurú) con prefazione ed uno studio storico ed etnografico del Dott. G. A. Colini. Rome.
 1897 —Apuntes sueltos de la lengua de los indios Caduveos del Chaco Paraguayo. [BIGA, vol. 18, pp. 367-370.]
 1899 —Guaycurú, sul nome, posizione geografica e rapporti etnici e linguistici di alcune tribú antiche e moderne dell' America Meridionale. [MSGI, vol. 8, pt. 2, pp. 242-295.]
 1900 —Compendio de la Etnografía Paraguaya moderna. Asunción.
 1901 —Lingüística sudamericana. [Resultados del primer Congreso Científico Latinoamericano. Trabajos de la 4ª sección, vol. 5, pp. 203-282.] Buenos Aires.
 1929 —Vocabolario dell'idioma Ciamacoco. Apuntes póstumos, compilados y redactados por C. Loukotka. [ASCA, vol. 108, pp. 149-192.]
 ms. —Vocabularios inéditos. [Manuscripts in AL.]

BOGLAR, LAJOS.

- 1960 —Nambikuara vocabulary. [Acta Ethnographica, vol. 9, pp. 89-117.] Budapest.

BOLINDER, GUSTAF.

- 1916 —En etnologisk forskningsfärd i norra Columbia, 1914-1915. [Y, vol. 36, N° 3, pp. 175-194.]
 1917 —Einiges über die Motilon-Indianer der Sierra de Perijá, Kolumbien, Südamerika. [ZE, vol. 49, pp. 21-51.]
 ms.a. —La lengua Ijca (Bíntucua). [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.b. —Vokabular der Sprache der Manastara und der Maraca. [Original manuscript with the late author.]

BONPLAND, AIMÉ.

- ms. —Sur la langue des indiens Guaranis. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.]

BOOY, THEODOOR DE.

- 1929 —The language of the Macoas (Motilones), collected by . . . , edited by C. H. de Goeje. [IAE, vol. 30, pp. 53-58.]

BORBA, TELEMACHO MOROCINES.

- 1882 —Breve noticia sobre os indios Caingangs, acompanhada de um pequeno vocabulário da língua dos mesmos indigenas e da dos Cayguas e Chavantes. [Revista Mensual de Secção da Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa, Brazil, vol. 2, pp. 20-36.] Rio de Janeiro. (Also in G, vol. 50, 233 ff., 1886.)
 1904 —Observações sobre os indigenas do Estado do Pananá. [RMP, vol. 6, pp. 52-62.]

- 1908 —Actualidade indigena. Curitiba.
- BORGATELLO, MAGGIORINO.**
- 1923a —Notizie grammaticali e glossario della lingua degli Indi Alakalúf abitanti dei canali magellanic della Terra del Fuoco. Contributi scientifici della Missioni Salesiane del venerabile Don Bosco. Turin.
- 1928b —Alcune notizie grammaticali della lingua Alakalúf. [CIA, Session 22, pt. 2, pp. 433-458.] Rome.
- BORGMAN, DONALD M.**
- ms. —Material on the Aicamteri language. [Unpublished manuscript with the author.]
- BORGMAN, DONALD M., and CUE, SANDRA L.**
- 1963 —Sentence and clause types in Central Waica (Shiriana). [IJAL, vol. 29, N° 3, pp. 222-229.]
- BORMAN, M. B.**
- 1962 —Cofan phonemes. [Linguistic Series, N° 7, Studies in Ecuadorian Indian Languages, vol. 1, pp. 45-59.] Norman, Oklahoma.
- BORROMEN EBNER, CARLOS.**
- See Ebner, Carlos Borromen.
- BOSSI, BARTOLOMÉ.**
- 1863 —Viage pintoresco por los ríos Paraná, Paraguay, San Lorenzo, Cuyabá y el Arino tributario del grande Amazonas. Paris.
- BOTTIGNOLI, P. JUSTO.**
- 1926 —Diccionario Guaraní-Castellano y Castellano-Guaraní. Asunción, Paraguay. Turin.
- n.d. —Gramática razonada de la lengua Guaraní. Turin. (Reprinted in BF, vol. 2, pp. 65-76, 251-287, 527-566, 1938.)
- BOUDA, KARL.**
- 1963 —Miskito und Sumo. [Orbis, vol. 11, N° 2, pp. 544-578.] Louvain.
- BOUDIN, MAX.**
- 1950a —Singularidades da língua Ia-té. [V, vol. 7, pp. 66-73.]
- 1950b —Apontamentos para um estudo da língua Krē-ye. [V, vol. 7, pp. 557-628.]
- ms.a. —Sôbre a tribo Chocó. [Original manuscript with the author, Rio de Janeiro.]
- ms.b. —Língua Tupi-Guaraní, dialecto Tembê-tenetehara do meio e alto Gurupí. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- BOVALLIUS, CARL.**
- 1885 —En resa i Talamanca-indianernas land. [Y, vol. 5, pp. 183-216.]
- BOVE, GIACOMO**
- 1883a —La Spedizione Antartica. [Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana, vol. 20, pp. 5-60, 96-113, 132-147.] Rome.
- 1883b —Expedición Austral Argentina. Informes preliminares presentados a SS.EE. Ministros del Interior y de Guerra y Marina de la República Argentina. Buenos Aires.
- BOYER, PAUL.**
- 1654 —Véritable relation de tout ce qui s'est fait et passé au voyage que Monsieur de Bretigny fit à l'Amérique Occidentale. Paris.

BRANCO, JOAQUIM.

- 1935 —Vocabulário etimológico do Abaíeng. [RAM, vol. 9, pp. 45-56; vol. 10, pp. 17-28; vol. 11, pp. 25-31; vol. 12, pp. 67-72; vol. 13, pp. 47-58; vol. 14, pp. 47-51; vol. 15, pp. 137-142; vol. 16, pp. 159-235.]

BRAND, DONALD D.

- 1941 —The peoples and languages of Chile. [New Mexico Anthropologist, vol. 5, N° 3, pp. 72-93.] Albuquerque.

BRANNER, JOHN C.

- 1887 —Notes upon a native Brazilian language. [Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 35th meeting, Buffalo, August 1886, pp. 329-330.] Salem, New York.

BRAULINO DE CARVALHO, JOAO.

- See Carvalho, João Brulino de.

BRAUN, ARMANDO, and CACERES FREYRE, JULIÁN B.

- 1940 —Los apuntes del señorío del cacique Casimiro y Capitán de Guardias Navales Dn. Doroteo Mendoza. [Anuario de Historia Argentina, vol. 1, pp. 1-31.] Buenos Aires.

BRAVO, ALFONSO.

- ms. —Cuestionario lingüístico: Cholo de Saixa. [Original manuscript in AHL.]

BRAVO, DOMINGO A.

- 1955 —El Quichua santiagueño, reducto idiomático argentino. [Revista de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Año 2, N° 6, pp. 219-230.] Tucumán. (Also in author's "El Quichua santiagueño," Tucumán, 1956.)
- 1958 —Cancionero Quichua santiagueño. Contribución al estudio de la poesía Quichua santiagueña. Tucumán.

BRETON, RAYMOND.

- 1664 —Petit catéchisme ou sommaire des trois premières parties de la doctrine chrestienne, traduit du français, en la langue des Caraibes insulaires. Auxerre. (Later eds.: "Grammaire caraibe" [with reproduction of original title page], Auxerre, 1667; "Grammaire Caraibe," Paris, 1877.)
- 1665 —Dictionnaire Caraibe-François, meslé de quantité de remarques historiques pour l'esclaircissement de la langue. Auxerre.
- 1666 —Dictionnaire François-Caraibe (with Dictionnaire Caraibe-François). Auxerre.

BRETT, WILLIAM HENRY.

- 1851 —Indian missions in Guiana. London.
- 1852 —Indian tribes of Guiana. New York.
- 1900-1902 —A short grammar of the language of the Arawak Indians, British Guiana. [Guiana Diocesan Magazine.] Georgetown.
- n.d. —Acawôio Indian language. London.

BRETTE, JOSEPH DE, COMTE.

- 1903 —Les Indiens Arhouaques-Kaggabas. [BSA, ser. 5, vol. 4, pp. 318-357.]

BRICEÑO IRAGORRY, MARIO.

- 1929 —Procedencia y cultura de los Timotes-Cuicas. [AUV, vol. 17, N° 2, pp. 156-183.]

BRICEÑO VALERO, AMERICO.

- 1927 —Dialectos Cuicas. [Trujillo, N° 1.] Trujillo.

BRIDGES, LUCAS.

- ms. —Vocabulario y frases de la lengua de los Onas. [Original manuscript in the Museo Mitre, Buenos Aires.]

BRIDGES, THOMAS.

- 1893 —A few notes on the structure of Yahgan. [JAI, vol. 23, N° 1, pp. 53-80.]
- 1933 —Yamana-English, a dictionary of the speech of Tierra del Fuego. Edited by Ferdinand Hestermann and Martin Gusinde. Mödling, Austria.

BRINTON, DANIEL GARRISON.

- 1871 —The Arawak language of Guiana in its linguistic and ethnological relations. [TAPS, n.s., vol. 14, pt. 3, art. 4, pp. 427-444.]
- 1890 —Note on the Puquina language of Peru. [PAPS, vol. 28, pp. 242-248.]
- 1891 —Vocabularies from the Mosquito coast. [PAPS, vol. 29, pp. 1-4.]
- 1892a —Studies in South American native languages. [PAPS, vol. 30, pp. 45-105.] (Reprinted separately.)
- 1892b —Further notes on Fuegian languages. [PAPS, vol. 30, pp. 249-254.] (Reprinted separately.)
- 1892c —Further notes on the Betoya dialects from unpublished sources. [PAPS, vol. 30, pp. 271-278.] (Reprinted separately.)
- 1892d —The Jivaro language. [PAPS, vol. 30, pp. 59-67.]
- 1895a —Some words from the Andagueda dialect of the Choco stock. [PAPS, vol. 34, pp. 401-402.] (Reprinted separately.)
- 1895b —The Matagalpan linguistic stock of Central America. [PAPS, vol. 34, pp. 403-415.] (Reprinted separately.)
- 1896 —Vocabulary of the Noanama dialect of the Choco stock. [PAPS, vol. 35, pp. 202-204.] (Reprinted separately.)
- 1898 —On two unclassified recent vocabularies from South America. [PAPS, vol. 37, pp. 321-323.]

BROOKS, W. K.

- 1889 —On the Lucayan Indians. [MNAS, vol. 4, pt. 2, N° 10, pp. 213-223.]

BUCHWALD, OTTO VON.

- 1908 —Vokabular der Colorados von Ecuador. [ZE, vol. 40, pp. 70-82.]
- 1918 —Migraciones sudamericanas. [BSEEH, vol. 1, N° 3, pp. 227-236.]
- 1919 —El Sebondoy. Vocabulario y notas. [BSEEH, vol. 3, N° 9, pp. 205-212.]
- 1921 —La lengua de la antigua provincia de Imbabura. [BANH, vol. 3, pp. 177-191.]

- 1922 —Análisis de una gramática Atacameña. [BANH, vol. 5, pp. 292-301.] (Reprinted separately).
- BURMEISTER, CARLOS V.
1891 —Breves datos sobre una excursión a Patagonia. [RMLP, vol. 2, pp. 273-288.]
- CABALLERO, LUCAS.
1933 —Relación de las costumbres y religión de los indios Manasicas . . . Estudio preliminar y edición del ms. de 1706 por Manuel Serrano y Sanz. Madrid.
- CABALLERO, RAMÓN V.
1911 —Contribution à la connaissance de la phonétique Guaraní. [Revue de Phonétique, vol. 1, pp. 138-162.]
- CABRAL, LUIS D.
1901 —Abá Nee. Vocabulario del idioma Guarany-Español contiene ochocientas voces ajustadas a las equivalentes en el Castellano previa compulsa del Diccionario de la lengua por la Academia, edición del año 1884. Buenos Aires.
- CABRERA, PABLO.
1917 —Datos sobre etnografía Diaguita. [RUC, vol. 4, pp. 430-463.]
1929 —Los aborígenes del país de Cuyo. Córdoba. (Reprinted from RUC, vol. 15, Nos. 7/8, pp. 3-53; Nos. 9/10, pp. 71-125; vol. 16, Nos. 1/2, pp. 3-112; Nos. 3/4, pp. 150-203; Nos. 5/6, pp. 69-133; Nos. 7/8, pp. 126-179.)
- CADOGAN, LEÓN.
1946 —Las tradiciones religiosas de los indios Jeguaká Tenondé Poragú y del Guairá, comúnmente llamados Mbyá, Mbyá-Apyteré o Ka'ýngué. [RSCP, vol. 7, pp. 15-47.]
1948 —Los Indios Jeguaká Tenondé (Mbyá) del Guairá, Paraguay. [AI, vol. 8, pp. 131-139.]
1949 —La lengua Mbyá-Guaraní. [BF, vol. 5, Nos. 40/42, pp. 649-670.]
1959 —Ayvu Rapyta, textos míticos de los Mbyá-Guaraní del Guairá. São Paulo.
1960 —Algunos textos Guayakí del Yñaró. [Boletín de la Sociedad Científica del Paraguay y del Museo Dr. Andres Barbero Etnográfico e Histórico Natural, vol. 4, Etnografía, N° 4.] Asunción.
- CAFFERATA, ANTONIO F.
1926 —Los Comechingones. Apuntes para su estudio. Rosario.
- CAILLET, LUIS MARÍA.
1930-1933 —Vocabulario Castellano-Jívaro, según el dialecto que hablan en la actualidad los indios de Arapicos. [EOD, vol. 3, pp. 179-181, 217-218; vol. 4, pp. 29-31, 70, 103-105, 152-153, 186-187; vol. 5, pp. 2, 51, 104, 132, 165; vol. 6, p. 15.]
- CALANDRELLI, MATÍAS.
1896 —Filología americana, Lule y Tonocote. [La Biblioteca, N° 5, pp. 261-276.] Buenos Aires.
- CALCAÑO, JULIO.
1886 —Vocabularios. [Resumen de las Actas de la Academia Venezolana, pp. 37-45.] Caracas.

CALDAS, A. J.

- 1946 —Palabras del idioma Kuaiquer. [RH, vol. 2, Nos. 7-8, pp. 136-137.]

CALDAS, A. JOSÉ AUGUSTO.

- 1899 —Vocabulário da língua indígena dos Bororós-Corôados. Cuyabá.
1903 —Apontamentos para a organização da grammatica Borôrô. Al-
phabeto. [AMN, vol. 12, pp. 311-325.]

CALELLA, PLÁCIDO DE.

- ms.a. —Breve lista de vocables Muinane-Uitoto de Piñuna Negro.
[Original manuscript in ACI.]
ms.b. —Encuestas esquemáticas y sumarias del Kofán, Resígaro, Mui-
nane-Uitoto y Siona. [Original manuscript in ACI.]

CAMAÑO, JOAQUÍN.

- ms. —Gramática de la lengua Chiquita. [Original manuscript in the
Universitäts Bibliothek, Jena.]

CAMARA, JOAQUIM MATTOSO.

- 1959 —Alguns radicais Jê. [MNPA, N° 28.]

CAMPOS, MURILLO DE.

- 1936 —Interior do Brasil . . . notas médicas e ethnográficas. Rio de
Janeiro.

CANALS FRAU, SALVADOR.

- 1941 —La lengua de los Huarpes de San Juan. [AIEA, vol. 2, pp. 43-
167.]
1942 —La lengua de los Huarpes de Mendoza. [AIEA, vol. 3, pp. 157-
184.]
1944a —El grupo Huarpe-Comechingón. [AIEA, vol. 5, pp. 9-48.]
1944b —Los indios Capayanes. [AIEA, vol. 5, pp. 129-157.]

CAÑAS PINOCHET, ALEJANDRO.

- 1911 —Estudios de la lengua Veliche. [1st American Scientific Con-
gress, 1908-1909, Trabajos, vol. 11, pp. 143-330.] Santiago
de Chile.

CANTO, FRANCISCO DEL.

- 1614 —Arte y vocabulario en la lengua general del Perú llamada
Quichua y en la lengua Española. Lima.

CAPUCHINS, CARONI, VENEZUELA.

- See Capuchinos, Padres.

CAPUCHINOS, PADRES.

- 1938 —Catecismo de la doctrina cristiana en idioma Taurepan y en
Español. Caracas.

CARABASSA, HILARIO B.

- 1910 —El trópico del capricornio argentino; ó 37 años entre los in-
dios Tobas. Buenos Aires.

CARCAGENTE, ANGEL M. DE.

- 1940a —Catecismo Hispano-Goajiro de la doctrina cristiana. Barran-
quilla.
1940b —Guía Goajiro. Barranquilla. (2nd ed., Ediciones Guajiro Capu-
chinas, vol. 4, Barranquilla, 1952.)

CARDENAS, FORTUNATO E.

- 1946 —Huerta de Tarma. Tarma.

CARDONA PUIG, FÉLIX.

- 1945 —Vocabulario del dialecto Karro del Río Guainía. [AV, vol. 1, pp. 221-230.]

CARDUS, FRAY JOSÉ.

- 1883 —La doctrina Christiana explicada en Guarayo y en Castellano para uso de los neófitos de las misiones de San José de Tarata. Cochabamba.
- 1886 —Las misiones franciscanas entre los infieles de Bolivia, descripción del estado de ellas en 1883 y 1884. Barcelona.

CARLI, ANTONIO.

- 1889 —Compendio de gramática Quichua. Santiago de Chile.

CARMONA, JOSÉ DANIEL.

- 1897 —De San José al Guanacaste e indios Guatzos. Descripción religiosa, política, topográfica e histórica de esos pueblos y lugares. San José de Costa Rica.

CARNEIRO, RAIMUNDO DANTAS.

- ms.a. —Os Shucurus da Serra Orubá. [Original manuscript in ARR.]
- ms.b. —Os Pancararus. [Original manuscript in ARR.]
- ms.c. —Os Quiriris. [Original manuscript in ARR.]

CARRANZA, ANGEL JUSTINIANO.

- 1884 —Expedición al Chaco Austral. Buenos Aires.

CARRASCO, FRANCISCO.

- 1901 —Principales palabras del idioma de las cuatro tribus de infieles: Antis, Piros, Conibos y Sipibos. [BSGL, vol. 11, pp. 205-211.]

CARRERA, FERNANDO DE LA.

- 1644 —Arte de la lengua Yunga de los valles del Obispado de Truxillo del Perú, con un Confessionario y todas las Oraciones Christianas, traducida en la lengua, y otras cosas. Lima. (Another ed., reprinted from 1644 edition, Lima, 1880.) (Another ed., with introduction and notes by Radamés A. Altieri, UN, N° 3, University Publication N° 256, 1939.)

CARROCERA, CAYETANO DE.

- 1950 —Vocabulario Motilón. [Venezuela Misionera, vol. 12, N° 139, pp. 218-222.] Caracas.

CARTARROJA, FRANCISCO DE.

- ms. —Vocabulario de la lengua de los Motilones de Atacarayo, año 1738. [Manuscript in ARP.]

CARVALHO, JOAO BRAULINO DE.

- 1931 —Breve notícia sobre os indígenas que habitam a fronteira do Brasil com o Perú, elaborada pelo médico da comissão Dr. — e calcada em observações pessoais. [BMN, vol. 7, pp. 225-256.]
- 1936a —Uapixana; vocabulário e modo de falar dos Uapixanas. [BMN, vol. 12, N° 2, pp. 53-74.]
- 1936b —Macuchy; vocabulário e modo de falar dos Macuchys. [BMN, vol. 12, N° 3/4, pp. 111-128.]

CARVALHO, JOSÉ CANDIDO DE MELLO.

- 1951 —Relações entre os índios do Alto Xingu e a fauna regional. [MNPA, N° 7.]
- 1955 —Notas de viagem ao Javari-Itacoai-Juruá. [MNPA, N° 13.]

CARVALHO, JOSÉ CANDIDO DE MELLO; LIMA, PEDRO E. DE; and GALVAO, EDUARDO.

- 1949 —Observações zoológicas e antropológicas na região dos formadores do Xingu. [MNPA, N° 5.]

CASAL, MANOEL AIRES DE.

- 1817 —Corografía Brasília ou relação historico-geographica do reino do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro. (Another ed., facsimile of the 1816 edition, 2 vols., Rio de Janeiro, 1945-1947.)

CASAMIQUELA, RODOLFO M.

- 1956 —Sobre el parentesco de las lenguas patagónicas. [Runa, Archivo para las Ciencias del Hombre, vol. 7, pt. 2, pp. 195-202.] Buenos Aires.
- 1958 —Canciones totémicas Araucanas y Gününâ Kënâ. [RMLP, n.s., vol. 4, pp. 293-314.]

CASPAR, FRANZ.

- 1952 —Tupari: Unter Indios im Urwald Brasiliens. Braunschweig.
- ms.a. —Vokabular der Tupari-Sprache. [Original manuscript with the author, Zurich.]
- ms.b. —Vokabular der Mosetene-Sprache. [Original manuscript with the author, Zurich.]

CASSANI, JOSÉ.

- 1741 —Historia de la provincia de la Compañía de Jesús del Nuevo Reyno de Granada en la América, descripción y relación exacta de sus gloriosas misiones. Madrid.

CASTELLANZUELO, MARIANO.

- ms. —Diccionario Castellano-Inga según se habla en las misiones limítrofes del Ucayali, y gramática del idioma Inga acomodada al modo de hablar de los Manóitas y Maynas. [Original and unpublished manuscript in the Archive of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.]

CASTELLVI, MARCELINO DE.

- 1938a —Materiales para estudios glotológicos. [BEH, vol. 7, N° 84, pp. 365-382.]
- 1938b —La lengua Kofán. [JSA, n.s., vol. 30, pp. 219-233.]
- 1940 —La lengua Tinigua. [JSA, n.s., vol. 32, pp. 93-101.]
- 1952 —La macrofamilia lingüística Witoto y sus relaciones con la familia Sabela y otras Indoamericanas. [In, Sol Tax, ed., Indian Tribes of Aboriginal America: selected papers of the 29th International Congress of Americanists, vol. 3, pp. 295-301.] Chicago.
- ms.a. —Encuesta externa e interna del Kamtsá o Coche. [Original manuscript in ACI.]
- ms.b. —Vocabulario Malibú extraído de antiguos documentos. [Manuscript in ACI.]
- ms.c. —Fragmentos de encuesta sumaria del Huitoto de Güepi y Peneya. [Manuscript in ACI.]

CASTELLVI, MARCELINO DE, and RIVET, PAUL.

- ms. —Encuesta sumaria del idioma Guambiano de Silvia. [Unpublished manuscript in ACI.]

CASTELNAU, FRANCIS DE.

- 1850-1859 —Expédition dans les parties centrales de l'Amérique du Sud, de Rio de Janeiro à Lima, et de Lima au Para; exécutée par ordre du gouvernement français pendant les années 1843 à 1847. 14 vols. Paris.

CASTILLO Y OROZCO, EUGENIO.

- 1877 —Vocabulario Páez-Castellano, catecismo, nociones gramaticales i dos pláticas ... con adiciones, correcciones, i un vocabulario Castellano-Páez por Ezequiel Uricoechea. [BLA, vol. 2.]

CASTRO TRESPALACIOS, PEDRO.

- 1946 —Documentos para la historia de la fundación de Valle de Upar. República de Colombia. Cuaderno I. Bogotá.

CATARROJA, FRANCISCO DE.

- See Carrocera, Cayetano de.

CATAT, LOUIS.

- 1888 —Les habitants du Darien méridional. [RE, vol. 7, pp. 405-411.]

CATHOUD, A.

- 1936 —Os "Bacuêns" de Imburana e a Destruição das Matas do Valle do Jequitinhonha. [BMN, vol. 12, Nos. 3/4, pp. 129-133.]

CAUDMONT, JEAN.

- 1954a —Fonología Puinave. [Revista Colombiana de Antropología, vol. 2, N° 2, pp. 265-276.] Bogotá.

- 1954b —Fonología del Guambiano. [Revista Colombiana de Antropología, vol. 3, pp. 189-206.] Bogotá.

- 1954c —Materiales para el estudio lexicográfico de la lengua Inga. [Divulgaciones Etnológicas, vol. 3, N° 5, pp. 165-185.] Barranquilla.

- 1954d —La influencia del bilingüismo como factor de transformación de un sistema fonológico. [Revista Colombiana de Antropología, vol. 2, pp. 210-218.] Bogotá.

- 1955 —La lengua Chami. [Revista Colombiana de Antropología, vol. 4, pp. 273-283.] Bogotá.

- 1961 —Estructura morfológica del Inca. [To William Cameron Townsend, pp. 401-412.] Cuernavaca. (See Summer Institute of Linguistics.)

CAULIN, ANTONIO.

- 1779 —Historia coro-gráfica, natural y evangélica de la Nueva Andalucía, provincias de Cumaná, Guayana y Vertientes del Río Orinoco. Madrid. (Other eds., Caracas, 1841, 1935.)

CAVADA, F. J.

- 1920 —Lingüística del archipiélago de Chiloé (suite). [La Revista Católica de Chile, vol. 34, pp. 788-791.] Santiago de Chile.

CAVALCANTI, AMARO.

- 1883 —The Brazilian language and its agglutination. Rio de Janeiro.

CELEDON, RAFAEL.

- 1878 —Gramática, catecismo i vocabulario de la lengua Goajira ..., con una introducción y apéndice por E. Uricoechea. [BLA, vol. 5.]

- 1886 —Gramática de la lengua Köggaba, Guamaca, Chimila y Bintucua. [BLA, vol. 10.]

- 1892a —Vocabulario de la lengua Atanquez. [CIA, Session 8, 1890, pp. 591-599.] Paris.
- 1892b —Vocabulario de la lengua Bintukua. [CIA, Session 8, 1890, pp. 600-609.] Paris.
- CERQUEIRA, DIONYSIO EVANGELISTA DE CASTRO.
1928 —Reminiscências da fronteira. Rio de Janeiro.
- CERVIÑO, PEDRO.
ms. —Vocabulario Lengua del Chaco, es Payaguá. [Manuscript in the Museo Mitre, copy in AL.]
- CESIMBRA, JACQUES JOAO.
1904 —Phrases e vocabulos do Abá-nênga Guarany. Porto Alegre.
- CESPEDES, MARTÍN AMANDO.
1924 —Apuntes léxicos del dialecto Guatuso. [Revista de Costa Rica, vol. 5, N° 1, pp. 72-75.] San José de Costa Rica.
- CEZAR, LÍVIO.
ms. —Vocabulario Cachuena. [Original manuscript in AL.]
- CHAFFANJON, JEAN.
1887 —Sur quelques peuplades de la région de l'Orénoque. [Archives de la Société Américaine de France, n.s., vol. 5, pp. 189-203.] Paris.
1889 —L'Orénoque et le Caura; relation de voyages exécutés en 1886 et 1887. Paris.
- CHANDLESS, W.
1866 —Ascent of the river Purûs. [JRGS, vol. 36, pp. 86-118.]
1869 —Notes of a journey up the river Juruá. [JRGS, vol. 39, pp. 296-311.]
- CHAVES, MILCIADES.
ms. —Vocabulario Guajira. [Original manuscript with the author, Bogotá.]
- CHERUBIM, P.
1921 —Vom Tapajoz. [Akademische Missionsblätter, vol. 9, pp. 39-50.] Münster in Westphalia.
- CHOME, IGNACIO, and LUSSAGNET, S.
1958 —Arte de la lengua Zamuca. [JSA, n.s., vol. 47, pp. 121-178.]
- CHRISTINAT, JEAN-LOUIS.
1963 —Mission ethnographique chez les indiens Erigpactsa (Mato Grosso). Expédition Juruena, 1962. [Bulletin de la Société Suisse des Américanistes, N° 25, pp. 3-33.] Geneva.
- CHURCH, GEORGE EARL.
1898 —Notes on the visit of Dr. Bach to the Catuquinarú Indians of Amazonas. [GJ, vol. 12, pp. 63-67.]
- CIEZA DE LEON, PEDRO DE.
1881 —La guerra Chupas. Guerras Civiles del Perú. [Colección de documentos inéditos para la historia de España, vol. 76.] Madrid. (English ed., London, 1918.)
- CIMITILE, FREI LUIZ DE.
n.d. —Epitome dos costumes e religião dos indios Cames ou Coroados com um pequeno vocabulário. [Archives of the Instituto Historico-Geografico Brasileiro, original manuscript N° 618.] Rio de Janeiro.

CIVRIEUX, MARC DE.

- 1959 —Datos antropológicos de los indios Kunuhana. [Antropológica, N° 8, pp. 85-146.] Caracas.

CIVRIEUX, MARC DE, and LICHY, RENÉ.

- 1950 —Vocabularios de cuatro dialectos Arawak del Río Guainía. [Boletín de la Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales, vol. 13, N° 77, pp. 121-159.] Caracas.

COHEN, JACOB.

- ms. —Gira dos índios do Tapajós, Mapuerá e Cachorro sendo estes dois o ultimo no rio Trombetas, Estado do Pará. [Original manuscript in ARP.]

COJAZZI, ANTONIO.

- 1911 —Gli Indii dell'Arcipelago Fueghino: Contributi al folk-lore e all'etnografia dovuti alle Missioni Salesiane. Turin.

COLBACCHINI, A.

- 1925 —I Bororos Orientali "Orarimugudoge" del Matto Grosso (Brasile). [Contributi Scientifici delle Missioni Salesiane del Venerabile Don Bosco, vol. 1.] Turin.

COLL, C. VAN.

- 1903 —Gegevens over land en volk van Suriname. [BTLV, vol. 55, pp. 451-650.]

COLLINS, FREDERICK.

- 1878-1879 —Vocabulary of the language of the Indians of the Canton of Chocó (Napipi Expedition). [45th Congress, 3rd Session, Senate Document N° 75, pp. 118-121.] Washington, D. C.

COLLINSON, JOHN.

- 1867-1869 —The Indians of the Mosquito Territory. [Memoirs read before the Anthropological Society of London, vol. 3, pp. 148-156.] London.

COLLIO HUAQUILLAF, MARTÍN.

- 1941 —A trilingual text. [New Mexico Anthropologist, vol. 5, pp. 36-52.] Albuquerque.

COMINGES, JUAN DE.

- 1892 —Obras escogidas. Buenos Aires.

CONZEMIUS, EDUARD.

- 1927 —Die Rama-Indianer von Nicaragua. [ZE, vol. 59, pp. 291-362.]

- 1929 —Notes on the Miskito and Sumu languages of eastern Nicaragua and Honduras. [IJAL, vol. 5, pp. 57-115.]

- 1930 —Une tribu inconnue de Costa-Rica: les indiens Rama du Rio Zapote. [L'Anthropologie, vol. 40, pp. 93-108.] Paris.

- 1932 —Ethnographical survey of the Miskito and Sumu Indians of Honduras and Nicaragua. [Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, N° 106.] Washington, D. C.

COOPER, JOHN MONTGOMERY.

- 1917 —Analytical and critical bibliography of the tribes of Tierra del Fuego and adjacent territory. [Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, N° 63.] Washington, D. C.

COPPINGER, RICHARD WILLIAM.

- 1883 —Cruise of the "Alert." Four years in Patagonian, Polynesian, and Mascarene waters, 1878-1882. London.

CORDERO, LUIS.

- 1895 —Diccionario de la lengua Quichua que se habla actualmente en las comarcas de Azuay, de la República del Ecuador. Quito.
1955 (1956) —Diccionario Quichua-Español. Quito.

CORDERO PALACIOS, OCTAVIO.

- 1924 —El Quechua y el Cañari; contribución para la historia precuenana de las provincias azuayas. Cuenca.

CORDOVEZ, A. MARCIAL.

- 1905 —Los indios Chonquis de la Patagonia. [Actes de la Société Scientifique du Chili, vol. 15, pp. 29-49.] Santiago de Chile.

CORNEJO BOURONCLE, JORGE.

- 1943 —Con los Mashcos del Río Colorado. [RU, vol. 32, N° 84, pp. 86-96.]

CORNELSEN, EUGENIO.

- 1937 —Língua Guaraní. Genuina língua brasileira. Rio de Janeiro.

CORRADO, ALEJANDRO MARÍA.

- 1871 —Catecismo de la Doctrina Cristiana con varias Oraciones y Prácticas Devotas en lengua Chiriguana con su traducción literal al Castellano. Para el uso de las Misiones del Colejio de Propaganda Fide de Tarija en la República de Bolivia. Sucre.
1896 —Reglas elementares de la lengua Chiriguana para uso de los RR.PP. Misioneros Franciscanos del colegio de N.S. de los Angeles de Tarija. Lucca.

CORREA DE FARIA, FRANCISCO RAYMUNDO.

- 1858 —Compendo da língua Brasilica para uso dos que a ella se quizerem dedicar. Pará.

CORYN, ALFREDO.

- 1922 —Los indios Lenguas, sus costumbres y su idioma, con compendio de gramática y vocabulario. [ASCA, vol. 93, pp. 221-282.]

COSTA, DOM FREDERICO.

- 1909 —Nheengatú rupi - Vocabulário Miri e pequeno vocabulário Nheengatú. [In, Carta Pastoral de D. Frederico Costa, Bispo do Amazonas, a Seus Amados Diocesanos, pp. 180-248.] Fortaleza.

COSTA PINHEIRO, MANOEL THEOPHILO.

- 1915 —Exploração do rio Juruena. [CLTE, vol. 3, Anexo 1, pp. 57-144.]

COTHEAL, ALEXANDER I.

- 1848 —A grammatical sketch of the language spoken by the Indians of the Mosquito Shore. [TAES, vol. 2, pp. 235-264.]
1858 —Dictionary English-Mosquito and Mosquito-English. Belize.

COUDREAU, HENRI A.

- 1886 —Vocabulaire des dialectes indigènes de l'Amérique équatoriale. [Archives de la Société Américaine de France, n.s., vol. 3, pp. 279-283; vol. 4, pp. 40-47.] Paris.
1886-1887 —La France équinoxiale. 2 vols. (Vol. 2, Voyage à travers les Guyanes et l'Amazonie.) Paris.

- 1892 —Vocabulaires méthodiques des langues Ouayana, Aparai, Oyampi, Emérillon. [BLA, vol. 15.]
- 1897a —Voyage au Tocantins-Araguaya, 31 décembre 1896 - 23 mai 1897. Paris.
- 1897b —Voyage au Xingú, 30 mai 1896 - 26 octobre 1896. Paris.
- 1897c —Voyage au Tapajóz, 28 juillet 1895 - 7 janvier 1896. Paris.
- COUDREAU, OLGA.
- 1901 —Voyage au Cuminá, 20 avril 1900 - 7 septembre 1900. Paris.
- 1903a —Voyage à la Mapuera, 21 avril 1901 - 24 décembre 1901. Paris.
- 1903b —Voyage au Rio Curuá, 20 novembre 1900 - 7 mars 1901. Paris.
- COUTO DE MAGALHAES, JOSÉ VIEIRA.
- See Magalhães, José Couto de.
- COX, DORIS.
- 1957 —Candoshi verb inflection. [IJAL, vol. 23, pp. 129-140.]
- COX, GUILLERMO E.
- 1863 —Viaje en las regiones septentrionales de la Patagonia, 1862-1863. Santiago de Chile.
- CREQUI-MONTFORT, G. DE, and RIVET, PAUL.
- 1912 —Linguistique bolivienne. Le groupe Otukè. [JSA, n.s., vol. 9, pp. 317-337.]
- 1913a —Linguistique bolivienne. Les affinités des dialectes Otuké. [JSA, n.s., vol. 10, pp. 369-377.]
- 1913b —Linguistique bolivienne. La famille linguistique Chapakura. [JSA, n.s., vol. 10, pp. 119-171.]
- 1913c —Linguistique bolivienne. La langue Saraveka. [JSA, n.s., vol. 10, pp. 497-540.]
- 1913d —Linguistique bolivienne. La langue Kanichana. [MSL, vol. 18, pp. 354-377.]
- 1913e —Linguistique bolivienne. Les dialectes Pano de Bolivie. [Le Muséon, n.s., vol. 14, pp. 19-78.]
- 1913f —Linguistique bolivienne. La langue Lapachu ou Apolista. [ZE, vol. 45, pp. 512-531.]
- 1914 —Linguistique bolivienne. La langue Mobima. [JSA, n.s., vol. 11, pp. 183-211.]
- 1916-1918 —La langue Itonama. [MSL, vol. 19, pp. 301-322; vol. 20, pp. 26-57.]
- 1920 —Linguistique bolivienne. La langue Kayuvava. [IJAL, vol. 1, pp. 245-265.]
- 1921-1923 —La famille linguistique Takana. [JSA, n.s., vol. 13, pp. 91-102, 281-302; vol. 14, pp. 141-182; vol. 15, pp. 121-168.]
- 1925-1927 —Linguistique bolivienne. La langue Uru ou Pukina. [JSA, vol. 17, pp. 211-244; vol. 18, pp. 111-139; vol. 19, pp. 57-116.]
- CREVAUX, JULES NICOLAS; SAGOT, P., and ADAM, LUCIEN.
- 1882 —Grammaires et vocabulaires Roucouyenne, Arrouague, Piapoco et d'autres langues de la région des Guyanes. [BLA, vol. 8.]
- CRUZ, LUIS DE LA.
- 1835 —Vocabulario de la lengua de los Peguenches. In, Descripción

de la Naturaleza de los Terrenos que se comprenden en los Andes poseidos por los Peguences. [Colección de obras y documentos relativos a la historia de la provincia del Río de la Plata, vol. 1, N° 3.] Buenos Aires.

CUATRECASAS, J.

ms. —Términos del idioma Cofán, tomados en Puerto Porvenir, Putumayo. [Original manuscript in ARP.]

CUELLAR FERNANDEZ, H. JOSÉ.

—See Fernández, H. José.

CUERVO MARQUEZ, CARLOS.

1920 —Estudios arqueológicos y etnográficos americanos (prehistoria y viajes americanos). 2 vols. (2nd ed.) Madrid.

CULIN, ROBERT STEWART.

1902 —The Indians of Cuba. [Bulletin of the Free Museum of Science and Art, vol. 3, pp. 125-226.] Philadelphia.

CULLEN, EDWARD.

1851a —Vocabulary of the language of the Cholo or Choco Indians. [JRGS, vol. 20, pp. 189-190.]

1851b —Vocabulary of the language of the Yule Indians. [JRGS, vol. 21, pp. 241-242.]

1853 —Isthmus of Darien Ship Canal. London.

1868 —The Darien Indians. [TES, n.s., vol. 6, pp. 150-175.]

CUNHA, QUINTINO.

1927 —Apontamentos grammaticaes sobre Ieienga-tú. [Revista de Língua Portuguesa, vol. 8, N° 47, pp. 97-141.] Rio de Janeiro.

DADEY, JOSEF.

ms. —Gramática, vocabulario y confesionario de la lengua Mosca-Chibcha, idioma general de los indios de Bogotá. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca del Palacio, Madrid.]

DAHL, GEORG.

1940 —Tva ar som indian. Stockholm.

ms. —A vocabulary of the N'gvera language of the upper Sinú and San Jorge river regions. [Unpublished manuscript in the Jacob Loewen collection.]

DAMPIER, WILLIAM.

1723 —Voyage aux terres australes. [Vols. 4 and 5 of author's *Nouveau voyage autour du monde*.] Rouen.

DANGEL, RICHARD.

1930 —Quechua und Maori. [MAGW, vol. 60, pp. 343-351.]

1931 —Das Chinchaysuyu der departamentos Huanuco-Ancash. [JSA, n.s., vol. 23, pp. 71-113.]

DANIEL, H.

1954 —Apuntes etnológicos. Los Caramantas. [Universidad de Antioquia, Boletín del Instituto de Antropología, vol. 1, N° 2, pp. 171-179.] Medellín.

ms. —Vocabulario tomado de los indios de la fracción de Cristiania, caserío indígena situado entre las ciudades de Andes y Jardín, septiembre 1942. [Original manuscript in ARP.]

DARAPSKY, LUDWIG.

1888 —La lengua Araucana. Santiago de Chile.

- 1889 —Estudios lingüísticos americanos. [BIGA, vol. 10, pp. 368-380.]
- DAVID, J.
1951 —Indios Puris. [RAM, Año 17, vol. 138, pp. 9-11.]
- DAVIS, JOHN.
1666 —The history of the Caribby Islands, with a Caribbean vocabulary rendered into English by John Davis, of Kidwelly. London.
- DELGADO, EULOGIO.
1896-1897 —Vocabulario del idioma de las tribus Campas. [BSGL, vol. 5, pp. 445-457; vol. 6, pp. 96-105, 230-240, 347-356, 393-396.]
- DELGADO, RAFAEL.
1949 —Notas etnográficas de los Panares de Las Vegas. [MSC, vol. 9, pp. 11-22.]
- DELGADO, SAMUEL.
ms. —Vocabulario y algunas frases del Siona de Piñuna Blanco, Putumayo. [Original manuscript in ACI.]
- DEMERSAY, M. ALFRED.
1854 —Fragments d'un voyage au Paraguay, exécuté par ordre du gouvernement. [BSGP, ser. 4, vol. 7, pp. 5-31.]
1859 —Recherches philologiques sur la langue Guaranie. [BSGP, ser. 4, vol. 18, N° 104, pp. 105-115.]
1860-1864 —Histoire physique, économique et politique du Paraguay. 2 vols. Paris.
- DENGLER, HERMANN.
1927 —Eine Forschungsreise zu den Kavahib-Indianern am Rio Madeira. [ZE, vol. 59, pp. 112-126.]
- DERBYSHIRE, DESMOND.
1961a —Hishkaryana (Carib) syntax structure. [IJAL, vol. 27, N° 2, pp. 125-142.]
1961b —Notas comparativas sobre três dialetos Karíbe. [Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, n.s., Antropologia, N° 14.] Belém.
- DEZA G., JUAN FRANCISCO, and MOLLEAPASA COELLO, ANSELMO.
1945 —Vocabulario trilingüe: Castellano, Quechua y Aimara. Puno.
- DIAZ ESTRADA, DAVID.
1922-1923 —Apuntes generales del dialecto Paya con datos geográficos e históricos. [Boletín de la Escuela Normal de Varones, vol. 2, pp. 493-498, 566-568, 649-651.] Tegucigalpa.
- DIAZ ROMERO, BELISARIO.
1918 —El idioma Aymara. [BSGLP, vol. 16, N° 47, pp. 52-64.]
1955 —El idioma Aymara. Nuevas investigaciones gramaticales. [Khana, Año 3, vol. 4, N° 13/14, pp. 121-127.] La Paz.
- DIEZMANN, F. J.
ms. —Grammar of the Mosquito Indian language. [Original manuscript in the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.]
- DIJOUR, ELISABETH.
1931-1932 —Preliminary study of Runasimi (Q'eshwa) of the Cuzqueño

and Bolivian groups. [Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, *Revista del Instituto de Etnología*, vol. 2, pp. 155-183.] Tucumán.

DIRKS, SYLVESTER.

1953 —Campa (Arawak) phonemes. [IJAL, vol. 19, pp. 302-304.]

DOBRIZHOFFER, MARTINUS.

1784 —Historia de Abiponibus equestri, bellicosaque Paraquariae natione . . . 3 vols. Vienna. (English trans., London, 1822.)

1902 —Des Abbé Martin Dobrizhoffer Auskunft über die abiponische Sprache in unverändertem Neudruck; herausgegeben von Julius Platzmann. Leipzig.

DOMEYKO, IGNACIO.

1846 —Araucana i sus habitantes, recuerdos de un viaje hecho en 1845. [Biblioteca del Comercio del Plata, vol. 3.] Montevideo.

DOMINGUEZ, MANUEL.

1912 —Raíces Guaraníes. [CIA, Session 17, pp. 193-221.] Buenos Aires.

DORNSTAUDER, JOHANN.

ms. —"Canoeiro" - Wortliste. [Original manuscript with the author.]

DOUAY, LEÓN.

1890 —Contribution à l'Américanisme du Cauca, Colombie. [CIA, Session 7, pp. 753-786.] Paris.

DRUMOND, CARLOS.

1944 —Designativos de parentesco no Tupi-Guarani. (Pt. 1 of 2 pts.) [ELTG, N° 5, Boletim N° 46.]

1952-1953 —Vocabulário na língua Brasília. [ELTG, Nos. 23, 26, Boletim N° 137, 164.]

DUCCI, ZACARÍAS.

1904 —Los Tobas y su lengua. [BIGA, vol. 21, pp. 165-214.]

1905-1906 —Vocabulario Toba-Castellano. [BIGA, vol. 22, pp. 68-88; vol. 23, pp. 23bis-53bis.]

1912 —Los pronombres de la lengua Toba con referencias a los del Mocoví. [RMLP, vol. 18, pp. 232-245.]

DUDLEY, ROBERT.

1661 —Dell'Arcano del Mare. Impressione seconda. 2 vols. Florence. (1st ed., 3 vols., Florence, 1646-1647.)

DUFF, MARTHA.

1957 —A syntactical analysis of an Amuesha (Arawak) text. [IJAL, vol. 23, pp. 171-178.]

DUHOUSSET, E.

1882 —Les indiens Cherentes. [RE, vol. 1, pp. 237-249.]

DULLEY, CHARLES.

1902-1904 —Vocabulário dos índios Corcados. [Revista do Centro de Ciências, Letras e Artes, N° 1/7, pp. 230-233.] Campinas.

DUMEZIL, GEORGES.

1954 —Remarques sur les six premiers noms de nombres du Turc. [Studia Linguistica, vol. 8, N° 1, pp. 1-15.] Lund.

1955 —Remarques complémentaires sur les six premiers noms de nombres de Turc et du Quéchua. [JSA, n.s., vol. 44, pp. 17-38.]

- DUMEZIL, GEORGES, and ALENCASTRE, ANDRÉS G.
 1953 —Fêtes et usages des indiens de Langui (province de Canas, Département du Cuzco). [JSA, n.s., vol. 42, pp. 1-118.]
- DUPONT, JOSEPH.
 ms. —Quelques mots Jivaros de Macas, janvier 1902. [Manuscript in ARP.]
- DUPUY, DANIEL HAMMERLY.
 1947 —Clasificación del nuevo grupo lingüístico Aksánas de la Patagonia occidental. [Ciencia e investigación, Revista patrocinada por la Asociación Argentina para el Progreso de las Ciencias, vol. 3, N° 12, pp. 492-501.] Buenos Aires.
 1952 —Los pueblos canoeros de Fuegopatagonia y los límites del habitat Alakaluf. [Runa, vol. 5, pp. 134-170.] Buenos Aires.
- DURAND, JUAN E.
 1931 —La lengua de los Diaguitas. [BSGLP, vol. 34, pp. 122-133.]
- DURAND, JUAN R.
 1921 —Etimologías Perú-Bolivianas. La Paz.
- DURONI, SALVADOR.
 1928 —Diccionario de bolsillo del idioma Jíbaro. Cuenca.
- EBNER, CARLOS BORROMEN.
 1942 —Erste Nachrichten über die Duludy-Indianer in Nordbrasilien. [A, vol. 35-36, pp. 363-368.]
- ECHEVERRIA, MAX S., and CONTRERAS, HELES.
 1965 —Araucanian phonemics. [IJAL, vol. 31, N° 2, pp. 133-135.]
- ECHEVERRIA Y REYES, ANÍBAL.
 1889 —La lengua Araucana. Santiago de Chile.
 1890 —Noticias sobre la lengua Atacameña. Santiago de Chile.
- ECKART, ANSELM VON.
 1890 —Anselmi Eckarti specimen linguae Brasilicae vulgaris. Editionem separatam alias immutatam curavit Julius Platzmann. Leipzig.
- EDELWEISS, FREDERICO G.
 1947 —Tupíis e Guaranís. Estudos de etnonímia e linguística. [Publicações do Museu da Bahia, N° 7.] Bahia.
 1958 —O caráter da segunda conjugação Tupí e o desenvolvimento histórico do predicado nominal nos dialetos Tupí-Guaranís. Salvador, Brazil.
- EHRENREICH, PAUL.
 1886 —Bemerkungen über die Puris Ostbrasilien. [ZE, vol. 18, pp. 184-188.]
 1887 —Über die Botocudos der brasilianischen Provinzen Espiritu Santo und Minas Geraes. [ZE, vol. 19, pp. 1-46.]
 1894a —Materialien zur Sprachenkunde Brasiliens. I. Die Sprache der Caraya (Goyaz). [ZE, vol. 26, pp. 20-37, 49-60.]
 1894b —Materialien zur Sprachenkunde Brasiliens. II. Die Sprache der Cayapo (Goyaz). Ges - Familie. [ZE, vol. 26, pp. 115-137.]
 1895a —Materialien zur Sprachenkunde Brasiliens. III. Die Sprache der Akuä oder Chavantes und Cherentes (Goyaz). [ZE, vol. 27, pp. 149-162.]

- 1895b —Materialien zur Sprachenkunde Brasiliens. IV. Vokabulare der Guajajara und Anambe (Para). [ZE, vol. 27, pp. 163-168.]
- 1895c —Materialien zur Sprachenkunde Brasiliens. V. Die Sprache der Apiaka (Para). [ZE, vol. 27, pp. 168-176.]
- 1896 —Ein Beitrag zur Charakteristik der botokudischen Sprache. [Festschrift Adolf Bastian zu seinem 70. Geburtstage gewidmet, pp. 607-630.] Berlin.
- 1897 —Materialien zur Sprachenkunde Brasiliens. Vokabulare von Purús-Stämmen. [ZE, vol. 29, pp. 59-71.]
- EIZAGUIRRE, JOSÉ MANUEL.
- 1897 —Tierra del Fuego; recuerdos e impresiones de un viaje al extremo austral de la república. Córdoba.
- EKDAHL, MURIEL, and GRIMES, JOSEPH E.
- 1964 —Terrena verb inflection. [IJAL, vol. 30, N° 3, pp. 261-268.]
- ELLIOT, JOAO HENRIQUE.
- See Helliot, João Henrique.
- ELLIS, ALEXANDER JOHN.
- 1882-1884 —Report on the Yahgan language of Tierra del Fuego. [Transactions of the Philological Society of London, vol. 1, pp. 32-44.] London.
- ENTWHISTLE, WILLIAM J.
- 1951-1955 —El sistema lingüístico Quechua. [Documenta, Revista de la Sociedad Peruana de Historia, vol. 3, N° 1, pp. 131-140.] Lima.
- ERASO GUERRERO, ALBERTO.
- 1944 —Lengua Guambiano. [RH, vol. 1, N° 3/4, pp. 63-68.]
- ERBEN, JOSEF L.
- 1948a —Přes Kordillery. Prague
- 1948b —Na vodách Amazonky. Prague
- ERIZE, ESTEBAN.
- 1960 —Diccionario comentado Mapuche-Español. Bahía Blanca.
- ERNST, ADOLF.
- 1872 —Notizen über die Urbewohner der ehemaligen Provinz Santa Marta in Neu-Granada. [ZE, vol. 4, pp. 190-192.]
- 1885 —Über die Reste der Ureinwohner in den Gebirgen von Mérida. [ZE, vol. 17, pp. 190-197.]
- 1886 —Sprachproben der Ureinwohner von Venezuela. [Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Jahrgang 1886, pp. 372-373.] Berlin.
- 1887a —Einige Wörter aus der Sprache der Indianer von Tucurá in Neu-Granada. [ZE, vol. 19, p. 302.]
- 1887b —Die Sprache der Motilonen. [ZE, vol. 19, pp. 376-378.]
- 1887c —Die ethnographische Stellung der Guajiro-Indianer. [ZE, vol. 19, pp. 425-444.]
- 1891a —Les anciens habitants de la cordillera de Mérida (Venezuela), poterie, langues, affinités. [Compte rendu du Congrès International Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistoriques, Session 10, 1889, pp. 491-500.] Paris.

- 1891b —Über einige weniger bekannte Sprachen aus der Gegend des Meta und oberen Orinoco. [ZE, vol. 23, pp. 1-13.]
- 1895 —Upper Orinoco vocabularies. [AA, vol. 8, pp. 393-401.]
- ESCHWEGE, WILHELM LUDWIG VON.
- 1818 —Journal von Brasilien oder vermischte Nachrichten aus Brasilien. 2 vols. Weimar.
- 1830 —Brasilien: die Neue Welt in topographischer, geognostischer, bergmännischer, natur-historischer, politischer und statistischer Hinsicht . . . Braunschweig.
- ESCORIAZA, DAMIÁN DE.
- 1959 —Datos lingüísticos de la lengua Makiritare. [Antropológica, N° 6, pp. 7-46.] Caracas.
- 1960 —Algunos datos lingüísticos más sobre la lengua Makiritare. [Antropológica, N° 10, pp. 61-70.] Caracas.
- ESCRAGNOLLE-TAUNAY, ALFREDO D'.
- See Taunay, Alfredo d'Escragnolle, Vizconde de.
- ESPEJO NUÑEZ, TEÓFILO.
- 1956 —Estudios sobre el Cauqui, 1851-1953, y Vocabulario de la lengua Cauqui. Lima.
- ESPINOSA, ANTONIO VÁZQUEZ DE.
- 1948 —Compendio y descripción de las Indias Occidentales. Transcrito del manuscrito original por Charles Upson Clark. [SMC, vol. 108.]
- ESPINOSA, GASPAR DE.
- 1864 —Relación hecha por Gaspar de Espinosa, alcalde mayor de Castilla de Oro, dada á Pedrarias de Avila, lugar teniente general de aquellas provincias, de todo lo que sucedió en la entrada que hizo en ellas, de orden de Pedrarias (1516). [Colección de documentos inéditos, relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y colonización de las posesiones españolas en América y Oceanía, ser. 1, vol. 2, pp. 467-521.] Madrid.
- ESPINOSA PEREZ, LUCAS.
- 1935 —Los Tupí del Oriente Peruano; estudio lingüístico y etnográfico. [Publicaciones de la Expedición Iglesias al Amazonas. Sección de Antropogeografía. Lingüística.] Madrid.
- 1955 —Contribuciones lingüísticas y etnográficas sobre algunos pueblos indígenas del Amazonas peruano. [Publicaciones del Instituto Bernardino de Sahagún, vol. 1.] Madrid.
- ESTIGARRIBIA, ANTÓNIO.
- 1934 —Trecho de un relatório apresentado pelo inspetor do Serviço de Proteção aos Índios, no ano de 1912 relativamente aos índios do Rio Doce. [Revista do Instituto Geographico de Espiritu Santo, vol. 1, pp. 20-52.] Vitória.
- ETIENNE, C. P.
- 1887 —Nouvelle-Grenade. Aperçu général sur la Colombie, et récits de voyages en Amérique. Geneva.
- ETIENNE, IGNACE.
- 1908 —Les Boruns. (Note sur une tribu indienne disparue.) [A, vol. 4, pp. 942-944.]

- 1910 —Les Capiécraus. [A, vol. 5, pp. 473-482.]
 1912 —Les Camacans. [A, vol. 7, pp. 948-956.]
EVREUX, YVES D'.
 1864 —Voyage dans le nord du Brésil, fait durant les années 1613 et 1614. Leipzig and Paris.
 1929 —Viagem ao norte do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro.
EWERTON QUADROS, FRANCISCO RAYMUNDO.
 1892 —Memória sobre os trabalhos de observação e exploração efectuada pela segunda secção da comissão militar encarregada da linha telegraphica de Uberaba á Cuiabá, de fevereiro á junho de 1889. [RIHG, vol. 55, N° 1, pp. 233-260.]
EX-PRETRE MISSIONAIRE DE LA NOUVELLE GRENADE.
 —See X . . .
F. M.
 1907 —Método práctico para aprender la lengua Guaraní. Asunción.
FABO, F. PEDRO.
 1911 —Idiomas y etnografía de la región oriental de Colombia. Barcelona.
 ms. —Diccionario de la lengua Saliba en los llanos de Santiago de la Atalaya y Rio Meta. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
FAILLETEY, LUCIEN J.
 1957 —Panpa simi; o, Lengua común, nomenclatura pampásica, etimología de los nombres. Buenos Aires.
FALAISE, RAYLIANE DE LA.
 1939 —Caraja . . . Kou! Paris.
FALCAO, EVALDA XAVIER.
 ms. —Relatório 20 de outubro de 1945. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
FARABEE, WILLIAM CURTIS.
 1918 —The Central Arawaks. [UPAP, vol. 9.]
 1922 —Indian tribes of eastern Peru. [PPM, vol. 10.]
 1924 —The Central Caribs. [UPAP, vol. 10.]
 ms. —Vocabularies. [Unpublished manuscript in the University of Pennsylvania Museum.]
FARFAN, J. M. B.
 1941-1942 —La clave del lenguaje Quechua del Cuzco. [RMNL, vol. 10, N° 2, pp. 215-239; vol. 11, N° 1, pp. 117-134, N° 2, pp. 249-266.]
 1947-1951 —Colección de textos Quechuas del Perú central. [RMNL, vol. 16, pp. 85-122; vol. 17, pp. 120-150; vol. 18, pp. 121-166; vol. 19/20, pp. 191-269.]
 1952-1954 —Textos del Hage-arú o Kawki. [RMNL, vol. 21, pp. 77-91; vol. 22, pp. 61-74; vol. 23, pp. 34-49.]
 1955 —Estudio de un vocabulario de las lenguas Quechua, Aymara y Hage-arú. [RMNL, vol. 24, pp. 81-99.]
 1960 —Dichos y refranes Quechuas inclusive algunos en lengua Aymara. [RMNL, vol. 29, pp. 6-28.]
 1962 —Curso de Quechua Básico (Cusco). [RMNL, vol. 31, pp. 95-129.]

FARIA, JOAO BARBOSA DE.

- ms.a. —Diccionario Terena-Portugues e Portugues-Terena. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.b. —Paricis. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.c. —Bacairi, Rio Xingú. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.d. —Vocabulário da tribo Caripurá (Caripueré) do Rio Urucaúá, Estado de Pará. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.e. —Vocabulário da tribo Mácu, fazenda Nacional S. Marcos, Rio Branco. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.f. —Vocabulário Anahuaqua, vale do Xingú. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.g. —Vocabulário da tribo Macuxi da bacia do Uraricuéra, Estado de Amazonas. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.h. —Vocabulário da tribo Uapixana, da bacia do Uraricuéra, Estado de Amazonas. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]

FAST, PETER W.

- 1953a —Amuesha (Arawak) phonemes. [IJAL, vol. 19, pp. 191-194.]
- 1953b —Un cuento Amuesha. [Perú Indígena, vol. 5, pp. 113-122.] Lima.

FAUST WILLE, NORMA.

—See Wille, Norma Faust.

FAWCETT, P. H.

- ms.a. —Vocabulary of the Mashubi language. [Manuscript in the ARP.]
- ms.b. —Vocabulary of the Guarayo language. [Manuscript in the ARP.]

FEBRES, ANDRÉS.

- 1765 —Arte de la lengua general del Reyno de Chile, text and notes. Lima.
- 1846 —Diccionario Chileno-Hispano. Santiago de Chile.

FEBRES CORDERO, TULIO.

- 1920 —Los aborígenes de los Andes venezolanos. [Cultura Venezolana, 3^o année, vol. 6, pp. 209-223.] Caracas.
- 1921 —Historia de los Andes. Procedencia y lengua de los aborígenes. Mérida.
- 1942 —Los Ayamán-Gayón-Jirajara. [Boletín de la Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales, vol. 7, pp. 173-194, 245-259.] Caracas.

FEBRES CORDERO G., J.

- 1946 —Un vocabulario Caribe del oriente venezolano. [Revista Nacional de Cultura, N^o 57, pp. 117-132.] Caracas.
- ms. —Vocabulario comparado de la lengua Kuika o Chontal, conocida también como lengua Timote-Cuica. [Manuscript with the author in Caracas.]

FEIJOO REYNA, R.

- 1924 —Las lenguas Quechua y Aymará. [Revista de Arqueología, vol. 2, trim. 3, pp. 14-20.] Lima.

FELLECHNER, A.; MÜLLER, DR.; and HESSE, C. L. C.

- 1845 —Bericht über die im höchsten Auftrage des Prinzen Karl von Preussen und des Fürsten von Schönburg-Waldenburg be-

wirkte Untersuchung einiger Theile des Mosquito Landes, erstattet von der dazu ernannten Commission. Berlin.

FERNANDES, EURICO.

- 1932 —Vocabulário Paricurú. [RIHGP, vol. 7, pp. 211-216.]
- 1952 —Algumas notas sobre os Waiano e os Apalaí do Rio Jarí. [Publicações do Instituto de Antropologia e Etnologia do Pará, N° 4.] Belém.
- ms. —Vocabulário Emerenhon. [Manuscript with the author in Belém.]

FERNANDES, JOZÉ ANTONIO.

- 1892 —Memoria sobre os trabalhos de observação e exploração efetuada pela segunda secção da comissão militar encarregada da linha telegraphica de Uberaba a Cuiabá. [RIHG, vol. 55, pt. 1, pp. 233-265.]

FERNANDEZ, H. JOSÉ.

- 1902-1903 —3ª (Tercera) Clase social de Bolivia. El indio Quichua. Su idioma. [In, Recuerdos de la patria. Algunos ligeros datos y noticias diversas acerca de la República de Bolivia, recopilados por H. José C. Fernández, vol. 1, N° 5, pp. 119-158; vol. 2, N° 6, pp. 159-208.] Paraná.

FERNANDEZ GUARDIA, RICARDO, and FERNANDEZ FERRAZ, JUAN, EDS.

- 1892 —Lenguas indígenas de Centro América en el siglo XVIII según copia del Archivo de Indias, hecha por el licenciado don León Fernández y publicada por Ricardo Fernández Guardia y Juan Fernández Ferraz para el 9º Congreso de Americanistas. San Juan de Costa Rica.

FERNANDEZ Y GONZALEZ, FRANCISCO.

- 1893 —Las lenguas habladas por los indígenas del Norte y Centro de América. Madrid.

FERNANDEZ-NODAL, JOSÉ.

—See Nodal, José Fernández.

FERNANDEZ DE PIEDRAHITA, LUCAS.

—See Piedrahita, Lucas Fernández de.

FERNANDEZ DE SAN JOSE, MANUEL, and BARTOLOME, MARCOS.

- 1895 —Ensayo de gramática Hispano-Goahiva. Bogotá.

FERRARIO, BENIGNO.

- 1933 —La investigación lingüística y el parentesco extra-continental de la lengua Qhexwa. [RSAA, vol. 7, pp. 89-120.]
- 1934 —Della natura della lingua Qhexwa (programma di ricerche future). [CIA, Session 25, La Plata, 1932, pt. 2, pp. 229-246.] Buenos Aires.
- 1939 —Las lenguas de los Chonos y de los Caucaes en el sur de Chile. [Revista de la Sociedad Argentina de Ciencias Naturales, vol. 16, pp. 379-388.] Buenos Aires.
- 1942a —Contribución al conocimiento del idioma "Lengua". [CIA, Session 27, 1939, pt. 2, pp. 377-382.] Mexico.
- 1942b —Revisión gramatical de la lengua Tsoneca. [CIA, Session 27, 1939, pt. 2, pp. 41-46.] Mexico.
- 1956 —Tres textos en lengua Tsóneka. Montevideo.

FERREIRA FRANCA, ERNESTO.

1859 —Chrestomathia da língua Brasileira. Leipzig.

FERREIRA MOUTINHO, JOAQUIM.

1869 —Noticia sobre la Provincia de Matto Grosso seguida d'um roteiro da viagem da sua Capital (Cuyaba) a São Paulo. 2 pts. São Paulo.

FERREIRA PENNA, DOMINGOS SOARES.

1881 —Algumas palavras da língua dos Aruans. [AMN, vol. 4, pp. 15-25.]

FIGUEIRA, LUIZ.

1681 —Arte da gramatica da lingua do Brasil. Lisbon.

FIGUEREDO, JUAN DE.

1700 —Arte y vocabulario de la lengua Quichua General de los indios de el Perú, por el P. Diego de Torres Rubio, Tercera edición. Nuevamente van añadidos los Romances, el catecismo pequeño, todas las oraciones . . . el vocabulario añadido y otro vocabulario de la lengua Chinchaisuyu, por el M.R.P. Juan de Figueredo. Lima.

FIRESTONE, HOMER L.

1955 —Chama phonology. [IJAL, vol. 21, pp. 52-55.]

FITZ-GIBBON, F. VON.

ms. —Algunas notas para un estudio de la lengua de los indios Pau-
sernas ó Warádu-née. [Original manuscript in the Facultade
de Ciências, Departamento de Etnologia, São Paulo.]

FITZ-ROY, ROBERT.

1839 —Narrative of the surveying voyages of His Majesty's ships
"Adventure" and "Beagle" between the years 1826 and 1836.
3 vols. and app. London.

FLEURY, MANUEL, and OTHERS.

1938 —Informe acerca del Departamento de Colón en el que se com-
prende la Mosquitia Hondureña. [In, Límites entre Honduras
y Nicaragua, pp. 148-195.] New York. (Original ed., Ma-
drid, 1905.)

FLORIANA, M. B. DE V.

—See Valfloriana, Mansueto Barcatta de.

FLORNOY, BERTRAND.

1939 —Contribution à l'étude de la langue Jivaro ou Shuor. [JSA,
n.s., vol. 30, pp. 333-341.]

FLURY, LÁZARO.

1944 —Güliches. Tradiciones, leyendas, apuntes gramaticales y voca-
bulario de la zona Pampa-Araucana. Córdoba.

1951 —Tradiciones, leyendas y vida de los indios del Norte. 2nd ed.
[Colección Ceibo, vol. 5.] Buenos Aires.

FOCKE, H. C.

1855 —Iets over de Arowakken en hunne Taal. [Tijdschrift West-Indie,
vol. 1, pp. 42-53.] Haarlem.

FONSECA, AMÍLCAR.

1913 —Dialecto Cuicas. [Horizontes, vol. 15, pp. 1974-1977.] Ciudad
Bolívar.

- 1914 —Dialecto Cuicas. [Gaceta de los Museos Nacionales, vol. 2, pp. 216-220.] Caracas.
- FONSECA, JOAO SEVERIANO DA.
 1880-1881 —Viagem ao redor do Brasil, 1875-1878. 2 vols. Rio de Janeiro. (Another ed., Rio de Janeiro, 1895.)
- FONSECA, PAULINO NOGUEIRA BORGES DA.
 —See Nogueira, Paulino.
- FONTANA, LUÍS JORGE.
 1881 —El Gran Chaco. Buenos Aires.
 ms. —Vocabulario Payaguá. [Manuscript in AL.]
- FORBES, DAVID.
 1870 —On the Aymara Indians of Bolivia and Peru. [Journal of the Ethnological Society, n.s., vol. 2, pp. 193-305.] London.
- FORERO, MANUEL JOSÉ.
 1939 —El idioma de los Chibchas. [Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades, vol. 26, pp. 110-116.] Bogotá.
- FORNAGUERA, MIGUEL.
 ms. —Datos etnográficos y lingüísticos recibidos en "La Belleza", Departamento de Santander, Colombia. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- FORT Y ROLDAN, NICOLAS.
 1881 —Cuba indígena. Madrid.
- FRANZ, J.
 ms. —Vocabulary of the Moro language. [Unpublished manuscript with the author in Asunción.]
- FREIRE, ANIBAL.
 ms. —Vocabulario Sanamaikã. [Manuscript in AL.]
- FREITAS, AFFONSO ANTONIO DE.
 1910 —Ethnographia Paulista. Os Guayanás de Piratininga. São Paulo.
 1911 —Vocabulário comparado de várias nações indígenas que habitaram o território da antiga Capitania de São Vicente. [Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico de São Paulo, vol. 13, pp. 41-59.] São Paulo.
- FREITAS PINEDA, R.
 1906 —Vocabulario Ayaman de los indios de Parupano. Barquisimeto.
- FREYREISS, G. W.
 ms. —Reise zu mehreren Stämmen der Urbewohner der Capitania Minas Geraes. [Original manuscript in the Library of the Kongl. Vetenskaps-Akademie, Stockholm.]
- FRIC, ALBERTO VOJTECH.
 ms.a. —Slovník y nárecí Kamé a Kadyurukré. [Original manuscript in AL.]
 ms.b. —Toba de Puerto Casado. [Original manuscript in the Ústav pro etnografii a folkloristiku CSAV, Prague.]
- FRIC, VOJTECH, and RADIN, PAUL.
 1906 —Contributions to the study of the Bororo Indians. [JAI, vol. 36, pp. 382-406.]

FRIEDE, JUAN.

- 1945 —Reseña etnográfica de los Macaguajes de San Joaquín sobre el Putumayo. [BA, vol. 1, pp. 553-566.]
1946 —Algunas consideraciones de carácter geográfico y lingüístico sobre los Andakí. [RH, vol. 3, pp. 12-35.]
1952 —Consideraciones sobre la lengua Andakí. [Antropología y Etnología, vol. 6, pp. 187-222.] Madrid.

FRITZ, SAMUEL.

- ms.a. —Vocabulario en la lengua Castellana, la de Ynga y Xebera. [Original manuscript in the British Museum, London.]
ms.b. —Gramática de la lengua Jebera. [Original manuscript in the British Museum, London.]

FROEBEL, JULIUS.

- 1857-1858 —Aus Amerika. Erfahrungen, Reisen und Studien. Leipzig.

FROES DE ABREU, SYLVIO.

- 1929 —Os indios Creniques (Botocudos do Rio Doce) em 1926. [RMP, vol. 16, pp. 569-602.]
1931 —Na terra das palmeiras; estudos brasileiros. Rio de Janeiro.

FUCHS, HELMUTH.

- 1963 —Bemerkungen zum Warau-dialekt von Guanoco (Estado Sucre, Venezuela). [Bulletin de la Société Suisse des Américanistes, vol. 14, N° 26, pp. 19-30.] Geneva.

FURLONG, CHARLES WELLINGTON.

- 1917 —The Haush and Ona, primitive tribes of Tierra del Fuego. [CIA, Session 19, 1915, pt. 1, pp. 432-444.] Washington, D. C.

GABB, WILLIAM M.

- 1875 —On the Indian tribes and languages of Costa Rica. [PAPS, vol. 14, pp. 483-602.]

GABELENTZ, HANS CONON VON DER.

- 1852 —Beiträge zur Sprachenkunde. [Pt. 3, Grammatik der Kiriri-Sprache. Aus dem Portugiesischen des P. Mamiani übersetzt von H. C. von der Gabelentz.] Leipzig.

GAGINI, CARLOS.

- 1896 —La lengua Bribri. [Revista del Progreso, vol. 1, pp. 153-158.] San Salvador.

GALINDO, JUAN.

- 1833 —Notice of the Caribs in Central America. [JRGS, vol. 3, pp. 290-291.]

GALLARDO, CARLOS R.

- 1910 —Tierra del Fuego. Los Onas. Buenos Aires.

GALLEGOS, GASPAR DE.

- 1897 —Sant Francisco Pueleusi del Azogue. [RGI, vol. 3, pp. 170-177.]

GARBE, RICHARD VON.

- 1883 —Eine vollständige Grammatik des Yâgan. [Göttingsche Gelehrte Anzeigen, vol. 1, pp. 336-376.] Göttingen.

GARCIA, JOSÉ.

- 1889 —Diario del viaje i navegación hechos por el padre José García,

- de la Compañía de Jesús, desde su misión de Cailin, en Chiloé, hacia el sur, en los años 1766 i 1767. [AHMC, vol. 14, pp. 3-47.]
- GARCIA, JUAN ANTONIO.
1917 —Gramática Aymara sobre la base de una edición antigua. La Paz.
- GARRO, L. J. EUGENIO.
1939 —Características fonéticas del Chinchaysuyu de Ancash. [RMNL, vol. 8, pp. 283-295.]
1942 —The northern Kechuan dialects of Peru. [AA, n.s., vol. 44, pp. 442-450.]
1944 —Kechuan dialect of Callejón de Huaylas. [IJAL, vol. 10, pp. 139-143.]
- GARVIN, PAUL L.
1948 —Esquisse du système phonologique du Nambikwara-Tarunde. [JSA, n.s., vol. 37, pp. 133-189.]
- GARZON, LUIS BELTRÁN DE.
ms. —Encuestas lingüísticas de varias lenguas y dialectos de la región de Tarapacá. [Original manuscript in ACI.]
- GASSO, LEONARDO.
1908 —Gramática Karibe-Kuna. Barcelona.
- GASTELU, JUAN.
1885 —La tribu de los Catongos. [La Gaceta Científica, vol. 1, N° 5, pp. 142-145.] Lima.
- GATSCHET, ALBERT SAMUEL.
1885 —The Aruba language and the Papiamento jargon. [PAPS, vol. 22, pp. 299-305.]
- GATTI, CARLOS; ROJAS, TEODORO; and BERTONI, A. de W.
1947 —Vocabulario Guaraní-Español para uso médico. Asunción.
- GAVET, DANIEL, and BOUCHER, PHILIPPE.
1830 —Idioma Guaraní. Paris.
- GENSCH, HUGO.
1908 —Wörterverzeichnis der Bugres von Santa Catharina. [ZE, vol. 40, pp. 744-759.]
- GEZ, JUAN W.
1915 —Disquisiciones filológicas sobre la lengua Guaraní. Corrientes.
- GHINASSI, JUAN.
1938 —Gramática teórica-práctica y vocabulario de la lengua Jíbara. Quito.
- GIACONE, ANTONIO.
1940 —Pequena gramática e dicionário da língua Tucana. Manaus.
1949 —Os Tucanos e outras tribus do Rio Uaupés afluente do Negro-Amazonas; notas etnográficas e folclóricas. São Paulo.
1955 —Pequena gramática e dicionário Português Ubde-Nehern ou Macu. Recife.
- GIANNECCHINI, DOROTEO.
1896 —Reglas elementares de la lengua Chiriguana. Lucca.
- GIERTLER, P. ENGELBERT K.
1953 —Das Sirionó - eine untergehende Indianer-sprache Ostboliviens.

[Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Kulturwissenschaft, Amman-Festgabe, vol. 1, pp. 36-46.] Innsbruck.

GILI, ANTONIO.

1862 —Catecismo de la doctrina cristiana en lengua Tacana. La Paz.

GILIJ, FILIPPO SALVADORE.

1780-1784 —Saggio di storia americana; o sia, Storia naturale, civile e sacra dei regni, e delle provincie spagnuole di Terra-Ferma nell'America Meridionale descritto dall'abate F. S. Gilij. 4 vols. Rome.

GILLIN, JOHN.

1936 —The Barama River Caribs of British Guiana. [PPM, vol. 14, N° 2.]

ms.a. —Vocabulary of the language of the Aguarico River Indians. [Manuscript in ARP.]

ms.b. —Indios Piou-je inhabitants of the confluence of the Aguarico River with the Rio Napo, and Indios Huitoto. [Manuscript in ARP.]

GOEJE, CLAUDIUS HENRICUS DE.

1906 —Bijdrage tot de ethnographie der Surinaamsche Indianen. [IAE, Supplement to vol. 17.]

1910 —Etudes linguistiques Caraïbes. [VAW, n.r., vol. 10, N° 3.]

1928 —The Arawak language of Guiana. [VAW, n.r., vol. 28, N° 2.]

1929 —Het merkwaardige Arawaksch. [WIG, vol. 11, N° 1, pp. 11-28.]

1930a —Het merkwaardige Warau. [WIG, vol. 12, N° 1, pp. 1-16.]

1930b —The inner structure of the Warau language of Guiana. [JSA, n.s., vol. 22, pp. 33-72.]

1932 —Het merkwaardige Karaïbisch. (Een ethnologisch verhaal voor den gewonen lezer.) [WIG, vol. 14, pp. 99-123.]

1934 —Das Kariri (Nordost-Brasilien). [JSA, n.s., vol. 24, pp. 147-148; and CIA, Session 24, 1930, pt. 1, pp. 298-322, Hamburg.]

1935 —Fünf Sprachfamilien Südamerikas. [Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afdeling Letterkunde, vol. 77, ser. A, N° 5.] Amsterdam.

1937 —Laut und Sinn in karaïbischen Sprachen. [Mélanges de linguistique et de philologie offerts à Jacq. van Ginneken à l'occasion du soixantième anniversaire de sa naissance, pp. 335-339.] Paris.

1939 —Nouvel examen des langues des Antilles, avec notes sur les langues Arawak-Maipure et Caribe et vocabulaires Shebayo et Guayana. [JSA, n.s., vol. 31, pp. 1-120.]

1941 —De Oayana-Indianen. [BTLV, vol. 100, pp. 71-125.]

1946 —Etudes linguistiques Caraïbes, pt. 2. [VAW, vol. 49, N° 2.]

1948 —La langue Manao (famille Arawak-Maipure). [CIA, Session 28, 1947, pp. 157-171.] Paris.

GÖHRING, HERMAN.

1877 —Informe al supremo Gobierno del Perú sobre la expedición a los valles de Paucartambo en 1873. Lima.

GOMEZ, BARTOLOMÉ.

- 1604 —Catecismo en la lengua Española y Aymara del Piru. Ordenado por autoridad del Concilio Provincial de Lima, y impresso en la dicha ciudad el año de 1583. IHS Con privilegio. En Sevilla, por Bartolomé Gómez. Año de 1604.

GOMEZ HAEDO, JUAN CARLOS.

- 1937 —Un vocabulario Charrúa desconocido. [BF, vol. 1, N° 4/5, pp. 323-350.]

GONCALVES DA CRUZ, BENJAMIN.

- 1897 —Palavras Guaranis. [RIHG, vol. 60, pt. 2, pp. 145-147.]

GONCALVES DIAS, ANTONIO.

- 1854 —Vocabulário da língua geral usada hoje em dia no Alto-Amazonas. [RIHG, vol. 17, pp. 553-576.]

GONDIM, JOAQUIM.

- 1925 —A pacificação dos Parintintins.
1938 —Etnografía indígena. Ceará.
ms. —Relação oficial. [Manuscript in the archive of the Inspetoria do Serviço de Proteção aos Índios, Ceará.]

GONZALES, PADRE.

- ms. —Vocabulario del idioma Culle como se habla en el pueblo de Pallazca. [Manuscript in ARP.]

GONZALEZ, ANTONIO.

- 1952 —Fonética y ortografía Guaranies. [BF, vol. 6, pp. 15-65.]

GONZALEZ HOLGUIN, DIEGO.

- See Holguin, González.

GONZALEZ SUAREZ, FEDERICO.

- See Suárez, Federico González.

GORDON, B. LE ROY.

- ms. —Chocó vocabulary. [Manuscript in the Jacob Loewen collection.]

GORRAIZ BELOQUI, RAMÓN.

- 1955 —La Patagonia y sus lenguas aborígenes. [Argentina austral, vol. 26, N° 286, pp. 18-19.] Buenos Aires.

GORROCHOTEGUI, ABELARDO.

- 1895 —Aramare, poema indiano. Caracas.
1897 —Viaje al Amacuro. Caracas.

GRANJA, J. C.

- 1942 —Nuestro Oriente. De unas notas de viaje. Quito.

GRASSERIE, RAOUL DE LA.

- 1892 —Esquisse d'une grammaire et d'un vocabulaire Baniva. [CIA, Session 8, 1890, pp. 616-641.] Paris.
1894 —Langues américaines. Langue Puquina. Textes Puquina contenus dans le Rituale seu Manuale Peruanum de Gerónimo de Ore, publié à Naples en 1607 . . . Leipzig. (See Oré, Luis Jerónimo de, 1607.)
1897a —Langue Auca. [CIA, Session 11, 1895, pp. 490-499.] Mexico.
1897b —Langue Yunga. [CIA, Session 11, 1895, pp. 499-503.] Mexico.
1898 —Langue Auca (ou langue indigène du Chili), grammaire, dictionnaire, textes traduits et analysés. [BLA, vol. 21.]

- 1900 —De la langue Allentiak (grammaire, textes, vocabulaires). [JSA, vol. 3, o.s., pp. 43-100.]
- 1902 —Contribution à l'étude des langues de la Patagonie; vocabulaire Pehuelche. [CIA, Session 12, 1900, pp. 339-354.] Paris.
- 1903 —Les langues de Costa Rica et les idiomes apparentés. [JSA, n.s., vol. 1, pp. 153-187.]
- 1904 —De la langue Tehuelche. [CIA, Session 14, 1904, pp. 611-647.] Stuttgart.
- GRATY, ALFREDO DE.
1862 —La République du Paraguay. Brussels.
- GREIFFENSTEIN, C.
1878 —Vocabulario der Indier der Chami. [ZE, vol. 10, pp. 135-138.]
- GRIGORIEFF, SERGIO.
1935 —Compendio del idioma Quichua. Con notas detalladas sobre las particularidades del idioma en Santiago del Estero. Buenos Aires.
- GRIMM, JUAN M.
1897 —Vocabulario Español-Quichua y apéndice al vocabulario Quichua-Español. Freiburg im Breisgau. [Partial extract from author's: *La lengua Quichua* (Dialecto de la República del Ecuador), Freiburg im Breisgau, 1896.]
- GRÜNEWALD, EDUARD.
1879a —Grammatik der Moskito-Sprache. [CIA, Session 3, pt. 2, pp. 368-378.] Brussels.
1879b —Moskito-Deutsches und Deutsch-Moskito Wörterbuch. [CIA, Session 3, pt. 2, pp. 379-397.] Brussels.
- GRUPE Y THODE, G.
1890 —Über den Rio Blanco und die anwohnenden Indianer. [G, vol. 57, pp. 251-254.]
- GUARDIA MAYORGA, CÉSAR.
1959 —Diccionario Kechwa-Castellano, Castellano-Kechwa. Lima.
- GUASCH, ANTONIO.
1944 —El idioma Guaraní; gramática, vocabulario, lecturas. Asunción.
1948a —El idioma Guaraní; gramática, lectura, vocabulario doble. Seg. ed., mejorada y acrecentada. Buenos Aires.
1948b —Diccionario Guaraní precedido de una síntesis gramatical y de la fauna y flora guaranícas. Terc. ed., mejorada y acrecentada. Buenos Aires.
1952 —Gramática general y Guaraní. [BF, vol. 6, pp. 209-231.]
- GUERRERO Y SOSA, PEDRO.
1932 —Compendio de gramática Quichua. [EOD, vol. 5, pp. 8-9, 68-69, 88-89, 133.]
- GUILLAUME, H.
1888 —The Amazon provinces of Peru as a field for European emigration. A statistical and geographical review of the country and its resources. London.
- GUMILLA, JOSEPH.
1745 —El Orinoco ilustrado, y defendido. Historia natural, civil, y

geographica de este gran Rio, y de sus caudalosas vertientes
... 2nd ed., in 2 pts. Madrid. (New ed., Barcelona, 1791.)

GUSINDE, MARTIN.

1926 —Das Lautsystem der feuerländischen Sprache. [A, vol. 21, pp. 1000-1024.]

1931 —Die Feuerland-Indianer. I. Die Selknam. Mödling (Vienna).

1937 —Die Feuerland-Indianer. II. Die Yamana. Mödling (Vienna).

GUTENBERG, MARIMONI ALMIRO.

ms. —Indios Carajás, sociología-folklore, vocabulário, gramática, 1936. [Original manuscript in ACNPL.]

GUTIERREZ, JUAN MARÍA.

1871 —Algunas observaciones sobre las lenguas Guaraní y Araucana. [Revista del Rio de la Plata, vol. 2, pp. 71-86, 198-203.] Buenos Aires.

GUTIERREZ, RUFINO.

1920 —Monografías. [BHN, vol. 28.]

GUTSMUTS, J. CH. F.

1830 —Vollstaendige und neueste Erdbeschreibung des Staates Colombia. Weimar.

GUZMAN, MANUEL.

1920a —Gramática de la lengua Quichua, dialecto del Ecuador. Quito.

1920b —Vocabulario de la lengua Quichua cual se habla hoy en la República del Ecuador. Quito.

HABEL, SIMEON.

1878 —The sculptures of Santa Lucia Cosumalwhuapa in Guatemala. With an account of travels in Central America and on the western coast of South America. [SCK, vol. 22, art. 3. Smithsonian Institution Publication N° 269.]

HABERL, M.

1928 —Gesetze des Lautwechsels in der Sprache der Yamana auf Feuerland. [Festschrift Schmidt, pp. 63-66.] Vienna.

HAGEN, VICTOR WOLFGANG VON.

1939 —The Tsátchela Indians of western Ecuador. [INM, N° 51.]

HALE, HORATIO.

1846 —Ethnography and philology. (United States exploring expedition. During the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842. Under the command of Charles Wilkes, USN, vol. 6.) Philadelphia.

HAMP, ERIC.

1958 —A question on Ocaina syllables. [IJAL, vol. 24, pp. 239-240.]

HANES, LEONARD C.

1952 —Phonemes of Motilone. [IJAL, vol. 18, pp. 146-149.]

HANKE, WANDA.

1942 —Cadivéns y Terenos. [AMP, vol. 2, pp. 79-86.]

1946-1947a —Apuntes sobre el idioma Caingungue de los Botocudos de Santa Catarina, Brasil. [AMP, vol. 6, pp. 61-97.]

1946-1947b —Los índios Botocudos de Santa Catarina, Brasil. [AMP, vol. 6, pp. 45-97.]

1946-1947c —Vocabulário del dialecto Caingungue de la Serra do Chagú, Paraná. [AMP, vol. 6, pp. 99-106.]

- 1949 —Algunas voces de idioma Karipuna. [Arquivos: Coletânea de Documentos para a História da Amazônia, vol. 10, pp. 3-12.] Manaus.
- 1950a —Breves notas sobre os índios Mondé e o seu idioma. [Dusenía, vol. 1, pp. 215-228.] Curitiba.
- 1950b —Vocabulário e idioma Mura do rio Manicoré. [Arquivos: Coletânea de Documentos para a História da Amazônia, vol. 12, pp. 3-8.] Manaus.
- 1950c —Ensayo de una gramática del idioma Caingangue de los Cainganges de la "Serra de Apucarana," Paraná, Brasil. [AMP, vol. 8, pp. 65-146.]
- 1952 —Ol idioma Mura. [Documentação do Amazonas, vol. 1.] Manaus.
- 1953 —Parintintin y Boca Negra con sus idiomas. [Kollasuyo, vol. 12, N° 70, pp. 29-47.] La Paz.
- 1956a —Beobachtungen über den Stamm der Huari (Rio Corumbiara, Brasilien). [Archiv für Völkerkunde, vol. 11, pp. 67-82.] Vienna.
- 1956b —Beitrag zur Ethnographie der Sarapaná Indianer. [MAGW, vol. 86, pp. 48-57.]
- 1958 —The Chacobo in Bolivia. [Ethnos, vol. 23, pp. 100-126.] Stockholm
- 1959 —Neznámy indiánský kmen na jezeře Jorá v Bolívií. [Československá Etnografie, vol. 7, pp. 146-156.] Prague.
- 1960a —Die Sprache der Kaishana am Lago Maparí. [ZE, vol. 85, pp. 54-81.]
- 1960b —Chiripá y Tembucú en las selvas del Paraguay. [Revista de Indias, vol. 20, N° 80, pp. 95-106.] Madrid.
- ms.a. —Vocabulário dos Xccrêns de Santa Catarina e do Paraná. [Original manuscript with Professor Mansur Guérios, Curitiba.]
- ms.b. —Vocabulários inéditos: Arára del alto Giparaná, Kanoe del Rio Mequéns, Detoana, Jupúa, Macuna e Chuna del Rio Japurá. [Original manuscript.]
- HANKE, WANDA; SWADESH, M., and RODRIGUES, A.
1958 —Notas de Fonología Mekens. [Miscellanea Paul Rivet Octogenario Dicata, vol. 2, pp. 187-217.] Mexico.
- HANZELKA, JIRÍ, and ZIKMUND, MIROSLAV.
1958 —Za lovci lebek. Prague.
- HARDEN, MARGARET.
1946 —Syllable structure of Terena. [IJAL, vol. 12, pp. 60-63.]
- HARDMAN, MARTHA JAMES.
1963 —Sistema fonémico de Jaqaru. [RMNL, vol. 32, pp. 229-240.]
- HARRINGTON, JOHN PEABODY.
1925 —Studies on the Tule Indians of Panama. [In Smithsonian Institution. Explorations and field-work . . . in 1924. SMC, vol. 77, N° 2, pp. 112-136.]
- 1944 —Sobre fonética Witoto. [AIEA, vol. 5, pp. 127-128.]
- 1945 —Yunka, language of the Peruvian coastal culture. [IJAL, vol. 11, N° 1, pp. 24-30.]

- 1948 —Matako of the Gran Chaco. [IJAL, vol. 14, pp. 25-28.]
- HARRINGTON, TOMÁS.
- 1925 —Algo sobre la lengua Puelche o Künnü. [ASCA, vol. 99, pp. 205-206.]
- 1946 —Contribución al estudio del indio Gününa Küne. [RMLP, n.s., vol. 2, pp. 237-275.]
- HARTT, CHARLES FREDERICK.
- 1870 —Geology and physical geography of Brazil. Boston. (Portuguese trans., São Paulo, 1941.)
- ms.a. —Vocabulário da língua Botocudo. [Manuscript in the Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.]
- ms.b. —Note on the Mundurucú and Maué languages. [Manuscript in the Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.]
- HASEMAN, J. D.
- 1912 —Notes on the Pawumwa Indians. [AA, vol. 14, N° 2, pp. 333-349.]
- HASSEL, JORGE M. VON.
- 1902 —Vocabulario Aguaruna. [BSGL, vol. 12, pp. 73-86.]
- HAVESTADT, BERNARDUS.
- 1777 —Chilidúgú, sive Res Chilensis. Monasterii Westphaliae. (New ed., Chilidúgú, sive Tractatus Linguae Chilensis, facsimile of 1777 3d., by Julius Platzmann, Leipzig, 1883-1898.)
- HAWKINS, W. NEIL.
- 1950 —Patterns of vowel loss in Macushi (Carib). [IJAL, vol. 16, pp. 87-90.]
- 1952 —A fonologia da língua Uaiuai. [ELTG, N° 25, Boletim N° 157.]
- HAWKINS, W. N., and HAWKINS, R. E.
- 1953 —Verb inflection in Waiwai. [IJAL, vol. 19, pp. 201-211.]
- HEATH, EDWIN R.
- 1883 —Dialects of Bolivian Indians. A philological contribution from material gathered during three years' residence in the Department of Beni, in Bolivia. [Kansas City Review of Science and Industry, vol. 6, N° 12, pp. 679-687.]
- HEATH, GEORGE REINKE.
- 1913 —Notes on Miskito grammar and on other Indian languages of Eastern Nicaragua. [AA, n.s., vol. 15, pp. 48-62.]
- 1927 —Grammar of the Miskito language. Herrnhut.
- 1950 —Miskito glossary, with ethnographic commentary. [IJAL, vol. 16, pp. 20-34.]
- HEATH, G. R., and MARX, W. G.
- 1953 —Diccionario: Miskito-Español, Español-Miskito. Tegucigalpa.
- HEERDT, VAN, and ROSEVELT, CAETAN VAN.
- ms. —Rapport van het Nederlandsch gedeelte der Commissië belast met de exploratië van de rivier de Marowijne. Bijlage. [Original manuscript in the Archives of the Ministry of the Colonies, The Hague.]

HEINRICHS, ARLO L.

- 1964 —Os fonemas do Mura-Pirahã. [Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, n.s., Antropologia, N° 21.] Belém.

HELLIOT, JOAO HENRIQUE.

- 1851 —Aricó e Caocochee, ou uma voz no deserto. [Guanabara, vol. 2, pp. 158-173.] Rio de Janeiro.

HENDERSON, ALEXANDER.

- 1846 —A grammar of the Mosquito language. New York.
1872 —Grammar of the Karif language as spoken in the Bay of Honduras. Belize.

HENDERSON, GEORGE.

- 1809 —An account of the British settlement of Honduras. London.

HENGVAR, EUGENIO.

- 1907 —Gramática de la lengua Quichua adaptada al dialecto Ayacucho. Lima.

HENRIKSEN, ADOLFO.

- ms. —Vocabulario Lengua. [Manuscript in AL.]

HENRY, JULES.

- 1935 —A Kaingáng text. [IJAL, vol. 8, pp. 172-218.]
1936 —See Blumensohn, Jules H.
1939 —The linguistic position of the Ashluslay Indians. [IJAL, vol. 10, pp. 86-91.]
1941 —Jungle people. (A Kaingáng tribe of the highlands of Brazil.) New York.
1948 —The Kaingang language. [IJAL, vol. 14, pp. 194-204.]

HENSEL, REINHOLD.

- 1869 —Die Coroados der brasilianischen Provinz Rio Grande do Sul. [ZE, vol. 1, pp. 124-139.]

HERRERA DE HORA, I.

- ms.a. —Goahira Indian vocabulary for everyday use, 1915. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.b. —Dialecto indígena de los Motilones, 1915. [Original manuscript in ARP.]

HERRERO, ANDRÉS.

- 1834 —Doctrina y Oraciones Cristianas en lengua Mosetena ... y traducidas en Español palabra por palabra. Rome.

HERVAS Y PANDURO, LORENZO.

- 1778-1787 —Idea dell'Universo che contiene la storia della vita dell'uomo, elementi cosmografici, viaggio estatico al mondo planetario e storia della terra. 21 vols. Cesena.
(Another ed., Historia de la vida del hombre, Madrid 1789-1799.)
1800-1805 —Catálogo de las lenguas de las naciones conocidas, y numeración, división, y clases de éstas según la diversidad de sus idiomas y dialectos. 6 vols. (Vol. 1, Lenguas y naciones americanas.) Madrid.

HERZOG, WILHELM.

- 1886 —Über die Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen der costaricensischen In-

- dianersprachen mit denen von Central- und Süd-Amerika.
[Archiv für Anthropologie, vol. 16, pp. 623-651.]
- HESSELAT, EMILIO.
1909 —Dialecto de Huánuco. "Nazareth" Sagrado Canticocuna. Lima.
- HESTERMANN, FERDINAND.
1914-1919 —Die Schreibweise der Pano-Vokabularien. [JSA, n.s., vol. 11, pp. 21-33.]
1929 —Das Pronomen im Yámana, Feuerland. [IJAL, vol. 5, pp. 150-179.]
- HEUVEL, J. A. VAN.
1844 —El Dorado. New York.
- HEYSER E., RAMÓN.
1947 —Análisis comparativo de la lengua Huitota. [BF, vol. 5, pp. 149-192.]
- HICKERSON, NANCY P.
1953 —Ethnolinguistic notes from lexicons of Lokono (Arawak). [IJAL, vol. 19, pp. 181-190.]
1954 —Two versions of a Lokono (Arawak) tale. [IJAL, vol. 20, pp. 295-301.]
- HIDALGO, CLEMENTE.
1603 —Gramática y vocabulario en la lengua general del Perú, llamada Quichua, y en la lengua Española. Seville.
- HIDALGO, TOMÁS.
1894 —La historia del Ecuador por el Dr. González Suárez. [La Revista Ecuatoriana, vol. 6, pp. 295-299.] Quito. (Re-issued, Quito, 1913.)
- HILDEBRANDT, MARTHA.
1958a —Sistema fonémico del Macoita. [Lenguas Indígenas de Venezuela, vol. 1.] Caracas.
1958b —La lingüística descriptiva aplicada a las lenguas indígenas de Venezuela. [Boletín Indigenista Venezolano, vol. 3/5, pp. 109-112.] Caracas.
1958-1959 —Wayúunaikt. Cartilla Guajira. 2 vols. Caracas.
1960 —El infinitivo del verbo Guajiro. [Boletín Indigenista Venezolano, vol. 4, N° 1/4, pp. 137-155.] Caracas.
1961 —Las proposiciones en el pronombre personal Guajiro. [To William Cameron Townsend, pp. 465-485.] Cuernavaca.
1963 —Diccionario Guajiro-Español. [Lenguas Indígenas de Venezuela, N° 2.] Caracas.
ms. —Vocabulario de las lenguas Kamarakoto, Guajira, Paraujana, Guaika, Puinave, Guahibo, Kurripako, Uarao, Yaruro y Chiricoa. [Original manuscript with the author, Caracas.]
- HILHOUSE, WILLIAM.
1832 —Notices of the Indians settled in the interior of British Guiana. [JRGS, vol. 2, pp. 227-249.]
- HOCKETT, CHARLES F.
1958 —On the format of phonemic reports, with restatement of Ocaina. [IJAL, vol. 25, pp. 59-62.]

HOEHNE, FREDERICO CARLOS.

- 1915 —Apontamentos da língua dos índios Apiacás. [CLTE, vol. 3, pp. 175-177.]

HOELLER, ALFRED.

- 1932a —Grammatik der Guarayo-Sprache. Hall in Tirol.
1932b —Guarayo-Deutsches Wörterbuch. Hall in Tirol.

HOFF, B. J.

- 1955 —The languages of the Indians of Surinam and the comparative study of the Caribe and Arawak languages. [BTLV, vol. 111, N° 4, pp. 325-355.]
1962 —The nominal word-groups in Carib; A problem of delimitation of syntax and morphology. [Lingua, International Review of General Linguistics, vol. 11, pp. 157-164.] Amsterdam.

HOHENTHAL, W. D., JR.

- 1954 —Notes on the Shucurú Indians of Serra de Ararobá, Pernambuco, Brazil. [RMP, n.s., vol. 8, pp. 93-166.]

HOLGUIN, GONZÁLEZ.

- 1607 —Gramática y arte nueva de la lengua general de todo el Perú, llamada lengua Quichua o lengua del Inca. Los Reyes (Lima). (Other ed., Lima, 1608, 1842.)

HOLMER, NILS MAGNUS.

- 1946 —Outline of Cuna grammar. [IJAL, vol. 12, N° 4, pp. 185-197.]
1947 —Critical and comparative grammar of the Cuna language. [ES, vol. 14.]
1949 —Goajiro (Arawak). [IJAL, vol. 15, pp. 45-56, 110-120, 145-157, 232-235.]
1951 —Cuna chrestomathy. [ES, vol. 18.]
1952a —Ethno-linguistic Cuna dictionary. [ES, vol. 19.]
1952b —Linguistic notes on Kaggaba and Sanka. [Folia Lingüística Americana, vol. 1, pp. 13-24.] Buenos Aires.
1953a —Contribución a la lingüística de la Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. [Revista Colombiana de Antropología, vol. 1, pp. 311-355.] Bogotá.
1953b —Some semantic problems in Cuna and Kaggaba. [International Anthropological and Linguistics Review, vol. 1, N° 2/3, pp. 195-200.] Miami.
1953-1954 —Apuntes comparados sobre la lengua de los Yaganes (Tierra del Fuego). [Revista de la Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias, vol. 10/12, pp. 121-142.] Montevideo.
1963 —Estudios Chocoes. II. Gramática comparada de un dialecto del Chocó (con textos, índice y vocabulario). [ES, vol. 26, pt. 2, pp. 79-248.]

HOLMER, NILS MAGNUS, and WASSEN, S. HENRY.

- 1958 —Nia-Ikala; canto mágico para curar la locura. Texto en lengua Cuna, anotado por el indio Guillermo Hayans con traducción Española y comentarios. [ES, vol. 23.]

HOLTEN, HERMANN VON.

- 1877 —Das Land der Yurakarer und dessen Bewohner. [ZE, vol. 9, pp. 105-115.]

HORN, FRIEDRICH VON.

- ms. —Algunas notas para un estudio de la lengua de los indios Pausernas. [Unpublished manuscript with the author, Cafetal, Bolivia.]

HORTA BARBOSA, NICOLAU BUENO.

- 1922 —Exploração e levantamento dos Rios Anary e Machadinho. [CLTE, N° 48, Anexo 2.] (2nd ed., 1945.)
- ms. —Vocabulário índio da Serra do Norte. [Manuscript in AMI.]

HUBER, KONRAD.

- 1953 —Contribution à la langue Muchik. [JSA, n.s., vol. 42, pp. 127-134.]

HÜBNER, GEORG, and KOCH-GRÜNBERG, THEODOR.

- 1907 —Die Yauapery; kritisch bearbeitet und mit Einleitung versehen von Theodor Koch-Grünberg. [ZE, vol. 39, pp. 225-248.]

HUESTIS, GEORGE.

- 1963 —Bororo clause structure. [IJAL, vol. 29, N° 3, pp. 230-238.]

HUGO, VITOR.

- 1959 —Desbravadores. Com prefácio do Prof. Pedro Calmon. 2 vols. São Paulo.

HUNT, RICHARD JAMES.

- 1913 —El Vejoz ó Aiyo. Introducción de Samuel A. Lafone y Quevedo. [RMLP, vol. 22, pp. 7-216.]
- 1915 —El Chorotí o Yófuaha. [RMLP, vol. 23, pp. v-xxxviii, 1-308.]
- 1937 —Mataco-English and English-Mataco dictionary. [ES, vol. 5, pp. 1-98.]

HUNT, RICHARD JAMES, and TOMPKINS, B. A.

- 1940 —Mataco grammar. (Revisada por el Rev. B. A. Tompkins, misionero de la South American Missionary Society). [UN, N° 4, University Publication N° 271.]

HURLEY, HENRIQUE JORGE.

- 1931 —Vocabulário Tupi-Português, falado pelos Tembés dos Rios Gurupi e Guamá, do Pará. [RMP, vol. 17, pp. 323-351.]
- 1932a —Vocabulário dos aborígenes dos rios Trombetas, Cachorro e Jacycury. [RIHGP, vol. 7, pp. 229-235.]
- 1932b —Eu e o meu professor de Apinagé. [RIHGP, vol. 17, pp. 827-832.]
- 1932c —Dialeto Urubu, Amerábas da Raça Tupy do Gurupy. [RIHGP, vol. 7, pp. 245-249.]

HURTADO, GUILLERMO.

- 1925 —Los Noanamás. [Repertorio Histórico, vol. 7, pp. 23-31.] Medellín.

HYADES, PAUL DANIEL JULES.

- 1884 —Contribution à l'ethnographie fuégienne, avec éléments de grammaire Yaghan. [BSA, ser. 3, vol. 7, pp. 147-168.]

HYADES, PAUL DANIEL JULES, and DENIKER, JOSEPH.

- 1891 —Anthropologie, ethnographie. [Mission scientifique du Cap Horn, vol. 7.] Paris.

IBAR SIERRA, ENRIQUE.

- See Sierra, Enrique Ibar.

IBARRA GRASSO, DICK EDGAR.

1961 —La lingüística indígena de Bolivia y las lenguas andinas. [To William Cameron Townsend, pp. 487-503.] Cuernavaca.

ms. —Material lingüístico Aymara. [Manuscript with the author.]

IGUALADA, BARTOLOMÉ DE.

1930 —Vocabulario Castellano-Huitoto. [RM, vol. 6, pp. 238-240, 287, 336, 384, 431-432, 480, 571.]

ms. —Encuesta interna sumaria del Andoke-Cho'oje, Garú, Makuna y Bora. [Original manuscript in ACI.]

IHERING, HERMANN VON.

1895 —A civilização prehistórica do Brasil meridional. [RMP, vol. 1, pp. 33-159.]

1904 —Os Guayanás e Caingangs do Estado de São Paulo. [RMP, vol. 6, pp. 23-44.]

1907 —A antropologia do Estado de São Paulo. [RMP, vol. 7, pp. 202-257.]

1911 —Os Botocudos do Rio Doce. [RMP, vol. 8, pp. 38-51.]

1912 —A ethnographia do Brasil meridional. [CIA, Session 17, 1910, pp. 250-264.] Buenos Aires.

IMBELLONI, JOSÉ.

1926 —El idioma de los Incas del Perú en el grupo lingüístico Melanesio-Polinesio. [In, author's *La esfinge indiana*, pp. 351-368.] Buenos Aires.

1928 —L'idioma Kichua nel sistema linguistico dell'Oceano Pacifico. [CIA, Session 22, 1926, pt. 2, pp. 495-509.] Rome.

IM THURN, EVERARD F.

1883 —Among the Indians of Guiana. London.

IPIALES, MIGUEL DE.

ms. —Vocabulario Kofán del Guamues y encuesta breve del dialecto Nuinane-Uitoto de Sejerí. [Original manuscript in ACI.]

ISAACS, JORGE.

1884 —Estudio sobre las tribus indígenas del Estado de Magdalena antes Provincia de Santa Marta. [Anales de la Instrucción Pública en la República de Colombia, vol. 8, N° 45, pp. 177-352.] Bogotá. (Reprinted, Biblioteca Popular de la Cultura Colombiana, vol. 133, Bogotá, 1951.)

ITURRIZAGA, ISIDORO.

1941 —San Bartolomé de Tupe. [Universidad Católica del Perú. Ensayos Geográficos, vol. 3, pp. 77-121.] Lima.

IZAGUIRRE ISPIZUA, BERNARDINO.

1922-1929 —Historia de las misiones Franciscanas y narración de los progresos de la geografía en el oriente del Perú. 14 vols. Cajamarca and Lima. (Vol. 13, Producciones en lenguas indígenas de varios misioneros de la orden, Lima, 1927.)

JAHN, ALFRED.

1914 —Die Parauhanos und Goajiros und die Pfahlbauten am See von Maracaibo. [ZE, vol. 46, pp. 267-283.]

1927 —Los aborígenes del occidente de Venezuela. Su historia, etnografía, y afinidades lingüísticas. Caracas.

JANOTA, OKTAKAR J.

- 1908 (1909) —Gramatika jazyka peruánského. [Vestník královské české společnosti nauk. Trída filosoficko-historicko-jazykozpytná, N° 2.] Prague. (Sitzungsberichte der königl. böhmischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften. Klasse für Philosophie, Geschichte und Philologie, N° 2, Prague.)

JENNESS, DIAMOND.

- 1953 —Did the Yahgan Indians of Tierra del Fuego speak an Eskimo tongue? [IJAL, vol. 19, pp. 128-131.]

JIJON Y CAAMAÑO, JACINTO.

- 1919 —Contribución al conocimiento de las lenguas indígenas que se hablaron en el Ecuador interandino y occidental, con anterioridad a la conquista española. [BSEEH, vol. 2, N° 6, pp. 340-413.]
- 1927 —Puruhá; contribución al conocimiento de los aborígenes de la Provincia del Chimborazo de la República del Ecuador. Quito.
- 1941-1947 —El Ecuador interandino y occidental antes de la conquista castellana. 4 vols. Quito.

JIMENEZ SEMINARIO, AUGUSTO.

- See Seminario, Augusto Jiménez.

JOHNSON, ORVILLE E., and PEEKE, CATHERINE.

- 1962 —Phonemic units in the Secoya word. [Linguistic Series, N° 7, Studies in Ecuadorian Indian Languages, vol. 1, pp. 78-95.] Norman, Oklahoma.

JOMARD, M.

- 1846 —Note sur les Botecudos accompagnée d'un vocabulaire de leur langue. [BSGP, Third series, vol. 6, pp. 377-384.]
- 1847 —Noticia sobre os Botocudos, acompanhada de um vocabulário de seu idioma e de algumas observações. [RIHG, vol. 9, pp. 107-113.]

JONES, AZIEL W., and JONES, MARIAN.

- 1959 —The segmental phonemes of Chirripo. [CIA, Session 33, 1958, pt. 2, pp. 580-583.] San José de Costa Rica.

JOVER PERALTA, ANSELMO, and OSUNA, TOMÁS.

- 1950 —Diccionario Guaraní-Español y Español-Guaraní. Buenos Aires.

JOYCE, MARÍA DE LOURDES.

- 1951 —Caderno da doutrina pela lingua dos Manaos. Manuscrito do século XVIII estudado e anotado ... [ELTG, N° 22, Boletim N° 136.]

JUDY, ROBERTO, and EMERICH DE JUDY, JUDIT.

- 1962 —Fonemas del Movima, con atención especial a la serie glotal. [Notas Lingüísticas de Bolivia, N° 5.] Cochabamba.

JURADO PALOMINO, BARTOLOMÉ.

- See Palomini, Bartholomei Juradi.

KARSTEN, RAFAEL.

- 1921 —La lengua de los indios Jíbaros (Shuara) del oriente del Ecuador. [Översikt av Finska Vetenskaps-Societetens Förhandlingar, vol. 64, Avd. B, N° 2.] Helsinki.

- 1923 —The Toba Indians of the Bolivian Gran Chaco. [Acta Academiae Åboensis, Humaniora, vol. 4.] Åbo, Finland.
- 1932 —The Indian tribes of the Argentine and Bolivian Chaco. [Ethnological Studies, Societas Scientiarum Fennica, Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum, vol. 4, N° 1.] Helsinki.
- KATZER, FRIEDRICH.
- 1901 —Zur Ethnographie des Rio Tapajoz. [G, vol. 79, pp. 37-41.]
- KÄYSER, C. C.
- 1912 —Verslag der Corantijn-Expeditie. [TNAG, ser. 2, vol. 29, pt. 2, pp. 442-514.]
- KEANE, AUGUSTUS HENRY.
- 1883 —On the Botocudos. [JAI, vol. 13, N° 2, pp. 199-213.]
- KELLER, FRANZ.
- 1874 —The Amazon and Madeira Rivers. London.
- KELM, HEINZ.
- 1960 —Zur Frage der ethnographischen Einordnung der Ayoré, Moro und Yanaigua im ostbolivianischen Tiefland. [BAV, n.s., vol. 8, pp. 335-361.]
- 1963a —Die Zamuco (Ostbolivien). [ZE, vol. 88, pt. 1, pp. 66-85.]
- 1963b —Die Identität von Ayoré und Moro in Ostbolivien und Nordparaguay. [BAV, n.s., vol. 10, pp. 309-312.]
- 1964 —Das Zamuco - eine lebende Sprache. [A, vol. 59, Fasc. 3-4, pp. 457-516.]
- KEY, HAROLD H.
- 1961 —Phonotactics of Cayuvava. [IJAL, vol. 27, N° 2, pp. 143-150.]
- KEY, MAY RITCHIE DE.
- 1963 —Vocabularios bolivianos, N° 4: Cavineña y Castellano. Cochabamba.
- KIETZMAN, DALE.
- 1958 —Tendências de ordem lexical da aculturação lingüística em Terêna. [Revista de Antropologia, vol. 6, pp. 15-21.] São Paulo.
- KINDBERG, LEE D.
- 1961 —Independent and dependent sentence type in Campa. [To William Cameron Townsend, pp. 505-518.] Cuernavaca.
- KINDBERG, WILLARD.
- 1961 —Campa (Arawak) morphology. [To William Cameron Townsend, pp. 519-553.] Cuernavaca.
- KINDER, LEOPOLDO.
- 1936 —Gramática y vocabulario de la lengua Huitota. [BEH, Supplement N° 4.]
- KISSENBERTH, WILHELM.
- 1911 —Bei den Canella-Indianern in Zentral-Maranhão (Brasilien). [BAV, vol. 2, pt. 1, pp. 45-54.]
- 1916 —Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Tapirapé-Indianer. [BAV, vol. 6, pts. 1/2, pp. 50-64.]
- KLUCK, THOMAS, and KLUCK, ILMAR.
- ms. —Vocabulário Txikrin. Material recolhido na aldeia do Pukatingre (Cateté). [Original manuscript in ARR.]

KLUG, JUAN.

- 1937 —Ñemongetá. Ejercicios de conversación y diálogos en las lenguas Guaraní, Castellano y Alemán. Asunción.

KNOCHE, WALTER.

- 1913 —Einige Bemerkungen über die Uri-Krag am Rio Doce (Espiritu Santo). [ZE, vol. 45, pp. 394-399.]

KNUDSEN LARRAIN, AUGUSTO.

- 1945 —Un diccionario de la lengua Yagan. [Revista del Museo Histórico Nacional de Chile, vol. 1, N° 4, pp. 521-533.] Santiago de Chile.

KOBLE, A.

- 1870 —Pater Florian Baucke, ein Jesuit in Paraguay (1748-1766), Nach dessen eigenen Aufzeichnungen von A. Kobler. Regensburg, New York.

KOCH-GRÜNBERG, THEODOR.

- 1900 —Die Lenguas-Indianer in Paraguay. [G, vol. 78, pp. 217-220, 235-239.]
- 1902a —Die Apiaká-Indianer (Rio Tapajos, Mato Grosso). [Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, pp. 350-379.] Berlin.
- 1902b —Die Maskoi-Gruppe im Gran Chaco. [MAGW, vol. 32, pp. 130-148.]
- 1903 —Die Guaikurú-Gruppe. [MAGW, vol. 33, pp. 45-69.]
- 1906a —Die Indianer-Stämme am oberen Rio Negro und Yapurá und ihre sprachliche Zugehörigkeit. [ZE, vol. 38, pp. 167-205.]
- 1906b —Die Makú. Mit fünf Abbildungen nach Aufnahmen des Verfassers. [A, vol. 1, pp. 877-906.]
- 1906c —Les indiens Ouitotos. Etude linguistique. [JSA, n.s., vol. 3, N° 2, pp. 157-189.]
- 1908 —Die Hianakoto-Umáua. [A, vol. 3, pp. 83-124, 297-335, 952-982.]
- 1909-1910 —Zwei Jahre unter den Indianern. Reisen in Nordwest-Brasilien, 1903-1905. 2 vols. Berlin.
- 1910a —Die Uitoto-Indianer. Weitere Beiträge zu ihrer Sprache nach einer Wörterliste von Hermann Schmidt. [JSA, n.s., vol. 7, pp. 61-85.]
- 1910b —Die Miránya (Rio Yapurá, Amazonas). [ZE, vol. 42, pp. 896-914.]
- 1911 —Aruak-Sprachen Nordwestbrasilien und der angrenzenden Gebiete. [MAGW, vol. 41 (ser. 3, vol. 11), pp. 33-153, 203-282.]
- 1913 —Abschluss meiner Reise durch Nordbrasilien zum Orinoco, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der von mir besuchten Indianerstämme. [ZE, vol. 45, pp. 448-474.]
- 1913-1916 —Die Betóya-Sprachen Nordwestbrasilien und der angrenzenden Gebiete. [A, vol. 8, pp. 944-997; vol. 9, pp. 151-195, 569-589, 812-832; vol. 10/11, pp. 114-158, 421-449.]
- 1914-1919 —Ein Beitrag zur Sprache der Ipuriná-Indianer (Rio Purus, Brasilien). [JSA, n.s., vol. 11, pp. 57-96.]

- 1928 —Vom Roroima zum Orinoco. Ergebnisse einer Reise in Nordbrasilien und Venezuela in den Jahren 1911-1913. [Vol. 4, Sprachen.] Stuttgart.
- 1932 —Wörterlisten "Tupy," Maué und Purúborá. [JSA, n.s., vol. 24, pp. 31-50.]
- KOCH-GRÜNBERG, THEODOR, and HÜBNER, GEORG.
1908 —Die Makuschí und Wapischána. [ZE, vol. 40, pp. 1-44.]
- KOENIGSWALD, GUSTAV VON.
1908 —Die Corôados im südlichen Brasilien. [G, vol. 94, pp. 27-32, 45-49.]
- KOESSLER-ILG, BERTHA.
1962 (1963) —Tradiciones Araucanas, vol. 1. [Supplement N° 1 to Rthesis, Revista de Filología y Lingüística.] Buenos Aires.
- KOK, P. P.
1921-1922 —Ensayo de gramática Dagseje o Tokano. [A, vol. 16/17, pp. 838-865.]
- KOOLWIJK, A. J. VAN.
1882 —De Indianen Caraïben van het eiland Aruba (West Indië). [TNAG, vol. 6, pp. 222-229.]
- KOPPERS, WILHELM.
1927 —Die fünf Dialekte in der Sprache der Yamana auf Feuerland. [A, vol. 22, pp. 466-476.]
- KOWYAMA, ROCRO.
1951 —Vocabulário. Tupy-Português-Japonês. Tokyo.
- KOZAK, VLADIMÍR.
ms.a. —Vocabulário das línguas Kaapor e Timbirá. [Original manuscript with the author, Curitiba.]
ms.b. —Vocabulário Sherente e Shavante, colhido do índio Sóo-Zdary-Smíry fevereiro 1954. [Unpublished manuscript in AL.]
- KRAUSE, FRITZ.
1911 —In den Wildnissen Brasiliens; Bericht und Ergebnisse der Leipziger Araguaya-Expedition, 1908. Leipzig.
1936 —Die Yarumá- und Arawine-Indianer Zentralbrasiliens. [BAV, vol. 19, pp. 32-44.]
- KREUTZ, JAN.
ms. —Zápisky o jazyce Guaraní z Corrientes. [Original manuscript in AL.]
- KRIEGK, GEORG LUDWIG.
1838 —Das Land Otuquis in Bolivia. Frankfurt am Main.
- KRUSE, ALBERT.
1930 —Bausteine zu einer praktischen Grammatik der Sprache der Mundurukú-Indianer. Santarém.
1938 —Etwas von den Kokámas. [Santo Antonio, vol. 16, pp. 20-28, 89.] Bahia.
1939 —Etwas von den Maués. [Santo Antonio, vol. 17, pp. 145-149.] Bahia.
ms. —Vokabular der Makirí-Sprache. [Original manuscript with the author.]

KRUSE, ALBERT, et al.

- 1933-1937 —Lose Blätter von Cururu. [Santo Antonio, vol. 11, pp. 26, 99; vol. 12, pp. 24, 97; vol. 13, p. 31; vol. 14, pp. 39, 140; vol. 15, pp. 71-82.] Bahia. See also Mense, 1934, 1937; Nimuendajú 1937b; Walter 1937a, 1937b.

KUNIKE, HUGO.

- 1914-1919 —Die Phonetik der Karaiá-Sprache nach linguistischen Prinzipien. [JSA, n.s., vol. 11, pp. 139-181.]
1916 —Beiträge zur Phonetik der Karajá-Sprache (Brasilien). [IAE, vol. 23, fasc. 5-6, pp. 147-182.]

KUPFER, DR.

- 1870 —Die Kayapo-Indianer in der Provinz Matto Grosso. [ZGE, vol. 5, pp. 244-255.]

KYSELA, VLADIMIRO.

- 1931 —La tribu indígena Macca. [RSCP, vol. 3, N° 1, pp. 43-49.]

LA BARRE, WESTON.

- 1941 —The Uru of the Rio Desaguadero. [AA, n.s., vol. 43, pp. 493-522.]
1948 —The Aymara Indians of the Lake Titicaca Plateau, Bolivia. [American Anthropological Association Memoir Series, N° 68. AA, vol. 50, N° 1, pt. 2 (supplement).]
1950 —Aymara folktales. [IJAL, vol. 16, pp. 40-45.]

LA CROIX, FRÉDÉRIC.

- 1840 —Patagonie, Terre-du-Feu et Archipel des Malouines. Paris.

LA CUEVA, R. P.

- 1893 —Principes et dictionnaire de la langue Yuracare ou Yurujure. [BLA, vol. 16.]

LAET, JOANNES DE.

- 1633 —Novus orbis, seu descriptionis Indiae Occidentalis, libri XVIII. Lugduni Batavorum.
1643 —J. de Laet Notae ad dissertationem H. Grotti de Origine Gentium Americanarum. Amsterdam.

LAFONE Y QUEVEDO, SAMUEL ALEXANDER.

- 1890-1893 —Mocoví. Ms. del P. Francisco Tavolini. [RMLP, vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.] (Published separately, La Plata, 1893.)
1893-1896 —Arte de la lengua Toba. [RMLP, vol. 5, pp. 129-184, 305-327; vol. 7, pp. 189-261.]
1894a —Lenguas argentinas. Idioma Abipón. Ensayo fundado sobre el "De Abiponibus" de Dobrizhoffer y los manuscritos del Padre J. Brigniel, S. J., con introducción, mapa, notas y apéndices. [BANC, vol. 15, pp. 5-200, 253-452.]
1894b —Los Lules. Estudio filológico y calepino Lule-Castellano seguido del catecismo. Vade mecum para el arte y vocabulario del P. Antonio Machoni. [BIGA, vol. 15, pp. 305-385, 498-500.]
1895a —Lengua Vilela o Chulupí. Estudio de filología chaco-argentina. [BIGA, vol. 16, pp. 37-124.]
1895b —Lenguas argentinas. Grupo Mataco-Mataguay del Chaco. Dialecto Nocten. Pater noster y apuntes por el Padre Inocencio

- Massei Ord. Seráfica con introducción y notas. [BIGA, vol. 16, pp. 343-390.]
- 1896 —Lenguas argentinas. Idioma Mbayá, llamado "Guaycurú-Mocovi" según Hervas, Gilij y Castelnau, con introducción, notas y mapas. [ASCA, vol. 41, pp. 339-364; vol. 42, pp. 44-58, 145-164.]
- 1897 —Los indios Chanases y su lengua. [BIGA, vol. 18, pp. 115-154.]
- 1901-1902 —Los indios Mosetens y su lengua. [ASCA, vol. 52, pp. 145-160, 288-306; vol. 53, pp. 49-65, 150-157, 234-241, 293-297; vol. 54, pp. 49-60, 144-150, 181-201, 272-282.]
- 1902 —Tacana: arte, vocabulario, exhortaciones, frases y un mapa por el P. Nicolás Armentia. [RMLP, vol. 10, pp. 63-172, 283-312.] (Published separately, La Plata, 1902.)
- 1904 —Cavineña, o Cavina, arte y vocabulario; manuscrito del R. P. Fray Nicolás Armentia ordenado con notas por Samuel A. Lafone-Quevedo. [RMLP, vol. 13, pp. 1-120.]
- 1905 —La lengua Leca de los Ríos Mapirí y Beni según los mss. de los PP. Cardús y Herrero. [ASCA, vol. 60, pp. 5-20, 48-64, 97-113, 168-180.]
- 1910a —Las lenguas de tipo Guaycurú y Chiquito comparadas. [RMLP, vol. 17 (2nd ser., vol. 4), pp. 7-68.] (Also in, CIA, Session 17, 1910, pp. 228-231, Buenos Aires, 1912.)
- 1910b —El "Lengua" de Cerviño, dialecte du Payaguá. [CIA, Session 16, 1908, pt. 1, pp. 655-660.] Vienna.
- 1927 —Tesoro de catamarqueñismos, nombres de lugares y apellidos indios, con etimologías y eslabones aislados de la lengua Caca. 3rd ed., complementada con palabras y modismos usuales en Catamarca, por Félix F. Avellaneda. Buenos Aires.
- LAHILLE, F.
1929 —Algunas enseñanzas del idioma de los Onas. Buenos Aires.
- LA HITTE, CHARLES DE, and TEN KATE, H.
1897 —Notes ethnographiques sur les indiens Guayaquis . . . et description de leur caractères physiques. [Anales del Museo de La Plata. Materiales para la historia física y moral del continente sud-americano. Anthropologie, N° 2.] La Plata.
- LANDERO, FRANCISCO MARTÍNEZ.
1934-1935 —Anotaciones sobre el dialecto de los indios Sumos. [Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales, vol. 13, N° 1, pp. 46-47, 115; N° 7/8, pp. 433-435; N° 10, pp. 593-595.] Tegucigalpa.
- LANDINEZ SALAMANCA, ALFREDO.
1942 —Apuntaciones sobre la etnología y sociología de los Motilones. Estudio de las heridas producidas por sus flechas. Tunja.
- LANDOR, A. HENRY SAVAGE.
—See Savage-Landor, Henry A.
- LANGE, ALGOT.
1912 —In the Amazon jungle. New York.
1914 —The lower Amazon. New York and London.

LAPENDA, GERALDO.

- ms. —Gramática Yathé. [Original manuscript in the Faculdade de Filosofia, University of Recife.]

LARCO HOYLE, RAFAEL.

- 1939 —Los Mochicas. Vol. 2. Lima.

LARDE Y LARIN, JORGE.

- 1941a —La numeración Para. [Revista de Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales, vol. 19, pp. 557-560.] Tegucigalpa.
 1941b —Similitud entre los idiomas Taulepa-Ulua y Popoluca de Matagalpa. [Revista de Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales, vol. 19, pp. 679-680.] Tegucigalpa.

LARES, JOSÉ IGNACIO.

- 1918 —Andes venezolanos. Vocabularios. [De Re Indica, vol. 1, N° 1, pp. 35-36.] Caracas.

LARRAÑAGA, DÁMASO ANTONIO.

- 1924a —Compendio del idioma Chaná. [Instituto Histórico y Geográfico del Uruguay, Escritos de Don Dámaso A. Larrañaga, vol. 3, pp. 161-174.] Montevideo.
 1924b —Gramática Abipona. [Instituto Histórico y Geográfico del Uruguay, Escritos de Don Dámaso A. Larrañaga, vol. 3, pp. 177-210.] Montevideo.

LARSON, MILDRED L.

- 1955-1957 —Comparación de los vocabularios Aguaruna y Huambisa. [Tradición, vol. 7, N° 19/20, pp. 147-168.] Cuzco.

LA SALLE DE LESTAING, S. P. DE.

- 1763 —Dictionnaire Galibi. Paris.

LAS CORTS, ESTANISLAO DE.

- 1946a —Vocabulario Inga. [RH, vol. 2, pp. 317-326.]
 1946b —Vocabulario Huitoto. [RH, vol. 2, pp. 327-345.]
 ms. —Encuesta externa, datos gramaticales, vocabulario, fórmula de conversación y de confesión y algo de catecismo en lengua Tinigua, 1931. [Original manuscript in ACI.]

LATCHAM, RICARDO E.

- 1910 —Los Changos de las costas de Chile. [AUC, vol. 126, pp. 377-439.]
 1927 —Los indios Chiquillanes. [Atenea, revista publicada por la Universidad de Concepción, vol. 8, N° 39, pp. 311-330.] Concepción.

LATHAM, R. G.

- 1851 —Note upon the language of Central America. [JRGS, vol. 20, pp. 189-190.]

LATORRE, JUAN JOSÉ.

- 1880 —Exploración de las aguas de Skyring o del despejo i de la parte austral de Patagonia; Diario de la corbeta "Magallanes": Los indígenas en el campamento. [AHMC, vol. 6, pp. 86-88.]

LAURIAULT, JAMES.

- 1948 —Alternate-Mora timing in Shipibo. [IJAL, vol. 14, pp. 22-24.]
 1958 —Textos Quechuas de la zona de Coracora, Departamento de Ayacucho, con traducción del informante. [Tradición, vol. 8, pp. 90-153.] Lima.

LEAL, OSCAR.

- 1895 —Viagem a um país de selvagens. Lisbon.

LEAO, ERMELINO A. DE.

- 1910 —Subsidios para o estudo dos Kaingangues do Paraná. Curitiba.

LEGAL, FRANCISCO.

- ms. —Gramática de la lengua Guaraní. [Original manuscript in the Berlin Library.]

LEHMANN, HENRI.

- 1945 —Un confesionario en lengua Páez de Pitayo. [Revista del Instituto Etnológico Nacional, vol. 2, pp. 1-13.] Bogotá.

- 1949 —Les indiens Sindagua (Colombie). [JSA, n.s., vol. 38, pp. 67-89.]

- ms.a. —Cuna. [Original manuscript in AHL.]

- ms.b. —Cuestionario lingüístico: Kwaiker. [Original manuscript in AHL.]

- ms.c. —Cuestionario lingüístico: Polinadara. [Manuscript in AHL.]

- ms.d. —Questionnaire linguistique: Guambiano. [Manuscript in AHL.]

- ms.e. —Questionnaire linguistique: Pitayo ou Nasayuwä. [Manuscript in AHL.]

- ms.f. —Questionnaire linguistique: Okoshkokyéwa. [Manuscript in AHL.]

- ms.g. —Questionnaire linguistique: La Peña. [Manuscript in AHL.]

- ms.h. —Quelques mots Sambú. [Manuscript in AHL.]

LEHMANN, WALTER.

- 1910 —Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Indianersprachen Costaricas, nach eigenen Aufnahmen. [CIA, Session 16, 1908, pt. 2, pp. 627-644.] Vienna.

- 1914 —Vokabular der Rama-sprache. Munich. (Reprinted from Abhandlungen der Philosophisch-Philologischen und Historischen Klasse der Akademie der Wissenschaften, vol. 28, N° 2, Munich.)

- 1920 —Zentral-Amerika. Die Sprachen Zentral-Amerikas. 2 vols. Berlin.

LEHMANN-NITSCHKE, ROBERT.

- 1910-1911 —Vocabulario Chorote ó Solote (Chaco occidental). [RMLP, vol. 17 (ser. 2, vol. 4), pp. 111-130.]

- 1913 —El grupo lingüístico Tshon de los territorios magallánicos. [RMLP, vol. 22 (ser. 2, vol. 9), pp. 217-276.]

- 1921 —El grupo lingüístico Alakaluf de los canales magallánicos. [RMLP, vol. 25 (ser. 3, vol. 1), pp. 15-69.]

- 1922 —El grupo lingüístico "Het" de la Pampa Argentina. [RMLP, vol. 27 (ser. 3, vol. 3), pp. 10-85.]

- 1925 —Vocabulario Toba (Rio Pilcomayo y Chaco oriental) con bibliografía y una lámina. [BANC, vol. 28, fasc. 2, pp. 179-196.]

- 1926 —Vocabulario Mataco (Chaco salteño) con bibliografía. [BANC, vol. 28, fasc. 3-4, pp. 251-266.]

- 1930 —El idioma Chechehet (Pampa bonaerense). Nombres propios. [RMLP, vol. 32, pp. 277-291.]

- 1936 —Die sprachliche Stellung der Choropí (Gran Chaco). [ZE, vol. 68, pp. 118-124, 303-304.]
- ms. —Vokabular der Pueltsche-Sprache. [Original manuscript with the Lehmann-Nitsche family, Berlin.]
- LEIGUE CASTEDO, LUIS.
- 1957 —El Iténez salvaje. [Ministerio de Educación, Colección de etnografía y folklore, N° 3.] La Paz.
- LEMON BARBOSA, A.
- See Barbosa, A. Lemos.
- LENGERKE, GEO VON.
- 1878a —Palabras del dialecto de los indios de Opone. [ZE, vol. 10, p. 306.]
- 1878b —Palabras indias dictadas por un indio de la tribu de Carare. [ZE, vol. 10, p. 306.]
- LENZ, RODOLFO.
- 1895a —Diálogos Araucanos en dialecto Huiliche. [AUC, vol. 90, pp. 834-878.]
- 1895b —Diálogos Araucanos en dialecto Picunche. [AUC, vol. 91, pp. 195-241.]
- 1896a —Diálogos en dialecto Pehuenche chileno. [AUC, vol. 93, pp. 507-555.]
- 1896b —Diálogos en dialecto Moluche, según dictado del indio Juan Calvún de Cholchol, Araucania central. [AUC, vol. 94, pp. 623-662.]
- LEON, AGUSTÍN M.
- 1928-1929 —Breve vocabulario de las principales lenguas que se hablan en los diferentes pueblos y jibarías de la Prefectura Apostólica de Canelos y Macas. [EOD, vol. 1, p. 87, vol. 2, p. 21.]
- 1929 —Doctrina cristiana escrita y arreglada según el dialecto Quichua de Canelos. Ambato.
- 1930 —Comparación del Shimigae con el Záparo. [EOD, vol. 3, pp. 207-208.]
- LEPRIEUR, M.
- 1834 —Voyage dans la Guyane Centrale. [BSGP, ser. 2, vol. 1, pp. 201-229.]
- LERY, JEAN DE.
- 1599 —Histoire d'un voyage fait en la terre du Brésil, autrement dite Amérique. Geneva. (New ed., with introduction and notes by Paul Gaffarel, Paris, 1880.)
- LEVI-STRAUSS, CLAUDE.
- 1948a —Sur certaines similarités structurales des langues Chibcha et Nambikwára. [CIA, Session 28, 1947, pp. 185-192.] Paris.
- 1948b —La vie familiale et sociale des indiens Nambikwára. [JSA, n.s., vol. 37, pp. 1-131.]
- 1950 —Documents Rama-Rama. [JSA, n.s., vol. 39, pp. 73-84.]
- 1958 —Documents Tupi-Kawahib. [Miscellanea Paul Rivet Octogenario Dicata, vol. 2, pp. 323-338.] Mexico.
- ms. —Vocabulaires de trois langues: Kabixiana, Kep-kiri-uat et de São Pedro. [Manuscript in AL.]

LEVY, PABLO.

- 1873 —Notas geográficas y económicas sobre la República de Nicaragua . . . con una lista bibliográfica. Paris.

LICCARDI, MILLICENT, and GRIMES, JOSEPH.

- 1961 —Entonación y fonemas del Itonama. [Notas Lingüísticas de Bolivia, vol. 3.] Cochabamba.

LIMA, FRANCISCO DAS CHAGAS.

- 1842 —Memória sôbre o descobrimento e colonia de Guarapuava [RIHG, vol. 4, pp. 43-64.] (Reprinted, 1863.)

LINDSKOOG, JOHN N., and BREND, RUTH M.

- 1962 —Cayapa phonemics. [Linguistic Series, N° 7, Studies in Ecuadorian Indian Languages, vol. 1, pp. 31-44.] Norman, Oklahoma.

LINS, JOAQUIM G. DA.

- 1925 —A pacificação dos Parintintins. Amazonas.

LIPKIND, WILLIAM.

- ms. —Karajá vocabulary. [Original manuscript with the author.]

LIRA, JORGE A.

- 1945 —Diccionario Kkechuwa-Español. [Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Departamento de Investigaciones Regionales, Instituto de Historia, Lingüística y Folklore, Publicaciones Especiales, vol. 12, University Publication N° 369.] Tucumán.
- 1947 —Fundamentos de la lengua Kkechûwa. [RMNL, vol. 16, pp. 33-52.]
- 1959 —Diccionario Kkechuwa-Español. [Revista del Museo Nacional de Antropología y Arqueología, vol. 28, pp. 39-55.] Lima.

LISTA, RAMÓN.

- 1880 —Mis exploraciones y descubrimientos en la Patagonia, 1877-1880. Buenos Aires.
- 1883 —El territorio de las Misiones. Buenos Aires.
- 1885 —Vocabulario Tehuelche. [Revista de la Sociedad Geográfica Argentina, vol. 3, pp. 334-335.] Buenos Aires.
- 1887 —Viaje al país de los Onas, Tierra del Fuego. [Revista de la Sociedad Geográfica Argentina, vol. 5, pp. 41-152.] Buenos Aires.
- 1894 —Una raza que desaparece. Los indios Tehuelches. Buenos Aires.
- 1896 —Lenguas argentinas. Los Tehuelches de la Patagonia. [ASCA, vol. 42, pp. 35-43.]

LLAMAS, A. DE.

- 1910 —Uakambabelte o Vilela. Corrientes.

LLISA, PEDRO DE.

- 1890 —Pequeño catecismo cristiano. Dios onamaque carta Chenicua, traducido en la lengua Cuna ó de los indios del Darien . . . revisado por los SS. A. L. Pinart y T. J. Carranza. Paris.
- n.d. —Pequeño catecismo cristiano, traducido en la lengua Cuna, ó de los indios de Darien, por el R. P. Pedro de Llisa, Mis°. Cap°. y revisto por los SS. Dr. A. L. Pinart y Dr. F. y Carranza. [Documentos sobre Panamá; Chiriqui-Veraguez-Darien, N° 3.] n.p.

LLOSA, ENRIQUE S.

- 1906 —Tribu de los Arazaires. Algunas voces de su dialecto. [BSGL, vol. 19, pp. 302-306.]

LOBATO, P.

- 1905 —Compendio de la doctrina cristiana en Qquechua general ó imperial. Lima.

LOEWEN, JACOB A.

- 1960 —A Chocó miraculous escape tale. [AI, vol. 20, N° 3, pp. 207-217.]
- 1963 —Chocó. I: Introduction and bibliography. II: Phonological problems. [IJAL, vol. 29, N° 3, pp. 239-263; N° 4, pp. 357-371.]
- ms.a. —Waunana grammar. [Manuscript in the Jacob Loewen collection.]
- ms.b. —Field notes on the Choco Indians. [Manuscript with the author.]
- ms.c. —Field notes on the Epera dialects. [Manuscript with the author.]

LOPES, RAIMUNDO.

- 1925 —Les indiens Arikêmes. [CIA, Session 21, 1924, pt. 2, pp. 630-642.] Göteborg.
- 1934 —Os Tupis do Gurupy. (Ensaio comparativo.) [CIA, Session 25, La Plata, 1932, pt. 1, pp. 139-171.] Buenos Aires.

LOPEZ, VICENTE FIDEL.

- 1871 —Les races Aryennes du Pérou, leur langue, leur histoire. Paris.

LORENZ, FRANCISCO W.

- 1939 —El idioma Katío. [UCB, vol. 4, Nos 11/13, pp. 195-204.]

LOTHROP, SAMUEL KIRKLAND.

- 1928 —The Indians of Tierra del Fuego [Contributions from the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, vol. 10.] New York.

LOUKOTKA, ČESTMÍR.

- 1929 —Le Shetá, un nouveau dialecte Tupi. [JSA, n.s., vol. 21, pp. 373-398.]
- 1930 —Contribuciones a la lingüística sud-americana. Vocabularios inéditos o poco conocidos de los idiomas Rankeke, Guahibo, Piaroa, Toba, Pilagá, Tumanahá, Kaduveio, etc. [RIE, vol. 1, pt. 1, pp. 75-106; pt. 3, pp. 557-592.]
- 1931a —La familia lingüística Mashakali (estudios de lingüística comparada americana). [RIE, vol. 2, pp. 21-47.]
- 1931b —Die Sprache der Zamuco und die Verwandtschaftsverhältnisse der Chaco-Stämme. [A, vol. 26, pp. 843-861.]
- 1931c —Les indiens Kukura du Rio Verde, Matto Grosso, Brésil. [JSA, n.s., vol. 23, pp. 121-125.] (Reprinted, Prague, 1937.)
- 1932 —La familia lingüística Kamakan del Brasil (segunda parte del estudio de los Ze). [RIE, vol. 2, pp. 493-524.]
- 1933 —Nouvelle contribution à l'étude de la vie et du langage des Kaduveo. [JSA, n.s., vol. 25, pp. 251-277.]

- 1937 —La familia lingüística Coroado. [JSA, n.s., vol. 29, pp. 157-214.]
- 1938 —Observaciones sobre la lengua de los indios Guayaberos. [Idearium, vol. 2, N° 8, pp. 15-17.] Pasto.
- 1939a —A língua dos Patachos. [RAM, 5^e année, vol. 55, pp. 5-15.]
- 1939b —Intrusión de los idiomas centroamericanos en la América del Sur. [Anales de la Universidad de Nariño, ser. 2, N° 2, pp. 243-264.] Pasto.
- 1941 —Supplementi al vocabolario Ciamacoco estratti dai manoscritti inediti di Guido Boggiani. [Centro Italiano di Studi Americani, Comitato Etnologico, vol. 1, pp. 15-31.] Rome.
- 1943 —Slovníky Indiánských řečí z rukopisné pozůstalosti cestovatele E. St. Vráze. [Věstník Královské České společnosti nauk, Trída Filosoficko-Historicko-Jaykozpytná, Ročník, 1942, N° 3, pp. 1-18.] Prague.
- 1949a —Sur quelques langues inconnues de l'Amérique du Sud. [LP, vol. 1, pp. 53-82.]
- 1949b —La langue Taruma. [JSA, n.s., vol. 38, pp. 53-65.]
- 1950 —La parenté des langues du bassin de la Madeira. [LP, vol. 2, pp. 123-144.]
- 1952 —Dos cartas de amigo sobre lingüística americana. [Folia Lingüística, vol. 1, pp. 25-29.] Buenos Aires.
- 1955 —Les indiens Botocudo et leur langue. [LP, vol. 5, pp. 112-135.]
- 1960 —Une tribu indienne peu connue dans l'état brésilien Paraná. [Acta Ethnographica, vol. 9, pp. 329-368.] Budapest.
- 1962 —Indiánský kmen y pohorí Dourados ve státě Paraná, Brazílie. [Československá Etnografie, vol. 10, N° 1, pp. 45-56.] Prague.
- 1963 —Documents et vocabulaires inédits de langues et de dialectes sud-américains. [JSA, n.s., vol. 52, pp. 7-60.]
- ms.a. —Esquisse d'une phonologie Kichua d'après le questionnaire du Cercle Linguistique de Prague. [Original manuscript in AL.]
- ms.b. —Vocabulário Beakeo. [Original manuscript in AL.]
- ms.c. —Vocabulário recolhido na Serra dos Dourados, Paraná. [Manuscript in AL.]
- ms.d. —Quelques mots de la langue des indiens de la Serra Umã, Pernambuco. [Original manuscript in AL.]
- LOUNSBURY, F. G.
ms. —Umotina language. [Manuscript with the author.]
- LOUREIRO FERNANDES, JOSÉ.
1958 —Os índios da Serra dos Dourados (os Xetá). [Anais da Reunião Brasileira de Antropologia, vol. 3, pp. 27-46.] Recife.
- LOWES, R. H. G.
1954 —Alphabetical list of Lengua Indian words with English equivalents. [JSA, n.s., vol. 43, pp. 85-107.]
- LOWIE, ROBERT H.
1933 —Selk'nam kinship terms. [AA, n.s., vol. 35, pp. 546-558.]
- LUCCOCK, JOHN.
1880-1881 —A grammar and vocabulary of the Tupi language: partly collected and partly translated from the works of Anchieta and

- Figueira. [RIHG, vol. 43, pt. 1, pp. 263-344; vol. 44, pt. 1, pp. 1-31.]
- LUGO, BERNARDO DE.
 1619 —Gramática de la lengua general del Nuevo Reyno, llamada Chibcha o Mosca. Madrid.
- LUKESCH, ANTON.
 1959 —Bebgorórotí eine mythologische Gestalt der Gorotire-Indianer. [Wiener Völkerkundliche Mitteilungen, vol. 7, pp. 63-78.] Vienna.
- LUNARDI, FEDERICO.
 1938 —I Siriòno. [Archivo per l'Antropologia e l'Etnologia, vol. 68, pp. 178-223.] Florence.
- LUSSAGNET, SUZANNE.
 1961-1962 —Vocabulaires Samuku, Morotoko, Poturero et Guarañoka, précédés d'une étude historique et géographique sur les anciens Samuku du Chaco bolivien et leurs voisins. [JSA, n.s., vol. 50, pp. 185-243; vol. 51, pp. 35-64.]
- LUTZ, FRANK E.
 1912 —String-figures from the Patomana Indians of British Guiana. [Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History, vol. 12, pt. 1, pp. 1-14.] New York.
- LUTZ, OTTO.
 ms. —Die Ureinwohner am Isthmus von Panamá. [Manuscript with the author.]
- LYRA, SUZANA.
 ms. —Vocabulário dos índios Caiabí-Tupis no posto Teles Pires, rio do mesmo nome. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- MACHADO, OTHON XAVIER DE BRITO.
 1947 —Os Carajás. [CNPI, vol. 104.]
 1950 —Nomes, na língua Carajá, de algumas plantas e animais do Brasil central. [AMP, vol. 8, pp. 147-164.]
- MACHADO D'OLIVEIRA, J. J.
 1936 —Vocabulário elementar da língua geral brasílica. [RAM, 3^e année, vol. 25, pp. 129-174.]
- MACHONI DE CERDEÑA, ANTONIO.
 1732 —Arte y vocabulario de la lengua Lule y Tonocoté. Madrid. (Reprinted by P. E. Coni, Buenos Aires, 1877.)
- MAEZTU, TEODORO.
 1929 —Una visita a los indios Cholos. [RM, vol. 5, pp. 119-125.]
- MAGALHAES, BASILIO DE.
 1918 (1919) —Vocabulário da língua dos Borôros-Coroados do Estado de Matto Grosso. [RIHG, vol. 83, pp. 5-67.]
- MAGALHAES, JOSÉ COUTO DE.
 1876 —Trabalho preparatorio para aproveitamento do selvagem e do solo por elle occupado no Brasil. O Selvagem. 2 pts. Rio de Janeiro.
 1902 —Viagem ao Araguaya. São Paulo. (First ed., entitled, Primeira viagem ao Araguaya . . . , São Paulo, 1863.)
- MAGLIO, B.
 1890 —La lengua Atacama. Santiago de Chile.

MALASPINA, ALEJANDRO.

- 1885 —Viaje político-científico alrededor del mundo por las corbetas Descubierta y Atrevida desde 1789 á 1794. Madrid.

MALDONADO, JHOAN DE PAZ.

- 1897 —Relación del pueblo de Sant-Andres Xunxi. [RGI, vol. 3, pp. 149-154.]

MALLAT DE BASSILAN, MARCEL JACQUES SAINT ANGE.

—See Bassilan, Mallat de.

MAMIANI DELLA ROVERE, LODOVICO VICENZO.

- 1699 —Arte de grammatica da lingua brasílica da nação Kiriri. Lisbon. (2nd. ed., Rio de Janeiro, 1877.)

MANIZER, HENRYK HENRYKOVIC.

- 1917 —Botokudy (Boruny) po nabljudenjam vo vremja prebyvanja sredi Nikh v 1915 godu. [Ezhegodnik russkoj antropologii god 1916, pp. 83-130.] Petrograd. (Trans., Les Botocudos d'après les observations recueillies pendant un séjour chez eux en 1915, AMN, vol. 22, pp. 243-273, 1919.)

MANRESA, FRUCTUOSO DE.

- ms.a. —Encuesta externa y vocabulario del coreguaje del alto Caquetá. Florencia 1932. [Original manuscript in ACI.]
ms.b. —Encuestas esquemáticas y sumarias de Tinigua, Muinane-Uitoto y Uitoto-Eraye. [Original manuscript in ACI.]
ms.c. —Encuesta en Inga de Mocoa, 1940-1941. [Original manuscript in ACI.]

MANSFIELD, CHARLES BLACHFORD.

- 1856 —Paraguay, Brazil, and the Plate. Letters written in 1852-1853. Cambridge, England.

MANSILLA, LUCIO VICTORIO.

- 1928 —Una excursión a los indios Ranqueles. Buenos Aires.

MANSUR GUERIOS, ROSARIO FARANI.

- 1942 —Estudos sôbre a língua Caingangue. [AMP, vol. 2, pp. 97-178.]
1944a —Estudos sôbre a língua Camacã. [AMP, vol. 4, pp. 291-320.]
1944b —O Xocrén é idioma Caingangue. [AMP, vol. 4, pp. 321-331.]
ms. —Estudos sôbre a língua dos Botocudos do Rio Doce, Minas Geraes. [Original manuscript with the author, Curitiba.]

MARBAIS DU GRATY, ALFRED L. H. G.

—See Graty, Alfredo de.

MARBAN, PEDRO.

- 1701 —Arte de la lengua Moxa con su vocabulario y cathecismo. Madrid. (Facsimile edition, Julius Platzmann, Leipzig, 1894.)

MARCANO, G.

- 1890 —Ethnographie précolombienne du Venezuela; indiens Piaroas et Guahibos. [BSA, ser. 4, vol. 1, pp. 857-865.]

MARCEL, M. G.

- 1892 —Vocabulaire des Fuégiens à la fin du XVIII^e siècle. [CIA, Session 8, 1890, pp. 643-646.] Paris.

MARCGRAVI DE LIEBSTAD, GEORG.

- 1648 —Historiae rerum naturalium Brasiliae libri octo . . . cum appendice de Tapuyis et Chilensibus. [In, Historia naturalis

Brasiliae.] Leyden and Amsterdam. (Portuguese trans., São Paulo, 1942.)

MARCOY, PAUL.

- 1869 —Voyage à travers l'Amérique du Sud, de l'Océan Pacifique à l'Océan Atlantique. By Paul Marcoy [pseud. for Laurent Saint-Cricq.] Paris.

MARIA, ANTONIO.

- 1914 —Essai de grammaire Kaiapó, langue des indiens Kaiapó, Brésil. [A, vol. 9, pp. 233-240.]

MARIA, JOSÉ DE.

- 1918-1919 —Gramática y vocabulario Jibaros. [BSEEH, vol. 1, pp. 159-180, 351-361; vol. 2, pp. 144-153, 281-287.]

MARIETTI, PETRO.

- 1870 —Oratio Dominica in CCL linguas versa et CLXXX characterum formis, vel nostratibus vel peregrinis expressa. Curante Petro Marietti. Rome.

MARKHAM, CLEMENTS ROBERT.

- 1864 —Contributions towards a grammar and dictionary of Quichua, language of the Incas of Peru. London.

MARLIERE, GUIDO THOMAZ.

- 1825a —Idiomas ou línguas dos indios. Língua Botocudo. [Abelha do Itaculamy, N° 15 de fevereiro.] Ouro Preto.

- 1825b —Vocabulário das tribus de Botocudos, apelidadas Krakmun, Pa-jaurum e Naknamuk, habitantes nas vertentes do Rio Doce e Gequitinhonha. [Abelha do Itaculamy, Nos. de 29 de abril a 27 de mai.] Ouro Preto.

- ms. —Vocabulário Botocudo. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, copy in AL.]

MARQUES, BUENAVENTURA.

- 1931 —Fragmentos del arte del idioma Conivo, Setevo, Sipivo y Casivo o Comavo, que hablan los indios así llamados, que residen a las márgenes del famoso Río Paro, alias Ucayali, y de sus tributarios Manoa, Cushibatay, Pisqui, Aguaytia y Pachitea. [RHL, vol. 9, pp. 117-228.]

- ms. —Vocabulario de la lengua Cuniba. [Original manuscript in the British Museum, London.]

MARQUEZ MIRANDA, FERNANDO.

- See Miranda, Fernando Márquez.

MARSDEN, WILLIAM.

- 1834 —Miscellaneous works. 3 pts. London.

MARTIN, CARL.

- 1877 Über die Eingeborenen von Chiloe. [ZE, vol. 9, pp. 161-181.]

MARTINEZ, BENIGNO TEIXEIRA.

- 1901 —Los indios Guayanas. [Revista Nacional, vol. 31, pp. 48-96.]

- 1904 —Os indios Guayanas. [RMP, vol. 6, pp. 45-52.]

- 1919 —Elementos de clasificación y ubicación de las tribus del Río de la Plata, en el período colonial 1516-1810. [RUC, vol. 6, N° 9/10, pp. 1-52.]

MARTINEZ, JUAN.

- 1604 —Vocabulario de la lengua general del Perú. Los Reyes [Lima.]

MARTINEZ, T. ALFREDO.

- 1916 —Orígenes y leyes del lenguaje aplicadas al idioma Guaraní. Buenos Aires.

MARTINEZ DE COMPAÑON, BALTAZAR JAIME DE.

- ms.a. —Trujillo del Perú. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca del Palacio Real, Madrid.]
ms.b. —Colección original inédita. [Original manuscripts, N° 216, in the Archivo Nacional, Bogotá.]

MARTIUS, KARL FRIEDRICH PHILIPP VON.

- 1867 —Beiträge zur Ethnographie und Sprachenkunde Amerikas, zumal Brasiliens. 2 vols. Leipzig.

MARX, WERNER G.

- 1948 —Cartilla Miskito-Español. Tegucigalpa.

MATA, FR. PEDRO DE LA.

- 1748 —Arte de la lengua Cholona. Truxillo. (Reprinted in part in, Inca, vol. 1, pp. 690-750, Lima, 1923.)

MATOS MAR, JOSÉ.

- 1951 —El área cultural del idioma "Kauke" en el Perú. [Letras, órgano de la Facultad de Letras de la Universidad Nacional de San Marcos, vol. 46, pp. 162-184.] Lima.
1956 —Yauyos, Tupe y el idioma Kauke. [RMNL, vol. 25, pp. 140-183.]

MATTA, MANOEL DA.

- ms. —Vocabulário dos índios Gaviões. [Original manuscript in AMI.]

MATTESON, ESTHER.

- 1955 —Analyzed Piro text: a boy and a jaguar. [Papers of the Kroeber Anthropological Society, N° 12, pp. 22-44.] Berkeley.

MATTESON, ESTHER, and PIKE, KENNETH L.

- 1958 —Non-phonemic transition vocoids in Piro (Arawak). [Miscellanea Phonetica, vol. 3, pp. 22-30.] Baltimore.

MATTO DE TURNER, CLOTILDE.

- 1926 —Vocabulario Quechua. [Revista del Archivo de Santiago del Estero, vol. 5, pp. 147-149.] Santiago del Estero.

MAYNTZHUSEN, FEDERICO C.

- 1911 —Los indios Matacos del sudeste del Paraguay. Su influencia sobre los Guayaquís. [Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, vol. 15, pp. 333-344.] Buenos Aires.
1919-1920 —Die Sprache der Guayaki. [Zeitschrift für Eingeborenensprachen, vol. 10, pp. 2-22.] Berlin.

MEERWARTH, H.

- 1904 —Eine zoologische Forschungsreise nach dem Rio Acará im Staate Pará (Brasilien). [G, vol. 86, pp. 289-296.]

MEJIA XESSPE, M. TORIBIO.

- 1931 —Kausay. Alimentación de los indios. [Wira Kocha, vol. 1, pp. 9-24.] Lima.
1954 —Lingüística del norte andino. [Letras, órgano de la Facultad de Letras de la Universidad Nacional de San Marcos, vol. 50/53, pp. 204-229.] Lima.

MELGAR, ESTEVAN SANCHO DE.

1691 —Arte de la lengua general del Ynga llamada Qquechhua. Lima.

MELLO CARVALHO, JOSÉ CANDIDO DE.

—See Carvalho, José Candido de Mello.

MELO, A. DE.

1942 —Esboço gramatical do idioma Parecí. São Paulo.

MELO, MARIO.

1927 —Os Carnijós de Aguas Belas. [Diario de Pernambuco, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 June, 1, 5, and 6 July.] Recife.

1930 —Os Carnijos de Aguas Belas. [Revista do Instituto Arqueológico Histórico e Geográfico Pernambucano, vol. 29, pp. 179-227.] Recife.

1935 —Etnografia. Os Xucurús de Ararobá. [Revista do Instituto Arqueológico, Histórico e Geográfico Pernambucano, vol. 33, pp. 43-45.] Pernambuco.

MEMBREÑO, ALBERTO.

1897 —Hondureñismos. Vocabulario de los provincialismos de Honduras. (2nd ed.) Tegucigalpa.

MENDEZ AROCHA, ALBERTO.

1956 —Vocabulario básico de la lengua Warrau (Guarao, Guarauno). [Antropológica, N° 1, pp. 23-32.] Caracas.

1959 —Un vocabulario Yabarana con apuntes fonémicos. [Antropológica, N° 7, pp. 63-84.] Caracas.

MENDOZA, JEREMIAS.

1895 —El pueblo de Cacaopera. [La Universidad, vol. 5, pp. 436-443.] San Salvador.

MENSE, HUGO.

1924 —Cabi-ã, pequeno catecismo em língua Mundurucú. Bahia.

1934 —Kajapoisch. Lose Blätter vom Cururú. [Santo Antonio, vol. 12, N° 2, pp. 97-99.] Bahia. See Kruse, Albert, 1933-1937.

1937 —Paritingtíngisch. Lose Blätter vom Cururú. [Santo Antonio, Vol. 15, N° 2, pp. 81 and 82.] Bahia. See Kruse, Albert, 1933-1937.

1946-1947 —Língua Mundurucú: vocabulários especiais: vocabulários Apaí, Uiabói e Maué. [AMP, vol. 6, pp. 107-148.]

MERIAN, D. B. DE.

ms. —Historia de N. S. Jesu Cristo in lingua Pacasa, diocesis urbis de La Paz in America Meridionali, Peru. [Original manuscript in the Brown Carter Library, Providence, R. I.]

MERIZALDE DE CARMEN, BERNARDO.

1921 —Estudio de la costa colombiana del Pacífico. Bogotá.

MESA RODRIGUEZ, MANUEL I.

1952 —Diccionario Yucayo. [Revista Cubana de Arqueología y Etnología, vol. 7, N° 13/14, pp. 388-404.] Havana.

METALLI, A.

1902 —Civilicemos a nuestros Cayapas. [El Bien Social, ser. 1, N° 4, pp. 6-9, 11, 13, 15.] Esmeraldas.

METRAUX, ALFRED.

1930 —Les indiens Kamakan, Patasho et Kutasho d'après le journal

- de route inédit de l'explorateur français J. B. Douville. [RIE, vol. 1, pp. 239-294.]
- 1935-1936 —Les indiens Uro-Chipaya de Carangas. [JSA, n.s., vol. 27, pp. 111-128, 325-415; vol. 28, pp. 155-207, 337-394.]
- 1936 —Contribution à l'ethnographie et à la linguistique des indiens Uro d'Ancoacui (Bolivia). [JSA, n.s., vol. 28, pp. 75-110.]
- 1942 —The linguistic affinities of the Enimagá (Cochabato) group. [AA, vol. 44, pp. 720-721.]
- 1951 —Une nouvelle langue Tapuya de la région de Bahia (Brésil). [JSA, n.s., vol. 40, pp. 51-58.]
- MEXIA Y OCON, JUAN ROXO.
- 1648 —Arte de la lengua general de los indios del Perú. Lima.
- MEYER, ALCUINO.
- 1951 —Lendas Macuxis. [JSA, n.s., vol. 40, pp. 67-87.]
- MEYER, HERMANN.
- ms. —Vocabular der Trumai-Sprache. [Manuscript in Leipzig.]
- MICHAELE, PARIS ANTONIO.
- 1951 —Manual de conversação da língua Tupi. Ponta Grossa, Paraná.
- MICHAELIS, JOAQUIM GOMES.
- ms. —Segundo relatório parcial. [Original manuscript in ARR.]
- MIDDENDORF, ERNST W.
- 1890-1892 —Die einheimischen Sprachen Perus. 6 vols. Leipzig.
- MIGLIAZZI, ERNEST, and GRIMES, JOSEPH E.
- 1961 —Shiriana phonology. [Anthropological Linguistics, vol. 3, N° 6, pp. 31-41.] Bloomington, Indiana.
- MILANESIO, DOMINGO.
- 1898 —La Patagonia. Buenos Aires.
- MINOR, EUGENE E.
- 1956 —Witoto vowel clusters. [IJAL, vol. 22, pp. 131-137.]
- MIRANDA, FERNANDO MÁRQUEZ.
- 1943 —Los textos Millcayac del P. Luís de Valdivia, con un vocabulario Español-Allentiac-Millcayac. [RMLP, vol. 2, pp. 61-223.]
- MIRANDA, VICENTE CHERMONT DE.
- 1944 —Estudos sobre o Nhêengatú. [ABN, vol. 64, pp. 5-127.]
- MISIONEROS SALESIANOS DEL VICARIATO MENDEZ Y GUALAQUIZA.
- 1924 —Diccionario Jíbaro-Castellano y Castellano-Jíbaro. [BANH, vol. 9, pp. 1-67.]
- MISSAO SALESIANA.
- 1908 —Elementos de grammatica e dicionário da língua dos Boróros-Coroados de Matto Grosso. Cuiabá.
- MITRE, BARTOLOMÉ.
- 1894 —Lenguas americanas. Estudio bibliográfico-lingüístico de las obras del P. Luís de Valdivia sobre el Araucano y el Allentiac, con un vocabulario razonado del Allentiac. [RMLP, vol. 6, pp. 45-99.]
- 1909 —Catálogo razonado de la Sección Lenguas Americanas, Museu Mitre. 3 vols. Buenos Aires.
- MOESBACH, ERNESTO WILHELM DE.
- 1929-1931 —Vida y costumbres de los indígenas Araucanos en la segunda mitad del siglo XIX. [Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía,

- vol. 62, pp. 347-367; vol. 63, pp. 237-266; vol. 64, pp. 361-424; vol. 65, pp. 282-320; vol. 67, pp. 318-341; vol. 68, pp. 297-325.] Santiago de Chile.
- MOLINA, JUAN IGNACIO.
1782 —Saggio sulla storia naturale del Chile. Pt. 1 of 2 pts. Bologna. (Spanish trans., Madrid, 1788.)
- MOLINA, MANUEL J.
1963 —Los Mapuches argentinos. Un antiguo idioma patagónico: el "Inajet". [Historia: Revista Trimestral de Historia Argentina, Americana y Española, vol. 9, N° 31, pp. 46-59.] Buenos Aires.
- MOLLIEN, G.
1824 —Voyage dans la République de Colombia en 1823. 2 vols. Paris. (English trans., Travels in the Republic of Colombia, London, 1824.)
- MONASTERIO, FÉLIX M.
1930 —Doctrina cristiana. Carta Pipigua. San Blas Tulemalagala uke. Panama.
- MONNIER, MARCEL.
1890 —Des Andes au Para. Equateur, Pérou, Amazone. Paris.
- MONREALE, FRANCISCO.
1925 —Método práctico para aprender la lengua Guaraní. Prólogo de Valerio Bonastre. (3rd ed.) Corrientes.
- MONTALVO M., JULIO A.
1952 —El Quichua y el Shoaro. [Revista del Colegio Nacional Bolívar, vol. 7, pp. 154-182.] Tulcán.
- MONTAÑO, MANUEL MARÍA.
1864 —Compendio de la gramática Quichua comparada con la Latina. Cochabamba.
- MONTEIRO, CLARO.
1948 —Vocabulário Português-Botocudo. [MPDL, N° 2, Boletim N° 3, ano 1.]
- MONTOYA, ANTONIO RUÍZ DE.
1639 —Tesoro de la lengua Guaraní. Pt. 2 of Arte de la lengua Guaraní. Madrid. (Reprinted, Leipzig, 1876.)
1876 —Gramática y diccionario de la lengua Tupi ó Guaraní. 2 pts. Vienna.
- MONTOYA Y FLOREZ, JUAN B.
1937 —Titiribies y Sinufanaes. [Universidad de Antioquia, vol. 4, N° 14, pp. 205-254.] Medellín.
- MOORE, BRUCE R.
1962 —Correspondences in South Barbacoan Chibcha. [Linguistic Series, N° 7, Studies in Ecuadorian Indian Languages, vol. 1, pp. 270-289.] Norman, Oklahoma.
- MOORE, T. H.
1878 —La lengua Atacameña. [CIA, Session 2, 1877, pt. 2, pp. 44-54.] Luxembourg.
- MORALES CABRERA, PABLO.
1935 —Puerto Rico indígena. San Juan de Puerto Rico.

MORDINI, ANTONIO.

- 1935 —Lingua Arau'an e língua geral. [Il Nazionale, vol. 13. N° 478, pp. 141-143.] Rome.
ms. —Vocabulario del dialetto Paikpiranga. [Original manuscript with the author, Barga, Lucca, Italy.]

MOREIRA PINTO, ALFREDO.

- 1894 —Apontamentos para o Dicionário Geografico do Brasil. "Anam-bé", vol. 1. Rio de Janeiro.

MORENO, FRANCISCO JOSUÉ PASCACIO.

- 1879 —Viaje a la Patagonia austral, emprendido bajo los auspicios del gobierno nacional, 1876-1877. (2nd ed.) Buenos Aires.
1882 —Recuerdos de viaje en Patagonia. Montevideo.

MORENO-MORA, MANUEL.

- 1922 —Contribución al estudio de la lingüística y etnología Cañaris. [Revista del Colegio Nacional Benigno Malo, vol. 1, N° 1, pp. 32-35.] Cuenca.
1955 —Diccionario etimológico y comparado del Kichua del Ecuador. Cuenca.

MOSQUERA, TOMÁS CIPRIANO DE.

- 1852 —Memoria sobre la geografía, física y política de la Nueva Granada. New York.

MOSQUERA Z., MOYSÉS SEGUNDO.

- 1939 —Epítome de la gramática Quichua según el dialecto de los indios del Oriente, especial para los que ya saben el Castellano gramaticalmente. [Miscelánea, órgano de Propaganda del Oriente Ecuatoriano, vol. 9, N° 83/84, pp. 28-42.] Quito.
1940-1941 —Shimigae, Quichua y Castellano. [EOD, vol. 13, N° 91, pp. 324-325; N° 92, pp. 357-358; N° 93, pp. 384-385; vol. 14, N° 94, pp. 21-22.]

MOSSBACH, ERNST.

- 1874 —Die Inkas-Indianer und das Aymara. [Ausland, vol. 47, pp. 361-363, 412-414, 449-453, 494-497.] Stuttgart.

MOSSI, MIGUEL ANGEL.

- 1889 —Manual del idioma general del Perú, gramática razonada de la lengua Quichua, comparada con las lenguas del antiguo continente. Córdoba.

MOSSI DE CAMBIANO, HONORIO.

- 1857 —Ensayo sobre las escelencias y perfección del idioma llamado comúnmente Quichua. Sucre.
1860a —Gramática de la lengua general del Perú llamada comúnmente Quechua. Sucre.
1860b —Diccionario Quichua-Castellano y Castellano-Quichua. Sucre.

MOSTNY, GRETE; JELDES, FIDEL; GONZALES, RAÚL;
and OBERHAUSER, F.

- 1954 —Peine, un pueblo Atacameño. [Universidad de Chile, Instituto de Geografía, Publication N° 4.] Santiago de Chile.

MOURA, IGNACIO BAPTISTA DE.

- 1910a —De Belém a São João do Araguaia; valle do Rio Tocantins. Rio de Janeiro.

- 1910b —Sur le progrès de l'Amazonie et sur ses indiens. [CIA, Session 16. 1908, pp. 541-556.] Vienna.
- MOURA, JOSÉ DE.
- 1957 —Os Iranche. Contribuição para o estudo etnológico da tribo. [Pesquisas, vol. 1, pp. 143-180.] Pôrto Alegre.
- MOURA, PEDRO DE.
- 1932 —Dialecto dos índios Oyampis do alto Rio Oyapoc. [RIHGP, vol. 7, pp. 219-222.]
- MÜLLER, FRANZ.
- 1934-1935 —Beiträge zur Ethnographie der Guaraní-Indianer im östlichen Waldgebiet von Paraguay. [A, vol. 29, pp. 695-702; vol. 30, pp. 151-164, 433-450, 767-783.]
- MUNIAGURRIA, SATURNINO.
- 1947 —El Guaraní; elementos de gramática Guaraní y vocabulario de las voces más importantes de este idioma. Buenos Aires.
- 1948 —El Guaraní. Buenos Aires.
- MURGUEYTIO, REINALDO.
- 1945 —Yachay-Huasí, leyendas, cuentos, fábulas y vocabulario aborigen. Quito.
- MURR, CHRISTOPH GOTTLIEB VON.
- 1778 —Nachrichten von den Sprachen in Brasilien. Nuremberg.
- 1809-1811 —Nachrichten von verschiedenen Ländern des Spanischen Amerika. Halle.
- MUSTERS, GEORGE CHAWORTH.
- 1873 —At home with the Patagonians. (2nd ed.) London.
- NANTES, BERNARDO DE.
- 1709 —Katecismo índico da lingua Kariris. Lisbon. (Facsimile edition, Catecismo da língua Kariris, published by Julius Platzmann, Leipzig, 1896.)
- NARDI, RICARDO L. J.
- 1962 —El Quichua de Catamarca y la Rioja. [Cuadernos del Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Folklóricas, vol. 3, pp. 189-285.] Buenos Aires.
- NARVAEZ, A. SALOMON.
- 1944 —Lengua Paisa. [RH, vol. 1, pp. 69-71.]
- NAVARRO, MANUEL.
- 1903 —Vocabulario Castellano-Quechua-Pano con sus respectivas gramáticas Quechua y Pana. Lima.
- NAVARRO DE AGUILAR, VICTOR.
- 1942 —Folklore Peruano: Literatura y lingüística. [Waman Puma, vol. 2, N° 11/14, pp. 5-7.] Cuzco.
- NEJEZCHLEB, FRANT.
- 1936 —O Indiánoch kmena Borôros. [Sirym svetem, vol. 14, pp. 191-194.] Prague.
- NERI, JOAO BATISTA CORREIA.
- 1901 —Carta pastoral, despendindo-se da Diocese do Espirito Santo, seguida de algumas notícias sôbre a Diocese. Campinas.
- NEVEU-LEMAIRE, M.
- 1921 —Les Caraïbes des Antilles; leurs représentants actuels dans l'île

de la Dominique. [La Géographie, vol. 35, pp. 127-146.] Paris.

NEWMAN, STANLEY.

- 1943 —Yagua phonetic pattern. [In, Paul Fejos, *Ethnography of the Yagua*. Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology, vol. 1, pp. 113-119.] New York.

NIMUENDAJU, CURT.

- 1914a —Die Sagen von der Erschaffung und Vernichtung der Welt als Grundlagen der Religion der Apapocúva-Guaraní. [ZE, vol. 46, pp. 284-403.]
- 1914b —Vocabulários da língua geral do Brasil nos dialectos dos Manajé do Rio Ararandéua, Tembé do Rio Acará Pequeno e Turiwára do Rio Acará Grande, Estado do Pará. [ZE, vol. 46, pp. 615-618.]
- 1914c —Vokabular der Parirí-Sprache. [ZE, vol. 46, pp. 619-625.]
- 1914d —Vokabular und Sagen der Crengêz-Indianer (Tajé). [ZE, vol. 46, pp. 626-636.]
- 1915 —Vokabulare der Timbiras von Maranhão und Pará. [ZE, vol. 47, pp. 302-305.]
- 1924 —Os índios Parintintin do Rio Madeira. [JSA, n.s., vol. 16, pp. 201-278.]
- 1925 —As tribus do alto Madeira. [JSA, n.s., vol. 17, pp. 137-172.]
- 1926 —Die Palikur-Indianer und ihre Nachbarn. [Göteborgs Kungl. Vetenskaps- och Vitterhets-Samhälles Handlingar, vol. 31, N° 2.] Göteborg.
- 1928 —Wortliste der Shipáia-Sprache. [A, vol. 23, pp. 821-850.]
- 1929a —Lingua Sherente. [JSA, n.s., vol. 21, pp. 127-130.]
- 1929b —Zur Sprache der Maué-Indianer. [JSA, n.s., vol. 21, pp. 131-140.]
- 1930 —Zur Sprache der Kuruáya-Indianer. [JSA, n.s., vol. 22, pp. 317-346.]
- 1932a —Wortlisten aus Amazonien. [JSA, n.s., vol. 24, pp. 93-119.]
- 1932b —Idiomas indígenas del Brasil. [RIE, vol. 2, pp. 543-618.]
- 1937a —The Gamella Indians, trans. by Robert Lowie. [Primitive Man, vol. 10, Nos. 3 and 4, pp. 58-71.] Washington, D. C.
- 1937b —Die Verwandtschaft des Mundurukúischen mit dem Tupíischen. Lose Blätter vom Cururú. [Santo Antonio, vol. 15, N° 2, pp. 76-80.] Bahia. See Kruse, Albert, et al., 1933-1937.
- 1939 —The Apinayé. [Catholic University of America, Anthropological Series, N° 8.] Washington, D. C.
- 1946 —Social organization and beliefs of the Botocudo of eastern Brazil. [Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, vol. 2, pp. 93-115.] Albuquerque.
- 1955a —Reconhecimento dos Rios Içána, Ayarí e Uaupés, março a julho de 1927. Apontamentos lingüísticos. (2ª parte.) [JSA, n.s., vol. 44, pp. 149-178.]
- 1955b —Vocabulários Makushí, Wapicána, Ipurinã e Kapishanã. [JSA, n.s., vol. 44, pp. 179-197.]
- ms.a. —Manuskript-Vokabulare. [Manuscript in AL.]
- ms.b. —Vocabulário Wiraféra-Tupí. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]

- ms.c. —Vocabulário Kokama. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.d. —Vocabulário Tembé. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.e. —Guajajára. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.f. —Itogapúc. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.g. —Yvaporé-Botocudo, Paraná. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.h. —Vocabulário Turiwára. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.i. —Verwandtschaften der Yurúna-Sprachgruppe. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.j. —Vocabulário Tucuna. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.k. —Textos, lendas e cantos em língua Tucuna. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.l. —Vocabulários diversos. [Original manuscripts in ACNPI.]
- ms.m. —Materialien zur Sprache der Mashakali und Patasho-Indianer. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.n. —Kamakan Materialien. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.o. —Karayá. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.p. —Teréna. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.q. —Apinayé e Sherente. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.r. —Kre-púmKateye, Pukóbye, Apányekra e Remkókamekra. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.s. —Witoto, Miránya und Kayuishána. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.t. —Botocudo-Dialekte: Nakynianuk, Aranã, Nakrehé, Nakpie und Minyâyirúgn. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
- ms.u. —Kotédia, Deukwana, Aparai, Nakpió. [Manuscript in ACNPI.]
- NIMUENDAJU, CURT, and MANSUR GUERIOS, ROSARIO FARANI.
1948 —Cartas etno-lingüísticas. [RMP, n.s., vol. 2, pp. 207-241.]
- NIMUENDAJU, CURT, and VALLE-BENTES, E. E. DE.
1923 —Documents sur quelques langues peu connues de l'Amazone. [JSA, n.s., vol. 15, pp. 215-222.]
- NINO, BERNARDINO DE.
1917 —Conversación entre Chiriguanos. [BSGLP, Año 15, N° 43, pp. 51-60.]
- NODAL, JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ.
n.d. —Elementos de gramática Quichua ó idioma de los Yncas. Cuzco. (Printed, 1872.)
- NOGUEIRA, PAULINO.
1887 —Vocabulário indígena em uso na provincia do Ceará. [Revista do Instituto do Ceará, vol. 1, pp. 209-434.] Fortaleza.
- NOGUERA, JUAN M.
1884 —Exploración á los mares australes y Tierra del Fuego; Conferencia dada por el representante del Instituto. [BIGA, vol. 5, pp. 147-165.]
- NORDENSKIÖLD, ERLAND VON.
1905 —Beiträge zur Kenntnis einiger Indianerstämme des Rio Madre de Dios Gebietes. [Y, vol. 25, pp. 265-312.]
- 1911a —Indianer och hvita i nordöstra Bolivia. Stockholm. (German trans., Indianer und Weisse in Nordostbolivien, Stuttgart, 1923.)
- 1911b —Die Siriono-Indianer in Ostbolivien. [PM, vol. 57, pp. 16-19.]

- 1912 —Indianerleben, El Gran Chaco (Südamerika). Leipzig.
 1915 —Forskningar och äventyr i Sydamerika, 1913-1914. Stockholm.
 1924 —Forschungen und Abenteuer in Südamerika. Stuttgart.
 1938 —An historical and ethnological survey of the Cuna Indians. In collaboration with the Cuna Indian, Rubén Pérez Kantule. Arranged and edited from the posthumous manuscript and notes, and original Indian documents at the Gothenburg Ethnographical Museum, by Henry Wassén. [Comparative Ethnographical Studies, vol. 10.] Göteborg.
 ms.a. —Guarani de Santa Rosa, Bolivie. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.b. —Quelques mots Palmelas. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.c. —Cuento Cavina apuntado en Jesús de Cavinás, Bolivia. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.d. —Baure de Carmen. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.e. —Mataco Vejos de Miraflores. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.f. —Chorotí, Ashluslay. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.g. —Chimane. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.h. —Canichana, Rio Mamoré. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.i. —Vocabulario Huanyam, Rio Guaporé. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.j. —Chiquitano de Concepción, indios Yúnkarirsh. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.k. —Vocabulario Chané de Campo y Durán. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.l. —Vocabulary of Chocó words. [Original manuscript in the Jacob Loewen collection.]
- NORDENSKJÖLD, OTTO.
 1897 —Algunos datos sobre la parte austral del continente sud-americano según estudios hechos por la comisión científica sueca. [Actes de la Société Scientifique du Chili, vol. 7, pp. 157-168.] Santiago de Chile.
- NUSSER-ASPORT, CHR.
 1890 —Vom Madre de Dios zum Acre. [Ausland, vol. 63, pp. 792-796.] Stuttgart.
- OBELAR, RAIMUNDO D.
 1910 —Vocabulario Guaraní. Asunción. (2nd ed., 1914.)
- OBER, FREDERICK A.
 ms. —Vocabulary of the Carib, islands of Dominica and St. Vincent. [Original manuscript in the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C.]
- OBERG, KALERVO.
 1953 —Indian tribes of northern Mato Grosso . . . Anthropology of the Umotina, Nambicuara and Iranxe . . . [Smithsonian Institution, Institute of Social Anthropology, Publication N° 15.] Washington, D. C.
- OBLITAS POBLETE, ENRIQUE.
 1955 —El Machchaj-Juyai o idioma Callawaya. [Khana, vol. 5, N° 9/10, pp. 122-129.] La Paz.
 1956 —¿Se ha descubierto el idioma sagrado de los Incas? (Onomás-

- tica sobre la lengua Callahuaya.) [Khana, vol. 2, N° 17/18, pp. 249-254.] La Paz.
- OEFNER, LUIS M.
 1942 —Apuntes sobre una tribu salvaje que existe en el oriente de Bolivia. [A, vol. 35/36, pp. 100-108.]
- OITICICA, JOSÉ.
 1934 —Do método no estudo das línguas sulamericanas. [CIA, Session 24, 1930, pp. 272-297.] Hamburg.
- OLEA, BONIFACIO M. DE.
 1928 —Ensayo gramatical del dialecto de los indios Guaraúnos, compuesto por el R. P. . . ., O. M. C., misionero apostólico del Caroní. Caracas.
- OLIVEIRA, CARLOS ESTEVAO DE.
 1930 —Os Apinagé do Alto Tocantins. [BMN, vol. 6, pp. 61-110.]
 ms. —Fragmentos de manuscritos, destruidos por os capims. [Original manuscripts owned by Mrs. Lygia de Oliveira, Museu do Pernambuco, Recife.]
- OLIVEIRA, J. B. DE S.
 1892 —Os indios Camacans. Estudo de ethnologia. [Terceiro Congresso Brasileiro de Medicina e Cirurgia.] Bahia.
- OLIVEIRA, J. FELICIANO DE.
 1913 —The Cherents. Linguistics. [CIA, Session 18, 1912, pt. 2, appendix, pp. 539-566.] London.
- OLIVEIRA CEZAR, FILIBERTO DE.
 1893 —El cacique blanco. Buenos Aires.
 1897 —Viaje al país de los Tobas. Buenos Aires.
- OLMOS, DIEGO DE.
 1633 —Gramática de la lengua general del Cuzco. Lima.
- OLSON, RONALD D.
 1964 —Mayan affinities with Chipaya of Bolivia. I: Correspondences. [IJAL, vol. 30, N° 4, pp. 313-324.]
- OPPENHEIM, VICTOR.
 1948 —Two little known languages of eastern Peru. [CIA, Session 28, 1947, pp. 201-204.] Paris.
 ms.a. —Rio San Juan: Noanána and Tadó, lower and upper Rio San Juan, agosto 1942. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.b. —Three vocabularies without title: Nuqui, Napipi and Emberá. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
 ms.c. —Vocabulario Cofán. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ORAMAS, LUIS R.
 1909 —Contribución al estudio de la lengua Yaruro. [AUV, vol. 10, pp. 144-155.]
 1912-1913 —Contribución al estudio de los dialectos Puinabe y Maquiritare. [Gaceta de los Museos Nacionales, vol. 1, pp. 20-27.] Caracas.
 1913 —Contribución al estudio de la lengua Goajira. [Publicaciones de la Revista Técnica del Ministerio de Obras Públicas of the United States of Venezuela.] Caracas.
 1914 —Gramática, diccionario y catecismo de la lengua Sáliba, según

- manuscrito inédito, con anotaciones comparativas en el diccionario. Caracas.
- 1916 —Materiales para el estudio de los dialectos Ayamán, Gayón, Jirajara, Ajagua. Caracas.
- 1918a —Patronímicos Quiriquires y vocabulario Paraujano comparado con el Guajiro. [De Re Indica, vol. 1, N° 1, pp. 23-28.] Caracas.
- 1918b —Vocabulario Paraujano. [De Re Indica, vol. 1, N° 2, p. 43.] Caracas.
- ORBANEL, SERVILIANO.
ms. —Doctrina cristiana, catecismo y otras instrucciones necesarias para los misioneros de Arauco. [Original manuscript in the Museo Mitre, Buenos Aires.]
- ORBIGNY, ALCIDE DESSALINES D'.
1839 —L'homme américain (de l'Amérique méridionale), considéré sous ses rapports physiologiques et moraux. 2 vols. [Pt. 4 of author's L'Amérique méridionale.] Paris.
ms. —Vocabulaires manuscrits. [Original manuscript in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.]
- ORDINAIRE, OLIVIER.
1887 —Les sauvages du Pérou. [RE, vol. 6, pp. 265-322.]
- ORDOÑEZ DE CEBALLOS, PEDRO.
1614 —Viaje del mundo. Madrid. (Another ed., Bogotá, 1942.)
- ORE, LUÍS JERÓNIMO DE.
1598 —Orden de enseñar la doctrina christiana en las dos lenguas generales, Quichua y Aymará. [In, Symbolo Cathólico Indiano.] Lima.
1607 —Rituale seu Manuale Peruanum et forma brevis administrandi apud indos Sacrasanta Baptismi, Poenitentiae, Eucharistiae, Matrimonii et Extremae Unctionis Sacramenta. Naples.
- ORR, CAROLYN.
1962a —Ecuador Quichua clause structure. [Linguistic Series, N° 7, Studies in Ecuadorian Indian Languages, vol. 1, pp. 114-124.] Norman, Oklahoma.
1962b —Ecuador Quichua phonology. [Linguistic Series, N° 7, Studies in Ecuadorian Indian Languages, vol. 1, pp. 60-77.] Norman, Oklahoma.
- ORREGO, H. AUGUSTO.
1958 —Palabras del Mochico. [RMNL, vol. 27, pp. 80-95.]
- ORTEGON, JOAQUÍN ACOSTA.
1938 —El idioma Chibcha; aborígen de Cundinamarca. Bogotá.
- ORTIZ, SERGIO ELÍAS.
1937 —Notas sobre los indios Koaikeres. [Idearium, vol. 1, pp. 24-33.] Pasto.
1938 —Antroponimia, toponimia y dialectología indígenas del suroeste de Colombia. Lengua Pasto. [Idearium, vol. 1, N° 11/12, pp. 539-559.] Pasto.
1939 —Vocabularios de los idiomas Totoró, Guambiano y Panikitá. [Idearium, vol. 2, pp. 247-248.] Pasto.

- 1940a —Lingüística Colombiana. Familia Choko. [UCB, vol. 6, N° 18, pp. 46-77.]
- 1940b —Lingüística Colombiana. Familia Kechua o Runa-Simi. [Anales de la Universidad de Nariño, vol. 2, pp. 105-122.] Pasto.
- 1940c —Lingüística Colombiana. Familia Zaparo o Gae. [UCB, vol. 5, N° 15, pp. 97-108.]
- 1941a —Lingüística Colombiana. Familia Mocoa o Coche. [UCB, vol. 7, N° 21, pp. 25-55.]
- 1941b —Lingüística Colombiana. Familia Kahuapana o Xebero. [Anales de la Universidad de Nariño, vol. 2, pp. 344-352.] Pasto.
- 1942a —Lingüística Colombiana. Familia Witoto. [UCB, vol. 8, N° 27/28, pp. 379-409.]
- 1942b —Bocabulario dela Lengua que usan los Indios destas misiones. Ceona (edited by Sergio Elías Ortiz). [RH, vol. 1, pp. 137-199.]
- 1943 —Lingüística Colombiana. La familia Guahibo. [UCB, vol. 9, N° 30/31, pp. 155-181.]
- 1946 —Los indios Yurumanguies. [Acta Americana, vol. 4, pp. 10-25.] Mexico.
- 1954 —Estudios sobre lingüística aborigen de Colombia. Bogotá.
- ORTIZ MAYANS, ANTONIO.
- 1932 —Diccionario Castellano-Guaraní. Asunción.
- 1949 —Diccionario Guarani-Castellano, Castellano-Guarani. (6th ed.) Buenos Aires.
- ORTON, JAMES.
- 1874 —The Andes and the Amazon. (2nd ed.) New York.
- OSBORN, HENRY.
- 1948 —Amahuaca phonemes. [IJAL, vol. 14, pp. 188-190.]
- 1955-1959 —Textos folklóricos en Guaraó. [Boletín Indigenista Venezolano, vol. 3/5, pp. 163-170; vol. 7, pp. 169-181.] Caracas.
- 1959 —Singular-plural in Warao verbs. [Antropológica, N° 6, pp. 1-6.] Caracas.
- 1960a —Textos folklóricos en Guaraó. [Antropológica, N° 9, pp. 21-38; N° 10, pp. 71-80.] Caracas.
- 1960b —Suplemento al diccionario Guaraó-Español. [Antropológica, N° 10, pp. 81-85.] Caracas.
- OSCULATI, GAETANO.
- 1854 —Esplorazione delle regioni equatoriali lungo il Napo e il fiume delle Amazzoni. (2nd ed.) Milan.
- OSSA VARELA, PEREGRINO.
- 1938 —Vocabulario de los indios Guayaberos. [Idearium, vol. 1, N° 11/12, pp. 537-538.] Pasto.
- 1946 —Idioma de los Guahibos. [RH, vol. 2, pp. 211-214.]
- OSTLENDER, P.
- ms. —Wörterverzeichnis der Coroado-Indianer-Sprache. [Original manuscript in the Anthropos-Bibliothek.]
- OSUNA, TOMÁS.
- 1924a —Notas Guaraníticas. La raíz é. [Juventud, vol. 2, N° 34, pp. 296-299.] Asunción.

- 1924b —Notas Guaraníticas. Las raíces *u* y *i*. [Juventud, vol. 2, N° 39, pp. 383-387.] Asunción.
- 1925 —Notas Guaraníticas. La raíz *a*. [Juventud, vol. 2, N° 43, pp. 446-448.] Asunción.
- OTERO, GUSTAVO ADOLFO.
- 1951 —La piedra mágica; vida y costumbres de los indios Callahuayas de Bolivia. Mexico.
- OTERO, JESÚS MARÍA.
- 1952 —Etnología caucana. Estudio sobre los orígenes, vida, costumbres y dialectos de las tribus indígenas del Departamento de Cauca. Popayán.
- OTERO DE ACOSTA, ENRIQUE.
- 1920 —Los Pijaos. [Archivo Historial, vol. 2, pp. 284-305.] Manizales.
- OTERO QUIJANO, J. M.
- See Anonymous, 1882d.
- OTT, WILLIS, and OTT, REBECCA.
- 1959 —Fonemas de la lengua Ignaciana. [Notas Lingüísticas de Bolivia, vol. 1, pp. 1-13.] La Paz.
- OUTES, FÉLIX F.
- 1913a —Sobre las lenguas indígenas rioplatenses: materiales para su estudio. [Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, vol. 24, pp. 231-237.] Buenos Aires.
- 1913b —Vocabularios inéditos del Patagón antiguo. [Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, vol. 21, pp. 474-494.] Buenos Aires.
- 1914 —Un texto y un vocabulario en dialecto Pehuenche de fines del siglo XVIII. [Revista de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, vol. 25, pp. 68-73.] Buenos Aires.
- 1927a —Sobre el idioma de los Yamana de Wulaia (Isla Navarino). Materiales reunidos por el misionero Rau con anterioridad a 1866 . . . con una introducción, ordenados alfabética y sistemáticamente y acompañados de una bibliografía de Yamana. [RMLP, vol. 30 (ser. 3, vol. 6), pp. 1-47.]
- 1927b —Datos sobre la ergología y el idioma de los Yamana de Wulaia (Isla Navarino). Reunidos por el misionero R. R. Rau, con anterioridad a 1866 y anotados por Don Jorge Claraz . . . ordenados alfabética y sistemáticamente, con una introducción y notas. [RMLP, vol. 30 (ser. 3, vol. 6), pp. 49-77.]
- 1928a —Vocabulario y fraseario Genakenn (Puelche) reunidos por Juan Federico Hunziker en 1864, . . . precedidos de una introducción y ordenados alfabética y sistemáticamente. [RMLP, vol. 31, pp. 261-297.]
- 1928b —Un texto Aônükün'k (Patagón Meridional). [RMLP, vol. 31, pp. 353-369.]
- 1928c —Versiones al Aônükün'k (Patagón Meridional). [RMLP, vol. 31, pp. 299-333.]
- PABLO DEL SANTISIMO SACRAMENTO.
- 1936 —El idioma Katío (ensayo gramatical). Medellín.

UN PADRE DE LA COMPAÑIA DE JESUS.

- 1955 —Catecismo maior o doctrina christiana clarissima y brevissimamente explicada. [ELTG, N° 30, Boletim N° 200, Catecismos varios, vol. 4.]

PADRES PAULES.

- 1909 (1929) —Catecismo breve Provincia de Tarma. Nunacunapaj. Lima.

PAEZ, JUSTINIANO.

- 1936 —Investigaciones sobre la lengua de los indios Motilones. [Hacaritama, vol. 2, pp. 337-343.] Ocana.
1946 —Vocabulario Motilón. [RH, vol. 2, pp. 133-135.]

PALAVECINO, ENRIQUE.

- 1930 —Observaciones etnográficas y lingüísticas sobre los indios Tapiete. [RSAA, vol. 4, pp. 211-217.]
1931-1933 —Los indios Pilagá del Rio Pilcomayo. [Anales del Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia", vol. 37, pp. 517-581.] Buenos Aires.

PALHA, LUÍS.

- 1939 —A língua e as lendas dos índios Karajás. [A Ordem, vol. 21, pp. 77-97.] Rio de Janeiro.
1942 —Ensaio de gramática e vocabulário da língua Karajá; falada pelos índios remeiros do Rio "Araguaia." Rio de Janeiro.

PALOMINI, BARTHOLOMEI JURADI.

- 1943 —Bartholomaei Juradi Palomini Catechismus Quichuensis ad fidem editionis Limensis anni MDCXLVI. Madrid.

PANHUYS, LOUIS CONSTANT VAN.

- 1913 —A few observations on Carib numerals. [CIA, Session 18, 1912, pt. 2, pp. 109-110.] London.

PAPE, EDUARD.

- 1935 —Die Tschoropí. [ZE, vol. 67, pp. 158-176.]

PARIS, R. P. JULIO.

- 1924 —Gramática de la lengua Quichua actualmente en uso entre los indígenas del Ecuador. Nueva edición, revisada y aumentada, con los vocabularios Quichua-Español y Español-Quichua por Padres de la misma congregación. Cuenca.

PARISSIER, J. B.

- 1903 —Essai de Língua Geral ou Tupi, Amazonie. Abbeville, Paris.

PARKER, GARY J.

- 1963 —La clasificación genética de los dialectos Quechuas. [RMNL, vol. 32, pp. 241-252.]

PARODI, D.

- ms. —Vocabulario Payaguá. [Manuscript in the Biblioteca Zeballos, Buenos Aires; copy in AL.]

PASSOS, JOSÉ ALEXANDRE.

- 1876 —Observações sobre a língua Tupy. [Revista do Instituto Archeologico e Geographico Alagoano, N° 8, pp. 199-202.] Maceió.

PATRON, PABLO.

- 1911 —Estudio sobre la lengua Allentiaik. [Trabajos del Cuarto Congreso Científico (1° Pan-Americano), 1908-1909, vol. 14, tomo 2, pp. 154-180.] Santiago de Chile.

PAULA, JOSÉ MARÍA DE.

- 1924 —Memória sobre os Botocudos do Paraná e Santa Catarina, organizada pelo Serviço de Proteção aos Selvícolas ... [CIA, Session 20, 1922, pt. 1, pp. 117-137.] Rio de Janeiro.

PAULA MARTINS, MARIA DE LOURDES DE.

- 1945 —Nota sobre relações verificadas entre o dicionário Brasiliário e o vocabulário na língua Brasília. [ELTG, N° 7, Boletim N° 52.]
- 1958 —Vocabulário Botocudo de Charles Frederick Hartt. [Miscellanea Paul Rivet Octogenario Dicata, vol. 2, pp. 405-429.] Mexico.

PAULA SOUZA, GERALDO H. DE.

- 1918 —Notas sobre uma visita a acampamentos de índios Caingangs. [RMP, vol. 10, pp. 737-758.]

PAULY, ANTONIO.

- 1928 —Ensayo de etnografía americana. Viajes y exploraciones. Buenos Aires.

PAYER, RICHARD.

- 1906 —Reisen im Jauapery-Gebiet. [PM, vol. 52, pp. 217-222.]

PAZ, ROMÁN.

- 1895 —De Riberalta al Inambari. Informe del jefe de la expedición al alto Madre de Dios. La Paz.

PAZ Y MIÑO, LUÍS T.

- 1940 —Lenguas indígenas del Ecuador. La lengua Pasto. [BANH, vol. 20, N° 56, pp. 161-167.]
- 1941a —Lenguas indígenas del Ecuador. La lengua Kara. [BANH, vol. 21, N° 57, pp. 28-52.]
- 1941b —Lenguas indígenas del Ecuador. La Kito o Panzaleo. [BANH, vol. 21, N° 58, pp. 145-170.]
- 1942 —Lenguas indígenas del Ecuador. La lengua Puruguai. [BANH, vol. 22, N° 59, pp. 42-74.]
- 1961 —Lenguas indígenas del Ecuador. La lengua Kañar. [BANH, vol. 43, N° 97, pp. 193-229.]

PEEKE, CATHERINE.

- 1954 —Shimigae, idioma que se extingue. [Perú Indígena, vol. 5, N° 13, pp. 171-178.] Lima.
- 1959 —Shimigae, idioma que se extingue. [Estudios acerca de las lenguas Huarani (Auca), Shimigae y Zapara, pp. 18-28.] Quito.
- 1962 —Structural summary of Záparo. [Linguistic Series, N° 7, Studies in Ecuadorian Indian Languages, vol. 1, pp. 125-216.] Norman, Oklahoma.

PEEKE, CATHERINE, and SARGENT, MARY Z.

- 1953 —Pronombres personales en Andoa. [Perú Indígena, vol. 5, N° 12, pp. 103-112.] Lima.
- 1959 —Pronombres personales en Shimigae. [Estudios acerca de las lenguas Huarani (Auca), Shimigae y Zapara, pp. 29-42.] Quito.

PELLEPRAT, PIERRE.

- 1655 —Relation des missions des PP. de la Compagnie de Jésus dans les îles et dans la Terre Ferme de l'Amérique Méridionale. Paris.

PELLESCHI, JUAN.

- 1896-1897 —Los indios Matacos y su lengua. Con introducción por Samuel A. Lafone y Quevedo. [BIGA, vol. 17, pp. 559-562.]

PEÑA, ENRIQUE.

- 1898 —Etnografía del Chaco. Manuscrito del Capitán de Fragata Don Francisco Aguirre. [BIGA, vol. 19, pp. 464-510.]

PEÑA, JOSÉ MARÍA S.

- 1908 —Elementos de historia de la República del Salvador. San Salvador.

PENARD, THOMAS E.

- 1927-1928 —Remarks on an old vocabulary from Trinidad. [WIG, vol. 9, pp. 265-270.]

PEREA, JUAN AUGUSTO, and PEREA, SALVADOR.

- 1941 —Glosario etimológico Taíno-Español, histórico y etnográfico. Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.

PEREA Y ALONSO, SIXTO.

- 1937 —Apuntes para la prehistoria indígena del Río de la Plata y especialmente de la banda oriental de Uruguay, como introducción a la filología comparada de las lenguas y dialectos Arawak. [BF, vol. 1, pp. 217-245.]
- 1938 —Transcripción tipográfica y exégesis filológica provisional del Códice "Vilardebó" versando sobre lengua y costumbres de los Charruas. [BF, vol. 2, pp. 7-18.]

PEREIRA, MELCHOR DE; TOSTADO, JUAN, and LOPEZ, P.

- 1897 —San Luís de Paute. [RGI, vol. 3, pp. 166-170.]

PEREIRA, NUNES.

- 1951 —Histórias e vocabulário dos índios Uitoto. [Instituto de Antropologia e Etnologia do Pará, Publication N° 3.] Belém.

PEREYRA, FIDEL.

- 1944 —Vocabulario de los indios Machiguengas. [RMNL, vol. 13, 93-100.]

PEREYRA, MÁXIMO.

- 1951 —Nombres y sistemas numerales de la lengua Guaraní (Avañe'ê). [BF, vol. 5, N° 40/42, pp. 606-623.]

PEREZ, JUAN TOMÁS.

- 1886 —Vocabulario de la lengua de los indios de Siquisique del Estado de Lara, antigua provincia de Barquisimeto. [Resumen de las Actas de la Academia Venezolana, pp. 54-57.] Caracas.

PEREZ, MANUEL CIPRIANO.

- 1935 —Vocabulario del dialecto Guahibo del Vichada. [AUV, vol. 23, pp. 209-237.] Caracas.
- 1936 —Vocabulario del dialecto Guahibo del Vichada. [Boletín de la Academia de Ciencias Físicas, Matemáticas y Naturales, vol. 3, pp. 467-500.] Caracas.

PERRET, JACQUES.

- 1933 —Observations et documents sur les indiens Emerillon de la Guyane française. [JSA, n.s., vol. 25, pp. 65-98.]

PERRONE, GIUSEPPE MARÍA.

- 1922 —Il Perú. Memorie di una antica civiltà. Milan.

PESCIOTTI, BERNARDINO.

- 1889 —Cartilla y catecismo en el idioma de los indios Guarayos. Sucre.

PETRULLO, VINCENZO.

- 1939 —The Yaruros of the Capanaparo River of Venezuela. [Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, N° 123, Anthropological Paper N° 11, pp. 161-291.] Washington, D. C.

PETTAZZONI, RAFFAELE.

- 1941 —Il catechismo del Padre L. V. Mamiani in lingua Kiriri. [Atti della Reale Accademia d'Italia, Rendiconti della Classe di Scienze Morali e Storiche, ser. 7, vol. 2, fasc. 12, pp. 465-470.] Rome.

PFÄFF, FRANZ.

- 1890 —Die Tukanos am oberen Amazonas. [Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, 1890, pp. 596-606.] Berlin.

PHILIPPI, RODOLFO A.

- 1860 —Reise durch die Wüste Atacama. Halle.

PHILLIPS, G. W.

- 1861 —The military martyr of Tierra del Fuego; being the memoir of J. G. Phillips. London.

PIEDRAHITA, LUCAS FERNÁNDEZ DE.

- 1688 —Historia general de las conquistas del Nuevo Reyno de Granada. Pt. 1. Amberes. (Later ed., Historia general del Nuevo Reino de Granada, Bogotá, 1942.)

PIERINI, FRANCISCO.

- 1908 —Los Guarayos de Bolivia. [A, vol. 3, pp. 875-880.]

PIGAFETTA, ANTONIO.

- 1894 —Il primo viaggio intorno al globo. [Commissione Colombiana, Raccolta di Documenti e Studi, pt. 5, vol. 3, pp. 51-112.] Rome.

PIKE, EUNICE, and SCOTT, EUGENE.

- 1962 —The phonological hierarchy of Marinahua. [Phonetica, vol. 8, pp. 1-8.] Basel.

PIKE, KENNETH L.

- 1961 —Compound affixes in Ocaina. [Language, vol. 37, N° 4, pt. 1, pp. 570-582.] Baltimore.

PIMENTEL, BENEDITO.

- ms. —Vocabulário colhido no Posto Guido Marlière em 1945. [Manuscript in AMI; copy in AL.]

PINART, ALPHONSE LOUIS.

- 1882 —Noticias de los indios del Departamento de Veragua, y vocabularios de las lenguas Guaymi, Norteño, Sabanero y Dorasque. San Francisco.
- 1887 —Les indiens de l'état de Panamá. [RE, vol. 6, pp. 1-15, 33-56, 117-132.]
- 1890a —Vocabulario Castellano-Cuna . . . Panama 1882-1884. [Petite Bibliothèque Américaine, vol. 1.] Paris.
- 1890b —Vocabulario Castellano-Dorasque, dialectos Chumulu, Gualaca y Changuina. [Petite Bibliothèque Américaine, vol. 2.] Paris.

- 1892 —Vocabulario Castellano-Guaymie, dialectos More-Valiente, Norteño, y Guaymie-Penonomeño. [Petite Bibliothèque Américaine, vol. 3.] Paris.
- 1897 —Vocabulario Castellano-Chocoe (Baudó-Citarae). [Petite Bibliothèque Américaine, vol. 5.] Paris.
- 1900 —Notes sur les tribus indiennes de familles Guarano-Guaymie de l'isthme de Panamá, et du Centre-Amérique. Chartres.
- PINEDA GIRALDO, ROBERTO, and CHAVES, CH. MILCIADES.
ms. —Vocabulario recogido en la región de la Cordillera de Calarma, Municipalidad de Ortega (Tolima), agosto de 1943. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- PINEDA GIRALDO, ROBERT, and FORNAGUERA P., MIGUEL.
1958 —Vocabulario Opón-Carare. [In, Academia Colombiana de Historia, Homenaje al Profesor Paul Rivet, pp. 191-201.] Bogotá.
- PINELL, GASPAR DE.
1928 —Excursión apostólica por los Ríos Putumayo, San Miguel de Succumbios, Cuyabeno, Caquetá, y Caguán . . . Etnográficos, Filológicos. Bogotá.
- PINTO, CONSTANCIO.
1950 —Diccionario Katio-Español y Español-Katio. Manizales.
- PINTO, ESTEVAO.
1938 —Alguns aspetos da cultura artística dos Pancarús de Tacaratú; Índios dos sertões de Pernambuco. [Ministério da Educação e Saude, Revista do Serviço do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional, vol. 2, N° 2, pp. 57-92.] Rio de Janeiro.
- 1955 —Estórias e lendas indígenas. [Universidade do Recife, Faculdade de Filosofia de Pernambuco, Secção E, vol. 15.] Recife.
- PITTIER DE FABREGA, HENRI FRANCOIS.
1897 —Primera contribución para el estudio de las razas indígenas de Costa Rica: Guatusos. [Extract from the Anales del Instituto Físico-geográfico de Costa Rica, vol. 7, 1894.] San José de Costa Rica.
- 1898 —Die Sprache der Bribri-Indianer in Costa Rica. [Sitzungsberichte der Kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philologisch-historische Klasse, vol. 138, N° 6.] Vienna.
- 1907 —Ethnographic and linguistic notes on the Páez Indians of Tierra Adentro, Cauca, Colombia. [Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association, vol. 1, N° 5, pp. 301-357.] New York.
- 1941 —Materiales para el estudio de la lengua Brunka hablada en Boruca, recogidos en los años de 1892 a 1896. [Museo Nacional, Serie Etnológica, vol. 1, pt. 2.] San José de Costa Rica.
- PITTIER DE FABREGA, HENRI FRANCOIS, and GAGINI, CARLOS.
1892 —Ensayo lexicográfico sobre la lengua de Térraba. San Juan de Costa Rica.
- PLASSARD, LOUIS.
1868 —Les Guaraunos et le Delta de l'Orénoque. [BSGP, vol. 15, pp. 568-592.]
- PLATZMANN, JULIUS.
1882 —Glossar der feuerländischen Sprache. Leipzig.

- 1901 —Das anonyme Wörterbuch, Tupi-Deutsch und Deutsch-Tupi. Leipzig.
- POHL, JOHANN EMANUEL.
- 1832 —Reise im Innern von Brasilien . . . 1817-1821. 2 vols. Vienna.
- POLAK, J. E. R.
- 1894 —A grammar and a vocabulary of the Ipuriná language. London.
- POLO, JOSÉ TORIBIO.
- 1901 —Indios Uros del Perú y Bolivia. [BSGL, vol. 10, pp. 445-482.] (Also in, Boletín de la Oficina Nacional de Estadística, vol. 6, pp. 481-517, La Paz, 1910.)
- POLYKRATES, G.
- 1961 —Beiträge zur: Anthropologie, Ethnographie und Sprachforschung der Kashuiéna Indianer sowie Akkulturationserscheinungen. [Ethnos, vol. 26, pp. 56-74.] Stockholm.
- POMEIJ, FRANCISCO, and ALTAMIRANDO, CHRISTOVAL.
- 1956 —Compendio de la doctrina cristiana para niños, compuesto en lengua Francesa por el R. P. Francisco Pomeij. Traducido en lengua Guaraní, por el R. P. Christoval Altamirando. [ELTG, N° 32, Boletim N° 213, Catecismos Varios, vol. 6.]
- POMPEU SOBRINHO, THOMÁS.
- 1928 —Contribuição para o estudo das afinidades do Kariri. [Revista Trimensal do Instituto do Ceará, vol. 42, pp. 1-20.] Fortaleza.
- 1930 —Merrime: indios Canellas; ethnographia, grammatica e vocabulário. Fortaleza.
- 1931 —Indios Merrime. [Revista Trimensal do Instituto do Ceará, vol. 45, pp. 5-35.] Fortaleza.
- 1934 —Kariris. [Revista de Philologia e de História, Archivo de Estudos sobre Philologia, História, Ethnographia, Folclore e Crítica Literária, vol. 2, fasc. 3-4, pp. 289-305.] Rio de Janeiro.
- 1935 —Indios Fulniô, Karnijós de Pernambuco. [Revista Trimensal do Instituto do Ceará, vol. 49, pp. 31-58.] Fortaleza.
- 1936 —Vocabulário dos índios Mutuans do Yamundá. [Revista Trimensal do Instituto do Ceará, vol. 50, pp. 69-77.] Fortaleza.
- 1958 —Línguas Tapuias desconhecidas do Nordeste. Alguns vocabulários inéditos. [Boletim de Antropologia, vol. 2, N° 1, pp. 3-19.] Fortaleza.
- ms. —Vocabulário Xucuru. [Original manuscript with the author in Fortaleza.]
- PORTO, AURELIO.
- 1943 —História das missões orientais do Uruguai. Rio de Janeiro. (2nd ed., revised, with bibliography, Pôrto Alegre, 1954.)
- POSADA, EDUARDO.
- 1926 —Apostillas. Lenguas de aborígenes. Guajiro o Guajira. Bogotá. (Published with title, Apostillas a la historia nacional colombiana, Bogotá, 1918.)
- POSNANSKY, ARTURO.
- 1915 —La lengua Chipaya. [CIA, Session 19, 2nd meeting, 1914.] La Paz. (One of the papers prepared for the second meeting of the 19th International Congress of Americanists, which was

- postponed. This paper, however, was published separately.)
- 1918 —Los Chipayas de Carangas. (2nd ed.) La Paz. (Also in BSGLP, vol. 16, N° 47, pp. 137-145, 1918.)
- POTTIER, BERNARD.
- 1963 —Inclusif et exclusif dans le système personnel du Quichua. [Travaux de l'Institut d'Etudes Latino-Américains de l'Université de Strasbourg, vol. 3, pp. 135-138.] Strasbourg. (Extract from the Bulletin de la Faculté des Lettres de Strasbourg, May-June 1963, Strasbourg.)
- POWER, JOHN.
- 1859 —Chiriqui words from Panama. [Star and Herald, John Power, editor, August-October.] Panama. (Reprinted in, William Bollaert, Antiquarian, ethnological and other researches in New Granada, p. 65, London, 1860.)
- POWLISON, PAUL S.
- 1962 —Palatalization portmanteaus in Yagua (Peba-Yaguan). [Word, vol. 18, pp. 280-299.] New York.
- POWLISON, PAUL, and POWLISON, ESTHER.
- 1958 —El sistema numérico del Yagua (Pebano). [Tradición, vol. 8, N° 21, pp. 69-74.] Lima.
- PRAZERES, FRANCISCO DE.
- ms. —Diccionario da língua geral do Brasil, 1820. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.]
- PREFONTAINE, M. DE.
- 1763 —Maison rustique à l'usage des habitants de la partie de la France équinoxiale, connue sous le nom de Cayenne. Paris.
- PREUSS, KONRAD THEODOR.
- 1921-1923 —Religion und Mythologie der Uitoto. Textaufnahmen und Beobachtungen bei einem Indianerstamm in Kolumbien, Südamerika. 2 vols. Göttingen. [In Quellen der Religionsgeschichte, vol. 11.]
- 1925 —Das Verbum in der Sprache der Kágaba in der Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Kolumbien, auf Grund meiner Textaufnahmen. [CIA, Session 21, 1924, pt. 2, pp. 348-387.] Göteborg.
- 1927 —Forschungsreise zu den Kágaba-Indianern der Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta in Kolumbien. Lexicon Deutsch-Kaugian. [A, vol. 22, pp. 357-386.]
- ms. —Vokabular der Tama-Sprache. [Original manuscript with the Preuss family, Leipzig.]
- PRICE-MARS, JEAN.
- 1941 —A propos des Caraïbes: archéologie, ethnologie et linguistique. [Revue de la Société d'Histoire et de Géographie d'Haïti, vol. 12, N° 41, pp. 1-12.] Port-au-Prince.
- PRIDE, ANDREW.
- ms. —Vocabulario del idioma Lengua. [Original manuscript in AL.]
- PRINCE, JOHN DYNELEY.
- 1912 —Prolegomena to the study of the San Blas language of Panama. [AA, n.s., vol. 14, pp. 109-126.]
- 1913a —A text in the Indian language of Panama-Darien. [AA, n.s., vol. 15, pp. 298-326.]

- 1913b —Grammar and glossary of the Tule language of Panama. [AA, n.s., vol. 15, pp. 480-528.]
- 1913c —See Llisa, Pedro de, n.d.
- PRIVASER, WOLFGANGO.
—See Anonymous 1903a.
- PROPHETA, BENEDICTO.
1926 —O indígena brasileiro. Expedição entre as tribus selvagens da ilha do Bananal e norte de Mato Grosso. Bahia.
- PROST, GILBERT R.
1962 —Signaling of transitive and intransitive in Chacobo (Pano). [IJAL, vol. 28, N° 2, pp. 108-118.]
- PRUDHOMME, LOUIS MARIE.
1798 —Voyage à la Guiane et à Cayenne, fait en 1789 et années suivantes. Paris.
- PUIG, MANUEL MARÍA.
1944 —Diccionario de la lengua Caribe-Cuna. Con un prólogo de E. J. Castellero. Panama.
1946 —Gramática de la lengua Caribe-Cuna. Panama.
- PUPIALES, MATEO DE.
ms. —Algunos datos gramaticales de Miraña del Cahuinarí y vocabulario y padroncillo de los Yucanas. [Original manuscript in ACI.]
- PUYDT, LUCIEN DE.
1868 —Account of scientific explorations in the Isthmus of Darien in the years 1861 and 1865. [JRGS, vol. 38, pp. 69-110.]
- QUADROS, F. R. E.
—See Ewerton Quadros, Francisco Raymundo.
- QUANDT, CHRISTLOB.
1807 —Nachricht von Suriname und seinen Einwohnern, sonderlich den Arawaken, Warauen und Karaiben . . . und von der Sprache der Arawaken, von den Gewächsen und Thieren des Landes, und Geschäften der dortigen Missionarien . . . Görlitz.
1815 —Adiabu tuhu kelétirra, anditu 1815 wijna ullukku nam qua umiin ukunnamüntu. [Pacis annis MDCCCXIV et MDCCCXV foederatis armis restitutae monumentum orbis terrarum de fortuna reduce gaudia gentium linguis, interpretans Principibus Pius Felicibus Augustis populi que victoribus literatoribus liberatis dicatum.] Bratislava.
- QUIJADA JARA, SERGIO.
1944 —Estampas Huancavelicanas (temas folklóricos). Lima.
1950 —Del folklore Wanka: Las pandillas. [Tradición, Revista Peruana de Cultura, vol. 1, N° 1, pp. 50-55.] Cuzco.
1958 —Pishtaco o Nuna Chipico. [Perú Indígena, vol. 7, N° 16/17, pp. 99-104.] Lima.
- QUITO, JACINTO DE.
ms. —Encuestas breves de Macaguaie, Kofán, Karijona, Siona ó Kokakañú. Koreguaje y Uitoto. [Original manuscript in ACI.]
- R., J. MA.
1927 —Gramática del idioma de Ayacucho. Ayacucho.

RAEZ, JOSÉ FRANCISCO MARÍA.

- 1917 —Gramática del Quichua-Huanca o sea del centro del Perú. (Pt. 1 of Gramáticas en el Quichua-Huanca y en él de Ayacucho.) Lima.

RAFINESQUE, CONSTANTINE SAMUEL.

- 1836 —The American nations; or, Outlines of their general history, ancient and modern. 2 vols. in 1. Philadelphia.

RAIMUNDO, JACQUES.

- 1934 —Vocabulários indígenas de Venezuela. Da importância dos idiomas ameríndios nas relações com o português-brasileiro. Rio de Janeiro.

RAMOS CABRERO, JOSEFINA.

- 1951 —Las lenguas en la región Tallanca. [Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Cuadernos de Estudio, vol. 3, N° 8, pp. 11-55.] Lima.

RAMUSIO, GIOVANNI BATTISTA.

- 1565 —Delle navigationi et viaggi . . . nel quale si contengono le navigationi al mondo nuovo. (Vol. 3 of the author's Navigationi et viaggi.) Venice.

RAT, JOSEPH NUMA.

- 1898 —The Carib language as now spoken in Dominica, West Indies. [JAI, vol. 27, pp. 293-315.]

RAUSCHERT, MANFRED.

- ms. —Vokabular der Hischkariyana-Sprache. [Original manuscript with the author.]

RECALDE, JUAN FRANCISCO.

- 1940 —El Guaraní de los Guarayos de Bolivia. [Revista del Ateneo Paraguayo, vol. 1, N° 1.] Asunción.

REICH, ALFRED.

- 1903 —Die Kampa und die Kunibo des Urubamba. [G, vol. 83, pp. 134-135.]

REICHEL-DOLMATOFF, GERARDO.

- 1945a —Los indios Motilones. Etnografía y lingüística. [RIEN, vol. 2, N° 1, pp. 15-115.]
- 1945b —Lingüística del grupo Chocó. [Boletín de Arqueología, vol. 1, pp. 625-627.] Bogotá.
- 1947 —La lengua Chimila. [JSA, n.s., vol. 36, pp. 15-50.]
- 1949-1950 —Los Kogi. [RIEN, vol. 4.]
- 1955 —Diario de viaje del P. Joseph Palacios de la Vega entre los indios y negros de la provincia de Cartagena en el Nuevo Reino de Granada, 1787-1788. Gerardo Reichel-Dolmatoff, ed. Bogotá.
- ms.a. —Material lingüístico de la lengua Guamaka. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.b. —Material lingüístico de la lengua Atanquez. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.c. —Idiome Kampanake, autre idiome de la Nevada, que jadis se parlait à Atanquez. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.d. —Idiome Arsario à Potreritos et Cierrito, autre idiome Arhuak de la Sierra Nevada. [Original manuscript in ARP.]

- ms.e. —Vocabulaire Cuna, recueilli au Rio Caiman en juin 1932. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.f. —Idiomes Arhuak, Vintukwa et Koghi. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.g. —Vocabulaire Catio (du Choco). [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.h. —Vocabulaire Parawogwan de la lagune Maracaybo. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.i. —Idioma Goakhiro de la península Guajira. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.j. —Idiome Motilon, recueilli à Sitio Manso surtout de Seve. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.k. —Quelques mots notés chez les Motilones Maracas, tribu des nains 1932. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.l. —Vocabulaire Pijao. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.m. —Vocabulaire Chami. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.n. —Vocabulaire Motilon de Catatumbo. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- REICHEL-DOLMATOFF, GERARDO, and CLARK, ALEXANDER L.
1950 —Parentesco, parentela y agresión entre los Iróka. [JSA, n.s., vol. 39, pp. 97-109.]
- REINBURG, PIERRE.
ms.a. —Vocabulaire Xivaro. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.b. —Vocabulaire Zaparo, recueilli au Rio Curaray en 1913. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- REMEDÍ, JOAQUÍN.
1896 —Los indios Matacos y su lengua ... con vocabularios ordenados por Samuel A. Lafone y Quevedo. [BIGA, vol. 17, pp. 331-362.]
1904 —Vocabulario Mataco-Castellano. [ASCA, vol. 58, pp. 28-34, 119-132, 171-181, 292-305.]
- RENAULT, PEDRO VICTOR.
1904 —Vocabulário da língua dos Botocudos Nacnanuk e Giporocas, habitantes das margens dos Rios Mucry e Todos os Santos, também idênticos ao Kraik-mús, habitantes das margens do Rio Jequitinhonha. Bello Horizonte.
- RESTREPO TIRADO, ERNESTO.
1903 —Apuntes sobre algunos dialectos indígenas. [Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades, vol. 1, pp. 378-392.] Bogotá.
- REY, PHILIPPE-MARIUS.
1884 —Notes sur les Botocudos et sur les Purys. [BSA, ser. 3, vol. 7, pp. 89-101.]
- REY RIVEROS, EDMUNDO.
1956 —El idioma Amuesha. [Folklore, vol. 3, N° 36, pp. 2035-2036.] Lima.
- REYBURN, WILLIAM D.
1954 —Quechua I: Phonemics. [IJAL, vol. 20, N° 3, pp. 210-214.]
- RIBEIRO, DARCY.
1950 —Religião e mitologia Kadiuéu. [CNPI, N° 106.]
ms.a. —Vocabulário da língua Ofaié. [Original manuscript in ARR.]

- ms.b. —Material lingüístico Guaikurú. [Original manuscript in ARR.]
- RIBERO Y USTAIZ, MARIANO EDUARDO.
—See Rivero y Ustáiz, Mariano Eduardo.
- RICE, FREDERICK JOHN DUVAL.
1930 —A pacificação e identificação das afinidades lingüísticas da tribo Urubú dos Estados de Pará e Maranhão, 1928-1929. [JSA, n.s., vol. 22, pp. 311-316.]
1931 —Short Aparai vocabulary. [JSA, n.s., vol. 23, pp. 115-120.]
1934 —O idioma Tembé (Tupí-Guaraní). [JSA, n.s., vol. 26, pp. 109-180.]
- RILEY, CAROLL L.
1958 —Some observations on the Panare language. [Boletín del Museo de Ciencias Naturales, vol. 4, N° 1/4, pp. 87-96.] Caracas.
- RIMBACH, A.
1897 —Reise im Gebiet des oberen Amazonas. [ZGE, ser. 5, vol. 32, pp. 360-409.]
- RIOU, A.
1942 —Lista de vocabulos Nambiquaras. São Paulo.
- RIPALDA, GERÓNIMO DE, and MARTINEZ, FRANCISCO.
1954 —Catecismo y exposición breve de la doctrina christiana ... emendado y traducido en Guaraní. [ELTG, N° 29, Boletim N° 180, Catecismos vários, vol. 3.]
- RIPALDA, P.
1923 —Catecismo devocionario Castellano-Aimará. La Paz.
- RIVAS, LUÍS ANTONIO.
1944 —Apuntaciones sobre la lengua Siona. [RH, vol. 1, N° 3/4, pp. 71-76.]
ms. —Kofán de los Ríos Guamues y San Miguel. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- RIVERO Y USTAIZ, MARIANO EDUARDO.
1857 —Colección de memorias científicas, agrícolas, é industriales. 2 vols. Brussels.
- RIVET, PAUL.
1910a —Les langues Guaranies du haut-Amazone. [JSA, n.s., vol. 7, pp. 149-178.]
1910b —Sur quelques dialectes Panos peu connus. [JSA, n.s., vol. 7, pp. 221-242.]
1911a —Affinités du Miránya. [JSA, n.s., vol. 8, pp. 117-152.]
1911b —La famille linguistique Peba. [JSA, n.s., vol. 8, pp. 173-206.]
1912a —Les familles linguistiques du Nord-ouest de l'Amérique du Sud. [Année Linguistique (Société Philologique), vol. 4, pp. 117-154.] Paris.
1912b —Affinités du Tikuna. [JSA, n.s., vol. 9, pp. 83-110.]
1920a —Affinités du Sáliba et du Piaróa. [JSA, n.s., vol. 12, pp. 11-20.]
1920b —Les Katukina; étude linguistique. [JSA, n.s., vol. 12, pp. 83-89.]
1921a —Nouvelle contribution à l'étude de la langue des Itonama. [JSA, n.s., vol. 13, pp. 173-195.]
1921b —Texte Achagua. [JSA, n.s., vol. 13, p. 349.]
1924a —La langue Tunebo. [JSA, n.s., vol. 16, pp. 19-92.]

- 1924b —La langue Andakí. [JSA, n.s., vol. 16, pp. 99-110.]
- 1924c —Les indiens Canoeiros. [JSA, n.s., vol. 16, pp. 169-181.]
- 1925 —Les Australiens en Amérique. [Bulletin de la Société Linguistique de Paris, vol. 26, pp. 23-63.] Paris.
- 1927 —La famille linguistique Timote (Vénézuéla). [IJAL, vol. 4, N° 2/4, pp. 137-167.]
- 1930 —Contribution à l'étude des tribus indiennes de l'Orient Equatorien. [Bulletin de la Société des Américanistes de Belgique, March, pp. 5-19.] Brussels.
- 1934 —Population de la province de Jaén, Equateur. [Institut Royal d'Anthropologie, Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques, 1^e Session, Compte rendu, pp. 245-247.] London.
- 1941 —Le groupe Kokonuko. [JSA, n.s., vol. 33, pp. 1-61.]
- 1942 —Un dialecte Hoka colombien; le Yurumangí. [JSA, n.s., vol. 34, pp. 1-59.]
- 1943a —La influencia Karib en Colombia. [RIEN, vol. 1, N° 1, pp. 55-93, 283-295.]
- 1943b —La lengua Chocó. [RIEN, vol. 1, N° 1, pp. 131-196.]
- 1943-1946 —Nouvelle contribution à l'étude de l'ethnologie précolombienne de Colombie. [JSA, n.s., vol. 35, pp. 25-39.]
- 1947a —La langue Guarú. [JSA, n.s., vol. 36, pp. 137-138.]
- 1947b —Les indiens Malibú. [JSA, n.s., vol. 36, pp. 139-144.]
- 1948 —La famille linguistique Guahibo. [JSA, n.s., vol. 37, pp. 191-240.]
- 1949 —Les langues de l'ancien diocèse de Trujillo. [JSA, n.s., vol. 38, pp. 1-51.]
- 1952 —Affinités du Kofán. [A, vol. 47, pp. 203-234.]
- 1953 —La langue Mashubi. [JSA, n.s., vol. 42, pp. 119-125.]
- RIVET, PAUL, and ARMELLADA, CESÁREO DE.
1950 —Les indiens Motilones. [JSA, n.s., vol. 39, pp. 15-57.]
- RIVET, PAUL, and CREQUI-MONTFORT, GEORGES.
1951-1956 —Bibliographie des langues Aymará et Kichua. [Université de Paris, Travaux et Mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie, vol. 51.] 4 vols. Paris.
- RIVET, PAUL; KOK, P., and TASTEVIN, CONSTANT.
1924-1925 —Nouvelle contribution à l'étude de la langue Makú. [IJAL, vol. 3, N° 2/4, pp. 133-192.]
- RIVET, PAUL, and OPPENHEIM, VICTOR.
1943 —La lengua Tunebo, dialecto de los Pedrazas. [RIEN, vol. 1, pp. 47-53.]
- RIVET, PAUL, and REINBURG, PIERRE.
1921 —Les indiens Marawan. [JSA, n.s., vol. 13, pp. 103-118.]
- RIVET, PAUL, and TASTEVIN, CONSTANT.
1919-1924 —Les langues du Purús, du Juruá et des régions limitrophes. [A, vol. 14/15, pp. 857-890; vol. 16/17, pp. 298-325, 819-828; vol. 18/19, pp. 104-113.]
- 1920 —Affinités du Makú et du Puináve. [JSA, n.s., vol. 12, pp. 69-82.]

- 1927-1929 —Les dialectes Pano du haut Juruá et du haut Purús. [A, vol. 22, pp. 811-827; vol. 24, pp. 489-516.]
- 1930-1931 —Nouvelle contribution à l'étude du groupe Kahuapana. [IJAL, vol. 6, pp. 227-271.]
- 1932 —Les dialectes Pano du haut Juruá et du haut Purús. [CIA, Session 20, 1922, pt. 3, pp. 227-278.] Rio de Janeiro.
- 1938-1939 —Les langues Arawak du Purús et du Juruá (groupe Arauá). [JSA, n.s., vol. 30, pp. 71-114, 235-288; vol. 31, pp. 223-248; vol. 32, pp. 1-55.]
- RIVET, PAUL, and WAVRIN, ROBERT DE.
- 1951 —Un nouveau dialecte Arawak: le Resígaro. [JSA, n.s., vol. 40, pp. 203-238.]
- 1952a —La langue Andoke. [JSA, n.s., vol. 41, N° 2, pp. 221-233.]
- 1952b —Les indiens Parawgwan. [JSA, n.s., vol. 41, N° 2, pp. 235-238.]
- 1953 —Les Nonuya et les Okáina. [JSA, n.s., vol. 42, pp. 333-390.]
- ROBERTS, F. J., and SYMES, S. P.
- 1936 —Vocabulary of the Guajajara dialect. [JSA, n.s., vol. 28, pp. 209-248.]
- ROBLEDO, EMILIO.
- 1922 —Vocabulario de los Chamís. [Repertorio Histórico, órgano de la Academia Antioqueña de Historia, vol. 4, pp. 603-607.] Medellín.
- ROBLEDO, GREGORIO ARCILA.
- 1938-1940 —Vocabulario de los indios Yurumanguies. [Voz Franciscana, vol. 14, p. 45; vol. 16, pp. 341-343.]
- 1941 —Pueblos indígenas o doctrinas de Cartago (1585). [Voz Franciscana, vol. 17, pp. 112-116.] Bogotá.
- ROBLEDO, JORGE.
- 1865 —Descripción de los pueblos de la provincia de Ancerma (1540-1541). [Colección de documentos inéditos relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y colonización de las posesiones españolas de América y Oceanía, ser. 1, vol. 3, pp. 389-413.] Madrid.
- ROCHA, ALBERTO C. DA.
- 1938 —Vocabulario comentado Pilagá-Castellano. [Publication of the Comisión Honoraria de Reducciones de Indios, vol. 7.] Buenos Aires.
- ROCHA, JOAQUÍN.
- 1905 —Memorandum de viaje. Bogotá. (Vocabularies reprinted, Apéndice sobre los idiomas del Caquetá, Idearium, vol. 1, N° 6, pp. 244-259, Pasto, 1937.)
- ROCHEFORT, CÉSAR DE.
- 1658 —Histoire naturelle et morale des îles Antilles de l'Amérique. Rotterdam.
- ROCHEFORT, M. DE.
- See Davis, John.
- ROCHEREAU, HENRI J.
- 1926-1927 —La lengua Tuneba y sus dialectos (ensayo gramatical). 2 fascículos. Pamplona, Colombia.

- 1946-1950 —Textos Tegrías. Documentos en el dialecto de las tribus Tunebas, radicadas en el triángulo Cubogan-Royota-Nevado de Chita, en Colombia. [Amazonia Colombiana Americanista, vol. 4, pp. 203-210.] Sibundoy.
- 1959 —Colección de textos Tegrías, con la traducción literaria. [Revista Colombiana de Antropología, vol. 8, pp. 9-124.] Bogotá.
- 1962 —Los Tunebos: grupo Unkasia. [Revista Colombiana de Antropología, vol. 10, pp. 37-119.] Bogotá.
- RODRIGUES, ARION DALL'IGNA.
- 1942 —O artigo definido e os numerais na língua Karirí. Vocabulário Português-Karirí e Karirí-Português. [AMP, vol. 2, pp. 179-212.]
- 1944-1945 —Diferenças fonéticas entre o Tupi e o Guaraní. [AMP, vol. 4, pp. 333-354.]
- 1948 —A categoria de voz em Tupi. [Logos, vol. 2, N° 6, pp. 50-53.] Curitiba.
- 1953 —Morfologia do verbo Tupi. [Letras, Revista dos cursos de letras clássicas, neolatinas e anglo-germanicas da Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciência e Letras da Universidade do Paraná, N° 1, pp. 121-152.] Curitiba.
- 1955 —Morphologische Erscheinungen einer Indianer-sprache. [Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft, vol. 7, pp. 79-88.] Munich.
- RODRIGUEZ, LEOPOLDO ALEJANDRO.
- 1912 —Estudio geográfico, histórico, etnográfico, filológico y arqueológico de la República de El Salvador en Centro-América. [CIA, Session 17, 1910.] Mexico.
- RODRIGUEZ, MARIANO C.
- 1921 —Gramática de la lengua Quechua. Novísima edición notablemente corregida y enriquecida con muchas voces y ejercicios de aplicación práctica para cada regla. Cuzco.
- RODRIGUEZ DELGADO, RAFAEL.
- 1958 —Estructuras mentales y lenguaje. I. El ejemplo Guarauno. [Boletín Indigenista Venezolano, vol. 3/5, N° 1/4, pp. 113-161.] Caracas.
- RODRIGUEZ FERREIRA, A.
- ms. —Vocabulário Mura. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro.]
- RODRIGUEZ DE MEDINA, ANTONIO; GOMEZ RONDON, FRANCISCO, and BERMUDEZ, ALONSO.
- 1919 —Relación geográfica de San Miguel de las Palmas de Tamalameque. Gobernación de Santa Marta, Audiencia de Nueva Granada, Virreinato del Perú (hoy República de Colombia). [Boletín del Centro de Estudios Americanistas, vol. 6, Nos. 23 and 24, pp. 37-62.] Seville.
- ROHDE, RICHARD.
- 1885 —Einige Notizen über den Indianer-stamm der Terénos. [ZGE, vol. 20, pp. 404-409.]
- ms. —Aufnahme der Teréno-Sprache. [Original manuscript in the Museum of Ethnology, Berlin.]

ROJAS, ARISTIDES.

- 1877 —Estudios indígenas, contribución a la historia antigua de Venezuela. Caracas. (Later ed., 1941.)

ROMANO, SANTIAGO, and CATTUNAR, HERMAN.

- 1916 —Diccionario Chiriguano-Español y Español-Chiriguano compilado teniendo a la vista diversos manuscritos de antiguos misioneros del Apostólico Colegio de Santa María de Los Angeles de Tarija y particularmente el Diccionario Chiriguano etimológico del R. P. Dorotéo Giannecchini. Tarija.

RONCAGLI, GIOVANNI.

- 1884 —Raccolta di vocaboli della lingua Tehuelche. Da Punta Arenas a Santa Cruz. [Bollettino della Società Geografia Italiana, ser. 2, vol. 9 (Anno 18, fasc. 10), pp. 782-784.] Rome.

RONDON, CÁNDIDO MARIANO DA SILVA.

- 1910 —Ethnographia. [CLTE, Anexo 5.]
 1915 —Relatório apresentado a Divisão Geral de Engenharia (G. 5) do Departamento da Guerra. [CLTE, N° 26.]
 1946-1955 —Indios do Brasil. 3 vols. [CNPI, vol. 97-99.]
 ms.a. —Vocabulário Carajá e Javaé. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]
 ms.b. —Vocabulário Nambiquára. [Original manuscript in ACNPI.]

RONDON, CÁNDIDO MARIANO DA SILVA, and FARIA, JOAO BARBOSA DE.

- 1948a —Esbôço gramatical e vocabulário da língua dos índios Borôro. [CLTE, N° 77, Anexo 5.]
 1948b —Esbôço gramatical, vocabulário, lendas e cânticas dos índios Ariti-Parici. [CLTE, N° 78, Anexo 5.]
 1948c —Glossario geral das tribos silvícolas de Mato-Grosso e outras da Amazônia e do Norte do Brasil. [CNPI, vol. 76, Anexo 5.]

RONDON, FREDERICO.

- 1934 —Pelo Brasil central. São Paulo.
 1938 —Na Rondônia occidental. [Biblioteca Pedagógica Brasileira, ser. 5. N° 130.] São Paulo.

ROOSEVELT, THEODORE.

- 1914 —Through the Brazilian wilderness. London.

ROQUETTE-PINTO, EDGARD.

- 1913 —Os índios Nambiquára do Brasil central. [CIA, Session 18, 1912, pp. 382-387.] London.
 1917 —Rondônia. Anthropologia, Ethnographia. [AMN, vol. 20.] (First ed., 1912).

ROSAS, JUAN MANUEL JOSÉ DOMINGO ORTIZ DE.

- 1947 —Gramática y diccionario de la lengua Pampa (Pampa-Ranquel-Araucano). Buenos Aires.

ROSELL, ENRIQUE.

- 1916 —Los Machigangas del Urubamba; estudios etnográficos. [RU, vol. 5, N° 15, pp. 39-48.]

ROSENBLAT, ANGEL.

- 1936 —Los Otomacos y Taparitas de los llanos de Venezuela. Estudio etnográfico y lingüístico. [Tierra Firme, vol. 2, N° 1, pp. 131-153, N° 2, pp. 259-304; N° 3/4, pp. 439-514.] Madrid.

RÖTHLISBERGER, ERNST VON.

- 1884 —Zur Indianersprache in den Vereinigten Staaten der Republik Colombia (Vokabular vom Rio Atrato). [Jahresbericht der Geographischen Gesellschaft zu Bern, vol. 6, pp. 143-148.] Bern.

ROWE, JOHN HOWLAND.

- 1950 —The Idabaez: unknown Indians of the Chocó coast. [Kroeber Anthropological Society, Papers, N° 1, pp. 34-44.] Berkeley.

ROWE, JOHN HOWARD, and ESCOBAR, GABRIEL.

- 1943 —Los sonidos Quechuas de Cuzco y Chama. [Waman Puma, vol. 3, N° 15, pp. 21-35.] Cuzco.

ROXO MEXIA Y OCON, JUAN.

- See Mexía y Ocón, Juan Roxo.

RUBIO, TORRES. (sic. TORRES RUBIO, DIEGO DE).

- 1616 —Arte de la lengua Aymará. Lima.

RUDOLPH, BRUNO.

- 1909 —Wörterbuch der Botokudensprache. Hamburg.

RUEDA, JUAN NEPOMUCENO.

- 1889 —Guía de conversación con algunas tribus salvajes de Casanare. Bogotá.

RUIZ, GASPAR.

- ms. —Gramática de la lengua Gorgotoqui del Perú. [Original manuscript in Archivo de La Paz.]

RUIZ BLANCO, MATÍAS.

- See Blanco, Mathías Ruíz.

RUIZ DE MONTOYA, ANTONIO.

- See Montoya, Antonio Ruíz de.

RUSSELL, ROBERT.

- 1958 —Algunos morfemas de Amahuaca (Pano) que equivalen a la entonación del Castellano. [Perú Indígena, vol. 7, pp. 29-33.] Lima.

RYDEN, STIG.

- 1941 —A study of the Siriono Indians. Göteborg.

SAAKE, WILHELM.

- 1962 —Dringende Forschungsaufgaben im Nordwesten Mato Grossos. [Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research, N° 5, pp. 132-139.] Vienna.

SAENZ, NICOLÁS.

- 1876 —Memoria sobre algunas tribus del territorio de San Martín en los Estados Unidos de Colombia. [ZE, vol. 8, pp. 336-342.]

SAGUIER, EDUARDO.

- 1946 —El idioma Guaraní, método práctico para su enseñanza elemental. Buenos Aires.
1948 —La acentuación del vocablo Guaraní. [BF, vol. 5, pp. 406-416.]
1950 —La numeración Guaraní; Fundamentos de su creación. [BF, vol. 6, pp. 66-73.]

SAINT, RACHEL, and PIKE, KENNETH L.

- 1959 —Notas sobre fonémica Huarani (Auca). [Estudios acerca de las

- lenguas Huarani (Auca), Shimigae and Zapara, pp. 4-17.] Quito.
- 1962 —Auca phonemics. [Linguistic Series, N° 7, Studies in Ecuadorian Indian Languages, vol. 1, pp. 2-30.] Norman, Oklahoma.
- SAINT-CRICQ, LAURENT.
- 1853 —Voyage du Pérou au Brésil par les fleuves Ucayali et Amazon. [BSGP, ser. 4, vol. 6, pp. 273-295.]
- 1869 —See Marcoy, Paul.
- SAINT-HILAIRE, AUGUSTE DE.
- 1830-1851 —Voyages dans l'intérieur du Brésil. 4 pts. Paris. (Pt. 1, Voyage dans les provinces de Rio de Janeiro et de Minas Geraes, 1830; pt. 3, Voyage aux sources du Rio de San Francisco et dans la province de Goyaz, 2 vols., 1847-1848; pt. 4, Voyage dans les provinces de Saint-Paul et de Sainte-Catherine, 1851.)
- 1939 —Viagem ao Rio Grande do Sul (1820-1821). 2nd ed. (Trans. from the French by Leonam de Azeredo Pena). São Paulo.
- SALA, ANTONIO MARÍA.
- 1914 —Essai de grammaire Kaiapó, langue des indiens Kaiapó, Brésil. [A, vol. 9, pp. 233-240.]
- 1920 —Ensaio de gramática Kaiapó. [RMP, vol. 12, pp. 393-429.]
- SALA, GABRIEL.
- 1905-1908 —Diccionario, gramática y catecismo Castellano, Inga, Amueixa y Campa. [BSGL, vol. 17, pp. 149-227, 311-356, 469-490; vol. 19, pp. 102-120, 211-240, 452-473; vol. 21, pp. 311-341; vol. 23, pp. 81-101.]
- SALAS, JULIO CÉSAR.
- n.d. —Etnología é historia de Tierra-Firme (Venezuela y Colombia). Madrid. Originally published under title, Tierra Firme (Venezuela y Colombia), estudios sobre etnología e historia, Mérida, 1908.
- SALATHE, GEORGES.
- 1932 —Les indiens Karimé. [RIE, vol. 2, pp. 297-316.]
- SAMPAIO, B. FRANCISCO X. RIBEIRO DE.
- 1850 —Relação geográfica histórica do Rio Branco da America Portuguesa. [RIHG, vol. 13, pp. 252-256.]
- SAMPAIO, MARIO ARNAUD.
- 1956 —Diccionario Guaraní-Português. [Revista do Museu Júlio de Castilhos e Arquivo Histórico do Rio Grande do Sul, vol. 5, pp. 181-199.] Pôrto Alegre.
- SAMPAIO, THEODORO FERNANDES.
- 1890 —Considerações geográficas e econômicas sobre o valle do Rio Paranapanema. [Boletim da Comissão Geográfica e Geológica do Estado de São Paulo, vol. 4, pp. 87-156.] São Paulo.
- 1912 —Os Kraôs do Rio Preto no Estado da Bahia. [RIHG, vol. 76, N° 1, pp. 145-205.]
- SANABRIA-FERNANDEZ, HERNANDO.
- 1951 —El idioma Guaraní en Bolivia. Santa Cruz de la Sierra.
- SAN ANTONIO, BUENAVENTURA DE.
- ms. —Vocabulario del idioma Sacaca. [Original manuscript in the Biblioteca del Real Palacio, Madrid.]

- SAN ANTONIO, MARÍA DE.
ms. —Vocabulario de la lengua Kuaiker. [Original manuscript in ACI.]
- SANCHEZ LABRADOR, JOSÉ.
1910-1917 —El Paraguay católico. 3 vols. Buenos Aires.
- SANDOVAL DE ESTIGARRIBIA, MARÍA JERÓNIMA.
1952 —Literatura popular Guaraní de Corrientes. [BF, vol. 6, pp. 142-183.]
- SANJINES, P. F. FERNANDO DE.
1891 —Manual en el idioma Tacana para el servicio de los padres misioneros y aun para el de patronos de Barracas. La Paz.
- SAN JOAQUIN, JOAQUÍN DE.
—See Anonymous, 1882d.
- SAN MARTIN DE SAN JOSE, P. ANDRÉS.
1932 —Entre indígenas Cholos. [RM, vol. 7, pp. 106-107.]
- SAN ROMAN, FRANCISCO J.
1890 —La lengua Cunza, de los naturales de Atacama. [Revista de la Dirección de Obras Públicas, Sección de Minas y Geografía, vol. 5.] Santiago de Chile. (Reprinted in RCHG, vol. 41, pp. 123-144, 1922.)
- SANTA CRUZ, JOAQUÍN.
1923 —El idioma Araucano. [BANH, vol. 6, pp. 67-86.]
- SANTANDER USCATEGUI, FLAVIO.
—See Uscategui, Flavio Santander.
- SANTELISES, JUAN EUGENIO.
ms. —Vocabularios. [Original manuscript in the British Museum, London.]
- SANTOS, FRANCISCO.
ms. —Vocabulario Tukurá. [Original manuscript in the Convento de Misioneros Extranjeros, Burgos.]
- SANTO THOMAS, DOMINGO DE.
1560 —Gramática, o Arte de la lengua general de los indios de los Reynos del Perú. Valladolid.
- SANTO TOMAS, FRAY ADRIAN DE.
1908 —Relación de la provincia de Darien y su reducción. [In, Serrano y Sáenz, Relaciones históricas y geográficas de América Central, pp. 115-136.] Madrid.
- SAPPER, KARL THEODOR.
1897 —Mittelamerikanische Caraiben. [IAE, vol. 10, pp. 53-60.]
1902 —Mittelamerikanische Reisen und Studien, 1888-1900. Braunschweig.
- SARGENT, MARY.
1959 —Vocabulario Záparo. [Estudios acerca de las lenguas Huarani (Auca), Shimigae y Zápara, pp. 43-48.] Quito.
- SAVAGE-LANDOR, HENRY A.
1913 —Across unknown South America. 2 vols. Boston.
- SCHEIBE, PAUL.
ms. —Idioma Pataxó 1957. [Original manuscript in ARR.]

SCHERMAIR, ANSELMO EBNER.

- 1949 —Gramática de la lengua Sirionó. La Paz.
- 1950 —Diccionario Castellano-Sirionó. La Paz.
- 1958 —Vocabulario Sirionó-Castellano. [Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Kulturwissenschaft, Sonderheft 5.] Innsbruck.
- 1962 —Vocabulario Castellano-Sirionó. [Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Kulturwissenschaft, Sonderheft 11.] Innsbruck.
- 1963 —Sirionó-Texte. [Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Kulturwissenschaft, Sonderheft 16.] Innsbruck.

SCHERZER, KARL.

- 1855 —Sprachen der Indianer Central-Amerikas: Sprache der wilden Indianerstämme der Blancos, Valientes und Talamancas, entlang der Ostküste zwischen dem Rio Zent und Boca del Toro, im Staate Costa Rica. [Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaft. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse, vol. 15, pp. 28-37.] Vienna.

SCHIAFFINO, RAFAEL.

- 1956 —Guaranismos. Ensayo etimológico. [Revista Histórica, vol. 25, pp. 193-336; vol. 26, pp. 187-254.] Montevideo.

SCHMID, THEOPHILUS.

- 1860 —Vocabulary and rudiments of grammar of the Tsoneca language. Bristol.
- 1912 —Two linguistic treatises on the Patagonian or Tehuelche language . . . ed. by R. Lehmann-Nitsche. [CIA, Session 17, 1910, Appendix 1, pp. 1-58.] Buenos Aires.

SCHMIDT, MAX.

- 1903 —Guaná. [ZE, vol. 35, pp. 324-336, 560-604.]
- 1905 —Indianerstudien in Zentralbrasilien; Erlebnisse und ethnologische Ergebnisse einer Reise in den Jahren 1900 bis 1901. Berlin.
- 1914 —Die Paressi-Kabishi. [BAV, vol. 4, pp. 167-250.]
- 1929 —Ergebnisse meiner zweijährigen Forschungsreise in Matto Grosso, Sept. 1926 bis August 1928. [ZE, vol. 60, pp. 85-124.]
- 1936a —Los Guarayú. [RSCP, vol. 3, N° 6, pp. 158-190.]
- 1936b —Los Makká en comparación con los Enimagá antiguos. [RSCP, vol. 3, N° 6, pp. 152-157.]
- 1937a —Los Guisnais. [RSCP, vol. 4, N° 2, pp. 1-35.]
- 1937b —Los Tapietés. [RSCP, vol. 4, N° 2, pp. 36-67.]
- 1937c —Vocabulario de la lengua Maká. [RSCP, vol. 4, N° 2, pp. 68-85.]
- 1938 —Los Chiriguano e Izozós. [RSCP, vol. 4, N° 3, pp. 1-115.]
- 1940 —Vocabulario de la lengua Churupí. [RSCP, vol. 5, N° 1, pp. 73-97.]
- 1941 —Los Barbados o Umotinas en Matto Grosso (Brasil). [RSCP, vol. 5, N° 4, pp. 1-51.]
- 1942a —Los Kayabís en Matto Grosso, Brasil. [RSCP, vol. 5, N° 6, pp. 1-34.]
- 1942b —Resultados de mi tercera expedición a los Guatós efectuada en el año de 1928. [RSCP, vol. 5, N° 6, pp. 41-75.]

- 1943 —Los Paressís. [RSCP, vol. 6, N° 1, pp. 1-296.]
- 1947a —Los Bakairí. [RMP, n.s., vol. 1, pp. 11-58.]
- 1947b —Los Waurá. [RMP, n.s., vol. 1, pp. 61-64.]
- 1947c —Los Tamainde-Nambikuara. [RMP, n.s., vol. 1, pp. 65-74.]
- 1949 —Los Payaguá. [RMP, n.s., vol. 3, pp. 129-269.]
- SCHOEN, MIGUEL, and JAM, PEDRO.
- 1952 —Cultura social. [MSC, vol. 12, pp. 317-349.]
- SCHOMBURGK, ROBERT.
- 1847-1848 —Reisen in Britisch Guiana. 3 vols. Leipzig.
- 1848 —Contributions to the philological ethnography of South America. [Proceedings of the Philological Society, vol. 3, pp. 208-237.] London.
- 1850 —A vocabulary of the Maionkong language. [Proceedings of the Philological Society, vol. 4, pp. 217-223.] London.
- SCHOTT, HEINRICH WILHELM.
- 1822 —Tagebücher des K. K. Gärtners in Brasilien. [Nachrichten von den Kaiserlichen Österreichischen Naturforschern in Brasilien, vol. 2.] Brünn.
- ms. —Fragment eines Gueren-Vokabuläres. [Original manuscript in AL.]
- SCHULLER, RODOLFO R.
- 1908a —Materiales para el estudio de la lengua Calchaqui-Cunza-Licanti. [Colección lingüística sudamericana, vol. 2.] Santiago de Chile.
- 1908b —Yñerre o "Stammvater" dos Indios Maynas, esboço etnológico-lingüístico. [ABN, vol. 30, pp. 167-300.]
- 1911 —Las lenguas indígenas de la cuenca del Amazonas y del Orinoco. [Revista Americana, vol. 5, pp. 622-661; vol. 6, pp. 25-84.] Rio de Janeiro.
- 1912 —Zur Affinität der Tapúya-Indianer des "Theatrum rerum naturalium Brasiliae." [IAE, vol. 21, pp. 78-98.] (sic 1913.)
- 1913a —Discovery of a fragment of the printed copy of the work on the Millcayac language by Luís Valdivia with bibliographical notice. [PPM, vol. 3, pp. 221-258.]
- 1913b —Zur sprachlichen Stellung der Millcayac-Indianer. [IAE, vol. 21, pp. 177-188.]
- 1921 —The linguistic and ethnographical position of the Nambicuára Indians. [AA, n.s., vol. 23, pp. 471-477.]
- 1930 —Die Sprache der Mongoyó-Indianer im Staate Bahia, Nordost-Brasilien. [IJAL, vol. 6, pp. 43-46.]
- 1933 —The language of the Tacana Indians, Bolivia. [A, vol. 28, pp. 99-116, 463-484.]
- ms.a. —Die Sprache der Amuéscha-Indianer Perú. [Original manuscript in Tulane University, New Orleans.]
- ms.b. —Contribución al estudio de la lengua de los indios Campa-Atzíri del Gran Pajonal y del Río Apurimac. [Original manuscript in Tulane University, New Orleans.]
- SCHULTZ, HARALD.
- 1952 —Vocabulário dos índios Umutina. [JSA, n.s., vol. 41, pp. 81-138.]

- 1955 —Vocabulários Urukú e Digüt. [JSA, n.s., vol. 44, pp. 81-97.]
- 1959 —Ligeiras notas sobre os Makú do Paraná Boá-Boá. [RMP, n.s., vol. 11, pp. 109-132.]
- 1961-1962 —Informações etnográficas sobre os Umutina. [RMP, n.s., vol. 13, pp. 75-314.]
- SCHULTZE, A. R.
ms. —Kofán vocabulary. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- SCHUSTER, ADOLF N.
1929 —Paraguay, Land, Volk, Geschichte, Wirtschaftsleben und Kolonisation. Stuttgart.
- SEBEOK, THOMAS A.
1951 —Materials for an Aymara dictionary. [JSA, n.s., vol. 40, pp. 89-151.]
- SEEMAN, BERTHOLD.
1853 —The aborigenes of the Isthmus of Panama. [TES, vol. 3, pp. 173-182.]
- SEGERS, POLIDORO A.
1891 —Tierra del Fuego: Hábitos y costumbres de los indios Aonas. [BIGA, vol. 12, pp. 78-82.]
- SEITZ, GEORG.
1960 —Hinter dem grünen Vorhang. Wiesbaden.
- SEITZ, JOHANNES.
1883 —Ueber die Feuerländer. [Archiv für Pathologische Anatomie und Physiologie und für Klinische Medizin, vol. 91, pp. 154-189, 346-349.] Berlin.
- S(EIXAS), M(ANUEL) J(USTINIANO).
1853 —Vocabulário da língua indígena geral para uso do Seminário Episcopal do Pará. Pará.
- SEKELJ, TIBOR.
1948 —Excursión a los indios del Araguaya (Brasil). [Runa, vol. 1, pp. 97-110.] Buenos Aires.
- SELER, EDUARD.
1885 —Notizen über die Sprache der Colorado von Ecuador. [Ethnologische Abteilung des Königlichen Museums, vol. 1, pp. 44-56.] Berlin. (Also in, *Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur Amerikanischen Sprach- und Alterthumskunde*, vol. 1, pp. 3-17, Berlin, 1902.)
1902 —*Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur Amerikanischen Sprach- und Alterthumskunde*, vol. 1. Berlin.
- SEMINARIO, AUGUSTO JIMÉNEZ.
1924 —Bemerkungen über den Stamm der Bora oder Meamuyna am Putumayo, Amazonas. [ZE, vol. 56, pp. 83-93.]
- SERRANO, ANTONIO.
1936a —Etnografía de la antigua provincia del Uruguay. Paraná.
1936b —Observaciones sobre el Kakan; el extinguido idioma de los Diaguitas. [Boletín de la Academia Argentina de Letras, vol. 4, N° 14, April-June, pp. 261-272.] Buenos Aires.
1936c —Filiação lingüística Charrúa. [Revista do Instituto Histórico e Geográfico do Rio Grande do Sul, vol. 16, pp. 103-108.] Pôrto Alegre.

- 1944 —El idioma de los Comechingones y Sanavirones. [Boletín de la Academia Argentina de Letras, vol. 13, N° 47, pp. 375-387.] Buenos Aires.
- 1945 —Los Comechingones. [Serie Aborígenes Argentinos, vol. 1.] Córdoba.
- SHAFER, ROBERT.
- 1963 —Vergleichende Phonetik der karaibischen Sprachen. [Verhandlungen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen. Afd. Letterkunde. Nieuwe reeks, deel 69, N° 2.] Amsterdam.
- SHEDD, L. M., and NIDA, E. A.
- 1952 —A pedagogical grammar of the Quechua tongue. Cochabamba.
- SHELL, OLIVE A.
- 1950 —Cashibo I: Phonemes. [IJAL, vol. 16, pp. 198-202.]
- 1952 —Grammatical outline of Kraho (Ge family). [IJAL, vol. 18, pp. 115-129.]
- SHEPPARD, J. M.
- 1942 —The Quichua language: a vocabulary. Quito.
- SIEMIRADZKI, JOSEF VON.
- 1898 —Beiträge zur Ethnographie der südamerikanischen Indianer. [MAGW, vol. 28 (n.f., vol. 18), pp. 127-170.]
- SIERRA, ENRIQUE IBAR.
- 1879 —Relación de los estudios hechos en el estrecho de Magallanes y la Patagonia austral durante los últimos meses de 1877. [AHMC, vol. 5, appendix, pp. 46-49.]
- SIERRA, FLORENCIO DE LA.
- 1949 —Leyendas y miniaturas Ayavaquinas. [Folklore, vol. 2, N° 20/21, pp. 616-617.] Lima.
- SIGIFREDO, P.
- 1942-1945 —Fünf Araukaner-mythen. [A, vol. 37/40, pp. 332-335.]
- SILVA, ALFREDO JOSÉ DA.
- ms. —Relatório da excursão feita a tribu dos índios Marubu, setembro de 1952. [Original manuscript in ARR.]
- SILVA, ALVARO.
- ms. —Idioma usado pelos índios do posto indígena Guido Marlière. [Original manuscript in AMI.]
- SILVA, SIMOENS DA.
- 1924 —A tribu dos índios Crenaks (Botocudos do Rio Doce). [CIA, Session 20, 1922, pt. 1, pp. 61-84.] Rio de Janeiro.
- 1930 —A tribu Caingang (índios Bugres-Botocudos). Estado de Santa Catharina, Sul do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro.
- SILVA AYROSA, PLÍNIO DA.
- See Ayrosa, Plínio Marques da Silva.
- SILVA GUIMARAES, JOAO JOAQUIM DA.
- 1851 —Grammatica da língua geral dos índios do Brasil, reimpressa pela primeira vez neste continente depois de tão longo tempo de sua publicação em Lisboa. Bahia.
- 1854 —Diccionario da língua geral dos índios do Brasil reimpresso e augmentado com diversos vocabulários. Bahia.

SILVA GUIMARAES, JOSÉ DA.

- 1844 —Memória sôbre os usos, costumes e linguagem dos Appiacás, e descobrimento de novas minas na provincia de Mato Grosso. [RIHG, vol. 6, pp. 297-317.]

SILVA RONDON, CÂNDIDO MARIANO DA.

—See Rondón, Cândido Mariano da Silva.

SILVA RONDON, CÂNDIDO MARIANO DA, and BARBOSA DE FARIA, JOÃO.

—See Rondón, Cândido Mariano da Silva, and Faria, João Barbosa de.

SILVEIRA, ALVARO ASTOLPHO DA.

- 1922 —Memórias chorographicas. 2 vols. Bello Horizonte.

SIMOENS DA SILVA, ANTONIO CARLOS.

—See Silva, Simoens da.

SIMON, PEDRO.

- 1882-1892 —Noticias historiales de las conquistas de Tierra Firme en las Indias Occidentales. 5 vols. Bogotá.

SIMONS, F. A.

- 1885 —An exploration of the Goajiro Peninsula. [Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, n.s., vol. 7, pp. 781-796.] London.
1887 —Vokabular des Tucurá. [ZE, vol. 19, p. 302.]

SIMPSON, ENRIQUE M.

- 1875 —Exploraciones hechas por la corbeta Chacabuco en los archipiélagos de Guaitecas, Chonos y Taitao. [AHMC, vol. 1, pp. 3-166.]

SIMPSON, GEORGE GAYLORD.

- 1940 —Los indios Kamarakotos; tribu Caribe de la Guayana venezolana. (Trans. from English by J. Villanueva - Ugalde.) [Revista de Fomento, vol. 3, N° 22/25.] Caracas.

SIMSON, ALFRED.

- 1879a —Notes on the Piojes of the Putumayo. [JAI, vol. 8, pp. 210-222.]
1879b —Vocabulary of the Zaparo language. [JAI, vol. 8, pp. 223-227.]
1886 —Travels in the wilds of Ecuador, and the exploration of the Putumayo River. London.

SKOTTSBERG, CARL.

- 1913 —Observations on the natives of the Patagonian channel region. [AA, n.s., vol. 15, pp. 578-616.]
1915 —Some additional notes on the language of the natives of the Patagonian channels. [AA, n.s., vol. 17, pp. 411-413.]

SNETHLAGE, EMIL HEINRICH.

- 1931 —Unter nordostbrasilianischen Indianern. [ZE, vol. 62, pp. 111-205.]
1932 —Wörter, und Texte der Tembê-Indianer. [RIE, vol. 2, pp. 347-394.]
1935 —Nachrichten über die Pauserna-Guarayú, die Siriono am Río Baures und die San Simonianes in der Nähe der Serra San Simón. [ZE, vol. 67, pp. 278-293.]
1937 —Atiko y. Meine Erlebnisse bei den Indianern des Guaporé. Berlin.

- ms. —Vokabulare von zwölf Sprachen aus dem Guaporé-Gebiet. [Manuscript with Prof. Franz Caspar, Zürich.]
- SNETHLAGE, EMILIE.
- 1910a —Zur Ethnographie der Chipaya und Curuahé. [ZE, vol. 42, pp. 12-637.]
- 1910b —Vocabulário comparativo dos índios Chipaya e Curuahé. [Museu Goeldi, Boletim, N° 7, pp. 93-99.] Belém.
- 1932 —Chipaya- und Curuaya-Wörter. [A, vol. 27, pp. 65-93.]
- SOCRATES, EDUARDO ARTHUR.
- 1893 —Vocabularios indígenas. [RIHG, vol. 55, pt. 2, pp. 87-96.]
- SOLA FARELL, MATÍAS.
- ms. —Encuesta esquemática de Rama, hablado en las islas de la bahía de Bluefields, Nicaragua. [Manuscript in ACI.]
- SOLARI, BENJAMÍN T.
- 1928 —Ensayo de filología. Breve vocabulario Español-Guaraní con las relaciones etimológicas del idioma Americano. Buenos Aires.
- SOLC, VÁCLAV.
- ms. —Slova z jazyka Kallahuaya. [Unpublished manuscript with the author, Náprstkovo Museum, Prague.]
- SOLIS, FELIPE.
- 1923 —Obras franciscanas en Aymará. Manual del párroco aymarista. Comprende: catecismo, nociones gramaticales, pláticas y cantos populares. La Paz.
- SOLIS MONCADA, JOSÉ.
- 1934 —Catálogo de palabras indígenas, dialecto Chocó. [Boletín Histórico del Valle, vol. 2, N° 20, pp. 333-334.] Cali.
- SOLIS RODRIGUEZ, ABDÓN.
- 1926 —Doctrina cristiana e instrucción cívica boliviana en Aymara y Quichua. La Paz.
- SOLIZ, JOSÉ JENARO.
- 1885 —Guía para extranjeros de Chililaya a La Paz. (2nd ed.) La Paz.
- SORIA LENS, LUÍS.
- 1954 —Pequeño vocabulario Callawayá. [BSGLP, vol. 64, N° 71-72, pp. 32-35.]
- SOUSA, FRANCISCO BERNARDINO DE.
- 1874-1875 —Comissão do Madeira. Pará e Amazonas. 2 pts. Rio de Janeiro.
- SOUZA, ANTONIO PYRENEUS DE.
- 1920 —Notas sobre os costumes dos índios Nhambiquáras. [RMP, vol. 12, pt. 2, pp. 389-410.]
- SPECK, FRANK G.
- 1924 —Two Araucanian texts. [CIA, Session 21, 1924, pt. 1, pp. 371-373.] The Hague.
- SPEGAZZINI, CARLOS.
- 1884 —Apuntes filológicos sobre las lenguas de la Tierra del Fuego. [ASCA, vol. 18, pp. 131-144.]
- ms. —Vocabularios Ona, Yaghan y Alacaluf. [Manuscript in the Museo Mitre, Buenos Aires.]

SPENCER, BALDWIN.

- ms. —Extracts from last journals, 1929. [Original manuscript in ARP.]

SQUIER, EPHRAIM GEORGE.

- 1852 —Nicaragua; its people, scenery, monuments, and the proposed interoceanic canal. 2 vols. New York, London.
1855 —See Bard, Samuel A.

STEERE, JOSEPH BEAL.

- 1903 —Narrative of a visit to Indian tribes of the Purus River, Brazil. [Annual Report of the United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, 1901, pp. 359-393.] Washington, D. C.

STEGELMANN, FELIX.

- 1903 —Die Indianer des Rio Envira. [G, vol. 83, pp. 135-137.]

STEINEN, KARL VON DEN.

- 1886 —Durch Zentralbrasilien. Leipzig. (Portuguese trans., São Paulo, 1942.)
1892 —Die Bakairi Sprache. Leipzig.
1894 —Unter den Naturvölkern Zentral-Brasiliens. Berlin. (Another ed., 1897; Portuguese trans., São Paulo, 1940.)
1904 —Diccionario Sipibo. Castellano-Deutsch-Sipibo. Apuntes de gramática. Sipibo-Castellano. Abdruck der Handschrift eines Franziskaners, mit Beiträgen zur Kenntnis der Panostämme am Ucayali. Leipzig.

STEVENSON, WILLIAM BENNET.

- 1832 —Relation historique et descriptive d'un séjour de vingt ans dans l'Amérique du Sud. 3 vols. Paris. (Trans. from the original English, A historical and descriptive narrative of twenty years' residence in South America, London, 1825.)

STIGLICH, GERMÁN.

- 1908 —La región peruana de los bosques. [Colección de leyes, decretos, resoluciones i otros documentos oficiales referentes al Departamento de Loreto formada de orden supremo por el doctor Carlos Larrabure i Correa, vol. 15, pp. 308-495.] Lima.

STOLL, OTTO.

- 1884 —Zur Ethnographie der Republik Guatemala. Zürich.

STONE, DORIS (ZEMURRAY).

- 1947 —Two songs and a legend in Boruca. [IJAL, vol. 13, pp. 249-250.]
1949 —The Boruca of Costa Rica. [PPM, vol. 26, N° 2.]
1962 —The Talamancan tribes of Costa Rica. [PPM, vol. 43, N° 2.]

STORNI, JULIO S.

- 1950 —Sugestiones sobre el sistema numeral Guaraní. Ponencias. [BF, vol. 6, pp. 267-271.]

STOUT, D. B.

- 1947 —Ethno-linguistic observations on San Blas Cuna. [IJAL, vol. 13, pp. 9-12.]

STRADELLI, ERMANO.

- 1910 —Pequenos vocabulários. Grupo de línguas Tocanas. [Reunião do Congresso Científico Latino-Americano, vol. 3, N° 6, pp. 253-317.] Rio de Janeiro.

- 1929 —Vocabulários da língua geral Portuguez-Nheêngatú e Nheêngatú-Portuguez, precedidos de um esboço de grammatica Nheênga-Umbuê-Sáua mirî e seguidos de contos em língua geral Nheêngatú Poranduua. [RIHG, tomo 104, vol. 158, pp. 9-768.]
- STRÖMER, C. VON.
1932 —Die Sprache der Mundurukú. [Collection Internationale de Monographies Linguistiques, Bibliothèque Linguistique Anthropos, vol. 11.] St. Gabriel-Mödling (Vienna).
- STÜBEL, A.
ms. —Ketschua-Vokabular. (Original manuscript in the Institut für Länderkunde, Leipzig.)
- STUCKEN, EDUARD.
1927 —Polynesisches Sprachgut in Amerika und in Sumer. [Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-ägyptischen Gesellschaft, vol. 31, N° 2.] Leipzig.
- STUDART, JORGE.
1926 —Ligeiras noções da língua geral. [Revista Trimensal do Instituto do Ceará, vol. 40, pp. 26-38.] Fortaleza.
- SUAREZ, FEDERICO GONZÁLEZ.
1904 —Prehistoria ecuatoriana. Quito.
- SUAREZ, FELIPE.
ms. —Gramática del idioma Chiquito. Vocabulario del dialecto Penoqui. [Original manuscript in the Archivo de la Sociedad Geográfica de Santa Cruz de la Sierra.]
- SUAREZ, JORGE A.
1959 —The phonemes of an Araucanian dialect. [IJAL, vol. 25, pp. 177-181.]
- SUAREZ DE CEPEDA, JUAN.
1923 —Relación de los indios Colimas de la Nueva Granada, 1581. [Anales del Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Historia y Etnología, vol. 4, pp. 505-529.] Mexico.
- SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS.
1961 —A William Cameron Townsend en el vigésimoquinto aniversario del Instituto Lingüístico de Verano. Mexico, D.F. and Cuernavaca.
- SUSNIK, BRANISLAVA J.
1954 —Sistema fónico y principios morfológicos del Chulupí. Asunción.
1957 —Estructura de la lengua Chamacoco-Ebitoso. [Boletín de la Sociedad Científica del Paraguay y del Museo Dr. Andrés Barbero Etnográfico e Histórico Natural, vol. 1, Etnolingüística, N° 1.] Asunción.
1958 —Eenslit-Appaiwa. Lengua Mascoy. Estructura gramatical. [Boletín de la Sociedad Científica del Paraguay y del Museo Dr. Andrés Barbero Etnográfico e Histórico Natural, Etnolingüística, vol. 2.] Asunción.
1960 —Estudios Guayakí, parte primera (fraseario.) [Boletín de la Sociedad Científica del Paraguay y del Museo Dr. Andrés Bar-

- bero Etnográfico e Histórico Natural, vol. 4, Etnolingüística, N° 5.] Asunción.
- 1962a —Vocabularios inéditos de los idiomas Emok-Toba y Choroti, recogidos por el Dr. Max Schmidt. [Boletín de la Sociedad Científica del Paraguay y del Museo Etnográfico, vol. 6, pp. 1-32.] Asunción.
- 1962b —Estudios Guayakí, parte segunda. (Vocabulario Acé-Guayakí.) [Boletín de la Sociedad Científica del Paraguay y del Museo Etnográfico, vol. 6, Miscelánea, N° 3, pp. 105-220.] Asunción.
- 1963 —La lengua de los Ayoweos-Moros: nociones generales. [Boletín de la Sociedad Científica del Paraguay y del Museo Etnográfico, vol. 8, Etnolingüística, N° 8.] Asunción.
- SYMPSON, PEDRO LUIZ.
- 1877 —Grammatica da língua Brasília geral, falada pelos aborígenes das provincias Pará e Amazonas. Manáus. [3rd ed., Grammatica da língua brasileira (Brasílica, Tupi, ou Nheêngatú), Rio de Janeiro, 1926.]
- TALLACHINI, FÉLIX.
- See Anonymous, 1903b.
- TAPIA, DIEGO DE.
- 1723a —Confessionario más breve en lengua Cumanagota. Madrid. (Also in, Julius Platzmann, Algunas obras raras sobre la lengua Cumanagota, publicadas de nuevo, Leipzig, 1888.)
- 1723b —Confessionario más lato en lengua Cumanagota. Madrid. (Also in, Julius Platzmann, Algunas obras raras sobre la lengua Cumanagota, publicadas de nuevo, Leipzig, 1888.)
- TASTEVIN, CONSTANT.
- 1910 —La langue Tapihíya dite Tupi ou Neêngatu (belle langue), grammaire, dictionnaire et textes. [K. Akad. Wiss. Schriften der Sprachenkommission, vol. 2.] Vienna.
- 1923a —Gramática da língua Tupy. [RMP, vol. 13, pp. 535-597, 1279-1280.]
- 1923b —Vocabulário Tupy-Portugues. [RMP, vol. 13, pp. 599-686, 1280-1285.]
- ms.a. —Vocabulaires Katawishi, recueillis à Joanico 1909 et à Renascença 1920. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.b. —Vocabulario Miranha, mai 1920. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.c. —Dialecte Kanamari, tribu de Wiri-dyapá, São José de Sumahuma, mai 1920. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.d. —Dialecte Marawa, avril 1920. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.e. —Vocabulaires Amahuaka, Nishinawa, Nehanawa, Chaninawa, Nastanawa et Yawanawa, mai 1921. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.f. —Dialecte Muinané, parlé aux sources du Cauinari, juillet 1920. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.g. —Yukuna, Durina ou Soko et Tukuna, 1920-1921. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.h. —Vocabulaire Mura de l'Autaz, juillet 1922. [Original manuscript in ARP.]

- ms.i. —Notes linguistiques Poyanáwa, novembre 1922. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.j. —Poyanawa, Yaminawa, Katukina-Waninawa, janvier 1923. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.k. —Notes linguistiques Kanamari chez les Parawa ou Már-dyapa. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.l. —Vocabulaire Paranawa, Kashinawa et Yumanawa, janvier-fevrier 1924. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.m. —Dialecte Kashinawa du haut Jordão, avril-mai 1924. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.n. —Nukuini, dialecte du haut Moa. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.o. —Chamas de l'Ucayali et des rivières voisines. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.p. —La Katukina de Reconquista. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.q. —Notes linguistiques et ethnographiques Kanamari. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.r. —Saliba. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.s. —Vocabulaire Makuna. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.t. —Kuretú. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.u. —Tawari de Restauração. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.v. —Vocabulaire Miranha. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.w. —Dialecte Kayishana ou Nolla-hína de Mapari. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.x. —Vocabulaire Máua ou Umáua. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.y. —Cocama. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.z. —Witót, Karihona, Tanimuka, Kueretú et Kokáma. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.aa. —Cambeua. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.bb. —Petit vocabulaire Manajé et Tembé. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- ms.cc. —Bendiapa de São José, 1912. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- TAUNAY, ALFREDO D'ESCRAGNOLLE, VIZCONDE DE.
- 1868 —Cenas de viagem. Exploração entre os Rios Taquari e Aquidauana no Distrito de Miranda. Rio de Janeiro.
- 1875 —Vocabulário da língua Guana' ou Chane (Provincia de Matto Grosso). [RIHG, vol. 38, pt. 2, pp. 143-162.]
- 1888 —Os índios Caingangas, Coroados de Gurapuava. [RIHG, vol. 51, pp. 251-311.] (Later ed., Os índios Kaingáns, RMP, vol. 10, pp. 569-628, 1918.)
- TAUSTE, FRANCISCO DE.
- 1680 —Arte, y bocabulario de la lengua de los indios Chaymas. Madrid. (Facsimile ed., Arte, bocabulario, doctrina christiana y catecismo de la lengua de Cumana. . . , Leipzig, 1888.)
- TAVENER, L.
- 1955 —Notes on the Indians of Patagonia made by W. Mogg in 1829. [Man, vol. 55, pp. 59-61.] London.
- TAVERA-ACOSTA, BARTOLOMÉ.
- 1907 —En el Sur. (Dialectos indígenas de Venezuela). Ciudad Bolívar.
- 1921-1922 —Nuevos vocabularios de dialectos indígenas de Venezuela. [JSA, n.s., vol. 13, pp. 217-232; vol. 14, pp. 64-82.]

TAYLOR, DOUGLAS C.

- 1935 —The Island Caribs of Dominica. [AA, n.s., vol. 37, pp. 265-272.]
- 1938 —The Caribs of Dominica. [Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology, N° 119, Anthropological Paper N° 3, pp. 103-160.] Washington, D. C.
- 1951 —Inflexional system of Island Carib. [IJAL, vol. 17, pp. 23-31.]
- 1952a —The principal grammatical formatives of Island Carib. [IJAL, vol. 18, pp. 150-165.]
- 1952b —Sameness and difference in two Island Carib dialects. [IJAL, vol. 18, pp. 223-230.]
- 1953 —A note on the identification of some Island Carib suffixes. [IJAL, vol. 19, pp. 195-200.]
- 1955a —A diachronic note on the consonantal system of Island Carib. [Word, vol. 11, pp. 245-253.] New York.
- 1955b —An additional note on the consonantal system of Island Carib. [Word, vol. 11, pp. 420-423.] New York.
- 1955c —Phonemes of the Hopkins (British Honduras) dialect of Island Carib. [IJAL, vol. 21, pp. 233-241.]
- 1962 —Surinam Arawak as compared with different dialects of Island Carib. [Bijdragen tot de Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie, vol. 118, pp. 362-373.] 's-Gravenhage.

TEBBOTH, TOMÁS.

- 1943 —Diccionario Toba. [Revista del Instituto de Antropología de la Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, vol. 3, pp. 34-221, University Publication N° 352.] Tucumán.

TEJERA, EMILIANO.

- 1946 —Palabras indígenas de la Isla de Santo Domingo. [Boletín de la Academia Dominicana de la Lengua, vol. 6, N° 20, pp. 35-40; N° 22, pp. 27-40.] Ciudad Trujillo.

TELLO, JULIO CÉSAR.

- 1913 —Arawak (fragmento de lingüística indígena sudamericana). Lima.
- ms. —Vocabulario de la lengua A'karo o Kauki. [Original manuscript in the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima.]

TENORIO D'ALBUQUERQUE, MIGUEL.

- See Albuquerque, Miguel Tenorio d'.

TESCHAUER, CARLOS.

- 1914 —Die Caingang oder Corôados-Indianer im brasilianischen Staate Rio Grande do Sul. [A, vol. 9, pp. 16-35.]
- 1927 —Os Caingang ou Coroados no Rio Grande do Sul. [BMN, vol. 3, N° 3, pp. 37-56.]
- 1929 —Porandúba riograndense. Pôrto Alegre.

TESSMANN, GUNTER.

- 1929 —Die Tschama-Sprache. [A, vol. 24, pp. 241-271.]
- 1930 —Die Indianer Nordost-Perus. Hamburg.

TEZA, EMILIO.

- 1868 —Saggi inediti di lingue Americane. Appunti bibliografici. [Annali delle Università Toscane, Parte prima, Scienze neologiche, vol. 10, pp. 117-143.] Pisa.

- THEVET, ANDRÉ.
ms. —Cosmographie universelle. [Original manuscript of 1548, now in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.]
- THIEL, BERNARDO A.
1882 —Apuntes lexicográficos de las lenguas y dialectos de los indios de Costa Rica. San José de Costa Rica.
1886 —Vocabularium der Sprachen der Boruco-, Terraba- und Guatuso-Indianer in Costa Rica. [Archiv für Anthropologie, vol. 16, pp. 591-622, 623-627.] Braunschweig.
- THOMPSON, ROBERT WALLACE.
1956 —Préstamos lingüísticos en tres idiomas trinitarios. [Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos, Estudios Americanos, vol. 12, N° 61, pp. 249-254.] Seville.
- THOUAR, ARTHUR.
1891 —Explorations dans l'Amérique du Sud. Paris.
- TOCANTINS, ANTONIO MANOEL GONCALVES.
1877 —Estudos sobre a tribu "Mundurucú". [RIHG, vol. 40, pt. 2, pp. 73-161.]
- TOLKSDORF, FRITZ, and LANG, WERNER.
1956 —Ethnographische Beobachtungen in Zentral-Brasilien. [ZE, vol. 81, pp. 270-286.]
- TOLTEN, H.
1942 —Boj o Divocinu. Prague.
- TOMMASINI, GABRIEL.
1933 —Los indios Ocloyas y sus doctrineros en el siglo XVII. [RUC, vol. 20, N° 1/2, pp. 90-194.]
- TONELLI, ANTONIO.
1926 —Grammatica e glossario della lingua degli Ona-Shelknám della Terra del Fuoco. [Contributi scientifici delle Missioni Salesiane del venerabile Don Bosco, vol. 3. Società Editrice Internazionale.] Turin.
1928 —Alcune osservazioni sulla sintassi della lingua degli Indi Bororo-Orari del Matto Grosso (Brasile). [CIA, Session 22, 1926, pt. 2, pp. 569-585.] Rome.
- TORO, ELÍAS.
1905 —Delimitación de Venezuela con Guayana Británica. Por las selvas de Guayana. Caracas.
- TORRES RUBIO, DIEGO DE.
—See Rubio, Torres.
- TORREZAO, ALBERTO DE NORONHA.
1889 —Vocabulario Puri. [RIHG, vol. 52, N° 1, pp. 511-514.]
- TOUCHAUX, MAURICIO.
1908 —Apuntes sobre la gramática y el diccionario del idioma Campa, o lengua de los Antis tal como se usa en el Río Apurímac. [RHL, vol. 3, pp. 131-164.]
1910 —Curso práctico de Quechua. I: Dialecto de Ayacucho. II: Dialecto del norte. Chorillos.
- TOVAR, ANTONIO.
1949 —Semántica y etimología en el Guaraní. [Boletín del Instituto Caro y Cuervo, vol. 5, pp. 41-51.] Bogotá.

- 1950 —Ensayo de caracterización de la lengua Guaraní. [Anales del Instituto de Lingüística, vol. 4, pp. 114-126.] Mendoza.
- 1958 (1960) —Notas de campo sobre el idioma Mataco. [Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Revista del Instituto de Antropología, vol. 9, N° 2, pp. 7-18.] San Miguel de Tucumán.
- TOWNSEND, W. C.
—See Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- TRAGER, GEORGE L.
1945 —Analysis of a Kechuan text. [IJAL, vol. 11, pp. 86-96.]
- TRANCA, LEITE.
1882 —Vocabulário dos Botocudos do Aldeamento do Mutum. [REAB, pp. 19-20.]
- TRIANA, MIGUEL.
1907 —Por el sur de Colombia; excursión pintoresca y científica al Putumayo. Prólogo de S. Pérez Triana. Paris.
- TROMBETTI, ALFREDO.
n.d. (1925) —La lingua dei Bororos-Orarimugodoge secondo i materiali pubblicati dalle Missioni Salesiane. Studio comparativo. [Contributi scientifici delle Missioni Salesiane del venerabile Don Bosco. Società Editrice Internazionale.] Turin.
- TRUQUE, APOLINAR.
ms. —Cuestionario lingüístico: Cholo de Pedico, Distrito de Timbiquí. [Original manuscript in AHL.]
- TSCHOPIK, HARRY.
1948 —Aymara texts: Lupaca dialect. [IJAL, vol. 14, pp. 108-114.]
- TSCHUDI, JOHANN JACOB VON.
1853 —Die Ketchua-Sprache. 3 vols. Vienna.
1867 —Reisen durch Südamerika, vol. 2. 5 vols. Leipzig.
1891 —Kulturhistorische und sprachliche Beiträge zur Kenntnis des alten Peru. [Denkschriften der Philosophisch-Historischen Klasse der K. Akademie der Wissenschaften, vol. 39, pp. 1-220.] Vienna.
- TULCAN, ILDEFONSO DE.
1934 —Ensayo de gramática del Inga y del Napeño (dialectos Colombianos de la familia Kichua). [BEH, vol. 5, N° 56/60, pp. 326-333.]
ms. —Ensayo provisional y vocabulario del Cofán. [Original manuscript in ACI.]
- TURNER, GLEN D.
1958 —Alternative phonemicizing in Jivaro. [IJAL, vol. 24, pp. 87-94.]
- TURRADO MORENO, ANGEL.
1945 —Etnografía de los indios Guaraúnos. [Cuadernos Verdes, vol. 15.] Caracas.
- UHLE, MAX.
1890 —Verwandtschaften und Wanderungen der Tschibtscha. [CIA, Session 7, 1888, pp. 466-489.] Berlin.
1894 —Briefliche Mitteilungen von Herrn Dr. Max Uhle über seine Reisen in Bolivia. [Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde, vol. 21, pp. 328-332.] Berlin.

- 1922 —Fundamentos étnicos y arqueología de Arica y Tacna. Quito.
(Originally published in BSEEH, vol. 2, pp. 1-37, 1919.)
- ULDALL, ELISABETH.
1954 —Guaraní sound system. [IJAL, vol. 20, pp. 341-342.]
- URDANETA, MARTÍN DE.
1924 —Memoria instructiva de la provincia de Muzos y Colimas.
[Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades, vol. 14, pp. 467-482.]
Bogotá.
- URIARTE, MANUEL JOAQUÍN.
1952 —Diario de un misionero de Mainas. [Biblioteca "Missionalia
Hispanica," vols. 8-9.] 2 vols in 1. Madrid.
- URIBE, CÉSAR.
ms.a. —Lengua Teiuana de Apaporis. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.b. —Vocabulario Coreguaje, recogido en el Río Orteguaza, enero de
1931. [Manuscript in ARP.]
ms.c. —Vocabulario Carijona de Río Yari, enero de 1931. [Original
manuscript in ARP.]
- URIBE, JOSÉ VICENTE.
1883 —Gramática y vocabulario de la lengua que hablan los indios
Darienes entre Atrato y San Juan y Cordillera de Antioquia.
[CIA, Session 4, 1881, pt. 2, pp. 296-309.] Madrid.
- URIBE ANGEL, MANUEL.
1885 —Geografía general y compendio histórico del Estado de Antio-
quia en Colombia. Paris.
- URIBE MEJIA, LUÍS.
ms. —Vocabulario Chamí. [Original manuscript owned by the pub-
lisher Yagarí, Bogotá.]
- URICOECHEA, EZEQUIEL.
1848 —Diccionario y gramática de la lengua Mosca-Chibcha, sin nom-
bre del autor. Paris.
1871 —Gramática, vocabulario, catecismo y confesionario de la len-
gua Chibcha, según antiguos manuscritos anónimos e inéditos,
aumentados y corregidos . . . [BLA, vol. 1.]
- URIOSTE HERRERO, S. JORGE.
1955 —Gramática de la lengua Quechua y vocabulario Quechua-Caste-
llano, Castellano-Quechua de las voces más usuales. La Paz.
- USCATEGUI, FLAVIO SANTANDER.
1930 —Vocabulario Huitoto. [BEH, vol. 3, pp. 388-393.]
- UTERGA, ESTEBAN DE.
1895 —Nociones elementales del idioma Goajiro con su correspon-
diente vocabulario. Rome.
- VACAS GALINDO, FRAY ENRIQUE.
1891 —Catón en la lengua Jíbara para la misión de Macas. Riobamba.
- VAISSE, EMILIO; HOYOS, FÉLIX S., and ECHEVERRÍA Y REYES, ANÍBAL.
1895 —Glosario de la lengua Atacameña. [AUC, vol. 91, pp. 39-56.]
- VALDIVIA, LUIZ DE.
1607a —Arte, vocabulario y confesionario de la lengua de Chile. Lima.
(Facsimile reproduction, Julius Platzmann, Leipzig, 1887.)
1607b —Doctrina christiana y catecismo en la lengua Allentiac, que
corre en la ciudad de San Juan de la Frontera, con un confes-

- sionario, arte, y vocabulario breves. Lima. (Reprinted by José Toribio Medina, Seville, 1894; also reprinted in, *Anales del Instituto de Etnografía Americana*, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, vol. 1, pp. 19-94, Mendoza, 1940.)
- VALFLORIANA, MANSUETO BARCATTÀ DE.
- 1918a —Ensaio de grammatica Kainjgang. [RMP, vol. 10, pp. 529-563.]
- 1918b —Uma critica do "Vocabulário da língua dos Kaingang," do Visconde de Taunay. [RMP, vol. 10, pp. 565-628.]
- 1920 —Diccionarios Kainjgang-Portuguez e Portuguez-Kainjgang. [RMP, vol. 12, N° 1, pp. 1-392.]
- VALLADARES, P.
- ms. —Del Jivaro. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- VALLE CABRAL, ALFREDO.
- 1880 —Bibliographia da língua Tupí ou Guaraní também chamada língua geral do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro.
- VALLEJO, E. JOSÉ.
- 1910 —Vocabulario Buadó. [Idearium, vol. 1, N° 6, p. 259.] Pasto. (Reprinted in, *Revista de Colombia*, N° 5, p. 134, Bogotá, 1910.)
- VALVERDE TELLO, AURELIO.
- 1937 —El idioma Quechua y sus dialectos. [La Prensa, vol. 34, N° 17505, March 28, p. 16.] Lima.
- VAN WYNEN, DONALD, and VAN WYNEN, MABEL GARRARD DE.
- 1962a —Vocabularios bolivianos, N° 2: Tacana y Castellano. Cochabamba.
- 1962b —Fonemas Tucana y modelos de acentuación. [Notas Lingüísticas de Bolivia, N° 6.] Cochabamba.
- VARA CADILLO, N. SATURNINO.
- 1920 —Estudios filológicos sobre el dialecto Chinchaysuyo. Lima. (Extract from, *Dialecto Chinchaysuyo*. Premier (sic) Suplemento a la gramática Quichua, RHL, vol. 6, N° 3, pp. 205-246.)
- 1931 —Diccionario analítico de un dialecto del Chinchay Suyu (fragmentos). [RHL, vol. 9, pp. 277-290.]
- VARGAS, MARTÍN.
- 1929 —Costumbres de los indios Cuaikeres. [RM, vol. 5, pp. 9-13.]
- 1948 —Notas sobre los indios Cuaikeres del sur de Colombia. [Trabajos del Instituto Bernardino de Sahagún de Antropología y Etnografía, vol. 6, pp. 117-125.] Madrid.
- VASCONCELLOS, DIOGO R. DE.
- 1912 —Botocudos. [Revista da Sociedade de Geographia do Rio de Janeiro, vol. 17, pp. 19-22.] Rio de Janeiro.
- VASCONCELLOS, VICENTE DE PAULA T.
- ms. —Alguns vocábulos tomados durante a expedição Ronuro no seio das tribus Auití, Meinaco e Uaurá. [Original manuscript in AMI.]
- VAZQUEZ DE ESPINOSA, ANTONIO.
- See Espinosa, Antonio Vázquez de.

VELASQUEZ, ROBERTO L.

- 1916 —Vocabulario de los indios Chamies. [Boletín de la Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales del Instituto de La Salle, vol. 4, N° 35, pp. 147-150.] Bogotá.

VELAZQUEZ, P.

- 1642 —Diccionario Guaraní para uso de las misiones. Madrid.

VELLARD, JEHAN ALBERT.

- 1934 —Conférence sur les Guayaki. [BMN, vol. 10, March-December, pp. 71-94.]
- 1935 —Les indiens Guayakí. VI. Linguistique. [JSA, n.s., vol. 27, pp. 174-244.]
- 1939 —Préparation du curare par les Nambikwara. [JSA, n.s., vol. 31, pp. 211-221, pl. 3-5.]
- 1949-1950 —Contribution à l'étude des indiens Uru ou Kot'suñs. [Travaux de l'Institut Français d'Etudes Andins, vol. 1, pp. 145-209; vol. 2, pp. 51-88.] Paris.
- ms.a. —Vocabulaire Nambikwára. [Original manuscript with the author, Paris.]
- ms.b. —Vocabulaires assez complètes de deux tribus: Karajá et Cayapo. [Original manuscript with the author, Paris.]

VELLARD, JEHAN ALBERT, and OSUNA, T.

- 1934 —Remarques sur le dialecte "Mbwhá." [CIA, Session 25, 1932, pt. 2, pp. 259-263.] Buenos Aires.

VERA, FLORENCIO.

- 1903 —Diccionario gramatical Guaraní-Español. Asunción.

VERGARA Y VERGARA, J. M., and DELGADO, E.

- See Anonymous, 1855.

VIANNA, URBINO.

- 1928 —Ligeiras notas para a gramática Akuen. [RIHG, tomo 101, vol. 155, pp. 49-95.]

VIDAL, JAVIER PULGAR.

- 1937 —Algunas observaciones sobre el lenguaje de Huánuco. [Revista de la Universidad Católica del Perú, vol. 5, N° 37, pp. 810-819.] Lima.

VIEDMA, ANTONIO DE.

- 1837 —Catálogo de algunas voces que han sido posible oír y entender a los indios Patagones. [In, Diario de un viaje a la costa de Patagonia, COD, vol. 5, pp. 15-17.] (Also in, COD, 2nd ed., vol. 5, N° 15, pp. 423-425, Buenos Aires, 1910.)

VIGNATI, MILCÍADES ALEJO.

- 1939 —Los indios Poyas; contribución al conocimiento etnográfico de los antiguos habitantes de Patagonia. [Notas del Museo de La Plata, Antropología, vol. 4, pp. 211-244.] La Plata.
- 1940a —El catecismo Güenoa del abate Hervás; reproducción facsimilar. [Notas del Museo de la Plata, Antropología, vol. 5, pp. 41-44.] La Plata.
- 1940b —Materiales para la lingüística patagónica. El vocabulario de Elizalde. [Boletín de la Academia Argentina de Letras, vol. 8, pp. 160-202.] Buenos Aires.

- 1940c —Glosario Yamana de fines de siglo XVIII. [Boletín de la Academia Argentina de Letras, vol. 8, pp. 637-663.] Buenos Aires.
- VILLA REAL, TOMAS DE SOUZA.
- 1848 —Viagem de ... pelos Rios Tocantins, Araguaya e Vermelho. [Revista do Instituto Histórico, vol. 4.] Rio de Janeiro.
- VILLAMOR, GERMÁN G.
- 1942 —Compendio de la gramática Kechua y Aymara seguido de un vocabulario completo. 2nd ed. La Paz.
- VILLANUEVA, GUDELIA.
- 1951 —Quiprán. Apuntes etnográficos. [Huamalíes, publicación auspiciada por la Sociedad "Unión Obreros Huamalíes," vol. 1, N° 1, pp. 52-78.] Lima.
- VILLAR, LEONARDO.
- 1895 —Lenguas indígenas coexistentes con el Quechua. [BSGL, vol. 5, Nos. 7-9, pp. 317-350.]
- VILLAREAL, FEDERICO.
- 1921 —La lengua Yunga o Mochica según el arte publicada en Lima, en 1644, por el Licenciado D. Fernando de la Carrera. Lima.
- VILLAS BOAS, CLAUDIO and ORLANDO.
- 1955 —Atração dos índios Txukahamã. [S.P.I. - 1954, pp. 79-88.] Rio de Janeiro.
- VILLEROY, A. XIMENO DE.
- 1891 —Apontamentos sobre a linguagem do índio Coroado-Bororó. [Revista da Sociedade de Geographia de Rio de Janeiro, vol. 7, pp. 81-91.] Rio de Janeiro.
- VINCI, ALFONSO.
- 1956 —Samatari (Orinoco-Amazzoni). Bari.
- VINHAES, ERNESTO.
- 1941 —Aventuras de um repórter na Amazônia. [Documents de Nossa Epoca, N° 12.] Pôrto Alegre.
- VISO, JACINTO DEL.
- 1933 —La conquista del desierto. [RUC, vol. 20, N° 1-2, pp. 3-66.]
- VIUDEZ, MANUEL.
- ms. —Arte de la lengua Guaraya ó Chiriguana, compuesta el año de 1841. [Original manuscript in the Museo Mitre, Buenos Aires.]
- VIVANCO, JULIÁN.
- 1953 —Las raíces de la lingüística indígena de Cuba. Havana.
- VOGT, FRANZ.
- 1903 —Material zur Ethnographie und Sprache der Guayakí-Indianer. [ZE, vol. 35, pp. 849-874.]
- 1904 —Die Indianer des oberen Paraná. [MAGW, vol. 34, pp. 200-221, 352-377.]
- VONKEN, JUAN.
- See Padres Paules.
- VRAZ, ENRIQUE STANKO.
- 1900 —Napřic rovníkorou Amerikou; cestopisné crty. Prague.
- ms.a. —Vocabulario del idioma Yavitano. [Manuscript in AL.]
- ms.b. —Slovník jazyka Baniva z porící Orinoka. [Manuscript in AL.]

- ms.c. —Krátké seznamy slov z jazyku Guarauno, Guahibo, Mako, Puinave, Karuzana, Hairúya a Mikirá. [Manuscript in AL.]
- WAGNER, MORITZ.
1870 —Naturwissenschaftliche Reisen im tropischen Amerika. Stuttgart.
- WALLACE, ALFRED RUSSEL.
1853 —A narrative of travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro. London, New York. (Other ed., London, New York, Melbourne, 1889.)
- WALTER, ALOYSIUS.
1937a —Wortlisten. Lose Blätter vom Cururu. [Santo Antonio, vol. 15, N° 2, p. 80.] Bahia. See Kruse, Albert et al.
1937b —Schipajáisch. Lose Blätter vom Cururu. [Santo Antonio, vol. 15, N° 2, pp. 80-81.] Bahia. See Kruse, Albert et al.
- WASSEN, S. HENRY.
1935 —Notes on southern groups of Chocó Indians in Colombia. [ES, vol. 1, pp. 35-182.]
1937 —Some Cuna Indian animal stories, with original texts. [ES, vol. 4, pp. 12-34.]
1957 —On Dendrobates frog-poison material among Emperá (Chocó) -speaking Indians in Western Caldas, Colombia. (Appendix: short Emperá word list.) [Etnografiska Museet, Årstryck 1955/1956, pp. 73-94.] Göteborg.
- WAVRIN, ROBERT DE.
ms.a. —Vocabulaire de la langue Paez. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.b. —Vocabulaire Guayabero ou Guayaverun. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.c. —Nonuya, eux dissent Añonolá. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.d. —Ocaina, Añuja en Witoto. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.e. —Boros, Río Putumayo. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.f. —Andoke ou Patsiahé. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.g. —Witoto Ereres. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.h. —Resigaros, eux dissent Rrahanihin. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.i. —Vocabulario del idioma Jíbaro. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.j. —Awarunos du haut Marañon, novembre 1929. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
ms.k. —Mashku de Tierra Quebrada. [Original manuscript in ARP.]
- WEDDELL, H. ALGERNON.
1853 —Voyage dans le nord de la Bolivie et dans les parties voisines du Pérou. Paris.
- WEGNER, RICHARD N.
1930 —Die Chimanen. [Mainzer Zeitschrift, vol. 26, pp. 1-6.] Mainz.
1934 —Indianer-Rassen und vergangene Kulturen. Stuttgart.
ms. —Vokabulare der Siriono-Dialekte und der Chimano-Sprache. [Original manuscript with the author in Mainz.]
- WHEELER, ALVA.
1962 —A Siona text morphologically analyzed. [Linguistic Series, N° 7, Studies in Ecuadorian Indian Languages, vol. 1, pp. 248-268.] Norman, Oklahoma.

- WHEELER, ALVA, and WHEELER, MARGARET.
 1962 —Siona phonemics (Western Tucanoan). [Linguistic Series, N° 7, Studies in Ecuadorian Indian Languages, vol. 1, pp. 96-111.] Norman, Oklahoma.
- WHIFFEN, THOMAS W.
 1915 —The north-west Amazonas: notes of some months spent among cannibal tribes. London.
- WHITE, ROBERT BLAKE.
 1883 —Notes on the central provinces of Colombia. [Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, n.s., vol. 5, pp. 248-267.] London.
 1884 —Notes on the aboriginal races of the north-western provinces of South America. [JAI, vol. 13, pp. 241-256.]
- WHITESIDE, ARTURO.
 1912 —Memoria sobre los trabajos hidrográficos efectuados en los canales Mayne i Gray por el crucero "Presidente Pinto": Raza indígena. [AHMC, vol. 27, pp. 17-20.]
- WHITE URIBE, H.
 1944 —El dialecto indígena de Urabá. [UCB, vol. 10, pp. 144-147.]
- WHITON, LOUIS C.; GREENE, H. BRUCE, and MOMSEN, RICHARD P., JR.
 1964 —The Isconahua of the Remo. [JSA (n.s.), vol. 53, pp. 85-124.]
- WIED-NEUWIED, MAXMILIAN ALEXANDER PHILIPP, PRINZ VON.
 1820-1821 —Reise nach Brasilien in den Jahren 1815 bis 1817. 2 vols. Frankfurt am Main. (French trans., Voyage au Brésil dans les années 1815-1817, Paris, 1822.)
 1954 —Unveröffentlichte Bilder und Handschriften zur Völkerkunde Brasiliens. Bonn.
- WIENER, CHARLES.
 1880 —Pérou et Bolivie. Paris.
- WIESEMANN, URSULA.
 1964 —Phonological syllables and words in Kaingáng. [Völkerkundliche Abhandlungen vol. 1, pp. 307-313.] Hanover.
- WILBERT, JOHANNES.
 1960 —Nachrichten über die Curipaco. [Ethnologica, n.f., vol. 2, pp. 508-521.] Leipzig.
 1961 —Identificación etno-lingüística de las tribus indígenas del occidente de Venezuela. [MSC, vol. 21, N° 58, pp. 5-27.]
 1962a —Zur Kenntnis der Parirí. [Archiv für Völkerkunde, vol. 15, pp. 80-153.] Vienna.
 1962b —Notes on a Sanemá vocabulary. [JSA, n.s., vol. 51, pp. 83-101.]
 1962c —Erzählgut der Yupa-Indianer. [A, vol. 57, pp. 861-888.]
 1964a —Warao Oral Literature. Caracas.
 1964b —Material lingüístico Ye. Caracas.
 ms. —Nabudib Wörterverzeichnis. [Original manuscript with the author in Los Angeles.]
- WILCZYNSKI, GUSTAVUS.
 1887 —Wörterverzeichnisse der Cayapá und der Quichua. [ZE, vol. 19, pp. 597-599.]

- 1888 —Contribution towards a vocabulary of the Cayapas. [JAI, vol. 18, p. 304.]
- WILLE, NORMA FAUST.
- 1959 —Vocabulario breve del idioma Cocama (Tupi). [Perú Indígena, vol. 8, N° 18-19, pp. 150-158.] Lima.
- 1963 —El lenguaje de los hombres y de las mujeres en Cocama. [Perú Indígena, vol. 10, N° 22-23, pp. 115-117.] Lima.
- WILLEY, T. H.
- ms. —Words in the dialect of the Chocó. [Original manuscript in the Jacob Loewen collection.]
- WILLIAMS, JAMES.
- 1924 —The Arawak Indians and their language. [CIA, Session 21, pt. 1, pp. 355-370.] The Hague.
- 1928-1929 —The Warau Indians of Guiana and vocabulary of their language. [JSA, n.s., vol. 20, pp. 193-252, vol. 21, pp. 201-261.]
- 1932 —Grammar, notes, and vocabulary of the language of the Makushi Indians of Guiana. [Bibliothèque Linguistique Anthropos, vol. 8, pp. 389-408.] Vienna.
- WINANS, ROGER S.
- 1947 —Fonética del Aguaruno. (Método Awajun). [RMNL, vol. 16, pp. 123-164.]
- WINANS, ROGER S., and WINANS, ESTER C. DE.
- 1926 —El lector Awajun; texto escolar. n.p.
- WIRSCHE, DORA SALOME and DAVID.
- ms. —Waunana-Spanish-English dictionary. [Original manuscript in the Jacob Loewen collection.]
- WISE, MARY RUTH.
- 1958 —Diverse points of articulation of allophones in Amuesha (Arawak). [Miscellanea Phonetica, vol. 3, pp. 15-21.] Baltimore.
- WISE, MARY RUTH, and DUFF, MARTHA.
- 1958 —Vocabulario breve del idioma Amuesha. [Tradición, vol. 8, N° 21, pp. 75-89.] Cuzco.
- WOLF, THEODOR.
- 1897 —Viajes científicos por la República del Ecuador. Guayaquil.
- 1892 —Geografía y geología del Ecuador. Leipzig.
- WUSTMANN, ERICH.
- 1962 —Yahúa, die Blasrohr-Indianer. Leipzig.
- WYMA, RICHARD, and WYMA, LUCILLE PITKIN DE.
- 1962 —Vocabularios bolivianos, N° 3: Ese'ejja y Castellano. Cochabamba.
- X ...
- 1879 —Notice sur plusieurs langues de la Nouvelle Grenade. [RLPC, vol. 13, pp. 267-274.]
- X. X.
- 1901 —Los salvajes de San Gaván. [BSGL, vol. 11, N° 7/12, pp. 353-356.]
- XERES, SEBASTIAO MOACYR.
- 1946 —Pequeno vocabulário dos dialectos Macurape, Mondé e Caritiana. Manáus.

XIMENEZ, F.

- ms. —Arte de la lengua Caribe. [Original manuscript in the Berlin Library.]

YANGUES, MANUEL DE.

- 1683 —Principios y reglas de la lengua Cumanagota. Madrid. (Reprinted in, Julius Platzmann, *Algunas obras raras sobre la lengua Cumanagota*, vol. 2, pp. 1-220, Leipzig, 1888.)

YAPUGUAI, NICOLÁS.

- 1724 —Exploración de el Cathechismo en lengua Guaraní. Santa María la Mayor.

YOKOYAMA, MASAKO.

- 1951 —Outline of Kechua structure. Morphology. [Language, vol. 27, pp. 38-67.] Baltimore.

YOUNG, THOMAS.

- 1842 —Narrative of a residence on the Mosquito Shore during the years 1839, 1840, and 1841. London.

YVES D'EVREUX.

- See Evreux, Yves d'.

ZACH, STANISLAV.

- ms. —Vocabulário dos tribus Masacá, Salamai, Coaiá e Canoe. [Original manuscript in AMI.]

ZAPATA GOLLAN, AGUSTÍN.

- 1948 —Vocabulario Mocobí. [Boletín del Departamento de Estudios Etnográficos y Coloniales, vol. 3, N° 3, pp. 1-23.] Santa Fe, Argentina.

ZAVALA, MIGUEL J.

- 1895a —Arte de la lengua Campa. Lima.
1895b —Vocabulario de lengua Campa. [In, J. Capelo, *La vía central del Perú*, pp. 155-164.] Lima.

ZAWADZKY C., ALFONSO.

- 1937 —El indio Nicanoro. [Bibliotecas y Libros, vol. 1, N° 3, pp. 7-15.] Cali.

ZAYAS Y ALFONSO, ALFREDO.

- 1914 —Lexicografía antillana. Havana. (2nd ed., Havana, 1931.)

ZEBALLOS, ESTANISLAO S.

- 1914 —Lengua fueguina Shelkham. [Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras, vol. 51, pp. 288-289.] Buenos Aires.

ZERRIES, OTTO.

- ms. —Material über die Waika-Sprache in Venezuela. [Original manuscript with the author, Munich.]

ZERVINO, LUIS G., and SOTELO, JUAN R.

- 1944 —Primer curso del idioma Guaraní. [Boletín de la Academia Correntina del Idioma Guaraní, vol. 1, N° 2, pp. 85-105.] Buenos Aires.

ZEVALLOS QUIÑONES, JORGE.

- 1946 —Un diccionario Yunga. [RMNL, vol. 15, pp. 163-191.]
1948 —Primitivas lenguas de la costa. [RMNL, vol. 17, pp. 114-119.]

ZIOCK, H.

- 1894 —Dictionary of the English and Miskito languages. Herrnhut.

INDICES

INDICES

ETHNO-LINGUISTIC INDEX*

Name	Page	Name	Page
Aarufi	196	Acobu	91
Aba	107	Aconan	92
Abacatiara	90	Aconipa	261
Abacté	104	Acoqua	200
Abane	130	Acriú	91
Abañéem	105	Acroá	81, 83 v.
Abañeénga	103	Acuria	201
Abatipó	67	Acuriyo	203
Abaucan	275	Adyána	132
Aberiana	212	Adzáneni	132, 133 v.
Abibe	238	Agatá	219
Abipon	51, 52 v.	Agavotocueng	145
Abiquira	156	Agaz	52
Abira	213	Aguachile	141
Abiseta	235	Agual	257
Abitana	161, 162 v.	Aguano	146
Aboba	163	Aguaricoto	210
Aboninim	70	Aguaruna	158, 158 v.
Aburuñe:	165	Aguilot	50
Acarabisi	199	Ahópovo	122
Acarapi	196	Aí	50
Acariana	212	Aicana	163
Acaroa	134	Aifue	188
Acawai	211, 211 v.	Aikamteri	224
Acayaca	132	Aimoré	71
Acé	108	Aipats	224
Achagua	129, 131 v.	Aipé-Chichi	114
Achipaya	121	Airassú	190
Achirigoto	210, 213	Airico	242
Achote	188	Airuan	67
Achual	157, 158 v.	Aiwaterí	224

* The index comprises the ethno-linguistic nomenclature of the preceding classification. The availability of standard vocabularies is indicated (*v.*) and charts of classifications are listed (*cb.*) if different in title from the names of any of the component languages. Plural designations of languages and tribes are not cross-referenced because each variant leads to the relevant paragraph and/or vocabulary. (*Ed.*).

Aiyo	53	Amoipira	104
Aizuaire	117	Amoishe	147, 149 v.
Ajagua	128	Amoquebit	51
Ajajú	221	Amorúa	148
Ajie	219	Ampañé	109
Ajuano	137	Amuescha	147
Ajajure	221	Amuimo	228
Ak'aro	270	Amulalá	277
Akarca	81	Anabali	242
Akenóini	159	Anacaioury	215
Aksanás	44	Anadagueda	258 v.
Akuän	80	Anajá	111
Akwē	80	Anambé	112, 113 v.
Alacaluf	43	Anapurú	92
Alacaluf, northern dia- lect	44, 45 v.	Anasé	91
Alacaluf, southern dia- lect	43, 45 v.	Anáukwá	223
Alarua	196	Anaupirá	105
Alausí	246	Anauyá	136
Albauin	251	Ancash	265, 267 v.
Alile	127	Ancasti	275
Allentiac .. 277, 278,	278 v.	Ancutere	180
Allouage	125	Andagueda	256
Almaguero	266	Andalgalá	275
Alon	178	Andaquí	245, 246 v.
Amacacore	159	Andirá	120
Amachi	239	Andoa	159, 160 v.
Amage	147	Andoas	267
Amaguaje	180, 181 v.	Andoque	187, 189 v.
Amahuaca	170, 171 v.	Andoquero	189, 189 v.
Amaicha	276	Anetine	165
Amamati	195	Angaité	56, 57 v.
Amaná	276	Angara	272
Amanaye	111	Angotero	180
Amani	219	Aniba	135
Amariba	127	Anicun	93
Amarizana	130, 131 v.	Ankwet	73
Amasifuin	178	Anodöub	192
Amaygua	149	Añonolá	188
Amazonas	116	Anserma	239
Ambargasta	276	Ansus	90
Amboré	75	Anta	112
Amhó	65, 66 v.	Anti	139
Amicuan	201	Antimilene	222
Amisha	147	Antioquia	238
Amniapé	123	Antipa	157
Amoeca	196	Anūja	188
		Anunze	97, 98 v.
		Aona	46
		Aoniken	46, 47 v.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|---|
| Apacachodego | 49 | Arapico | 158 |
| Apairandé | 115 | Arapiyú | 120 |
| ○ Apalai | 201, 202 v. | Arapoá | 93 |
| Apalaquiri | 223 | ○ Arara | 122, 122 v. |
| Apama | 113, 201 | ○ Arára | 221, 222 v. <i>caribe</i> |
| Apáñekra | 77 | Araraibo | 226 |
| Apanto | 206 | Ararandeuára | 111 |
| Aparai | 201 | Ararape | 103 |
| ○ Apapocúva | 106, 108 v. | Ararau | 228 |
| Aparono | 177 | Arari | 73 |
| Apehou | 111 | Arariú | 93 |
| Apeiaca | 222 | Arasa | 176, 177 v. |
| Aperea | 63 | Arasairi | 177 |
| Apiacá | 114 | Arasi | 67 |
| Apiacá de Tocantins | 222 | Araticum | 93 |
| ○ Apiaká | 116 v. | Aratú | 111 |
| ✓ ○ Apichum | 123, 123 v. | Araua | 173 |
| ○ Apinagé | 77, 82 v. | ○ Arauá | 194, 195 v. |
| Apingi | 222, 222 v. | Arauaqui | 135 |
| Apirú | 87 | Araucano | 273 |
| Apiteré | 107 | Aravirá | 84 |
| Apitupá | 93 | Arawa | 194 |
| Apiyipán | 165 | ○ Aráwa | 194, 195 ch. |
| Apolista | 141 | ○ Arawak | 126, 126 ch., 131 ch., 133 ch., 134 ch., 136 ch., 137 ch., 138 ch., 141 ch., 142 ch., 144 ch., 145 ch., 147 ch., 149 ch., 174 |
| Apon | 216 | ✓ Arawak, eastern | dialect 126, 126 v. |
| Aponegicran | 77 | Arawak, western | dialect 126, 126 v. |
| ○ Aponegikran | 82 v. | ✓ Arawakan | 199 |
| Aponteño | 266 | Arawiné | 109, 110 v. |
| Apoto | 206 | Araxó | 80 |
| Apqe-Sepqe | 55 | Araxué | 80 |
| Apurimā | 140 | Arazaire | 173, 174 v., 176 |
| Aracadaini | 196 | Arbaco | 215 |
| ○ Aracajú | 202, 202 v. | Arbi | 257 |
| Aracapa | 90 | Archidona | 160 |
| Arachane | 106 | Arda | 196 |
| Arae | 86 | Aré | 107 |
| ○ Araicú | 137, 137 v. | Arebato | 211 |
| Aramagoto | 203 | Arechane | 106 |
| Aramayana | 203 | ○ Arecuná, Arecuna | 210, 211 v. |
| Aramayu | 228 | Aredé | 67 |
| Aramihoto | 203 | Arequipa | 272 |
| Aramisho | 203 | Areviriana | 212 |
| Aramurú | 93 | Arhuaco | 242, 244 ch. |
| ○ Aranāa | 72, 74 v. | | |
| Aranawa | 172 | | |
| Arañí | 91 | | |
| Araona | 175, 176 v. | | |
| Araote | 227 | | |
| Arapaso | 185 | | |

Ariari	73	Atorai	127, 128 v.
Aricagua	129	Atroahi	207 ✓
Aricapú	99, 99 v.	Atsahuaca	173, 174 v.
Aricarí	200	Attaraye	127
Aricobé	81	Atunseta	257
Arihini	131	Ature	151
Arikém	122, 122 v.	Atzíri	139
Arina	135	Auacachi	112
Arinagoto	210	Auaké	227, 228 v.
Aripiado	67	Auca	158, 273
Aripuana	120	Aueiko	165
Ariqueμες	122	Auetö	109
Arití	143	Augutjé	77
Ariú	90	Auishiri	156, 157 v.
Arma	239	Aunale	159
Armacoto	211	Auwáwiti	224
Aroã	146	Auyama	129
Aroásene	228	Avahuguai	107
Arsario	243	Avani	130
Artane	165	Avaza	156
Aruá	81, 124, 124 v.	Aviamo	129
Aruan	146, 147 v.	Avis	93
Aruaqui	126	Avurrá	239
Aruáshi	124, 124 v.	Awahun	158
Arucuaya	156	Awakachi	117
Aruma	223	Awáno	146
Arupai	121	Aweicoma	65, 65 v.
Arutani	227	Aweti	109
Asaruntoa	159	Awití	109
Asepáng	208	Awití	109, 110 v.
Ashlusláy	54, 56 v.	Axata Darpa	63
Assek	63	Ayacore	178
Asurini	112	Ayacucho	265, 267 v.
Atabaca	242	Ayahuaca	262
Atacama	270, 271 v.	Ayavaka	267
Atacama, dialect of Bolivia	271	Ayaya	111
Atacama, dialect of Peine	271	Aymara ..	268, 269 v. 273
Atacama proper	271	Ayomán	254, 254 v.
Atacamez	262	Ayoré	58, 59 v.
Ataguete	154	Azumara	209
Atalalá	53	Babui	206
Atalán	260	Bacaery	223
Atanque	243, 244 v.	Bacairí	223
Atapaima	150	Bacuen	72
Atature	255	Bacunin	67
Atavila	272	Baenan	74, 76 v.
Ateniano	271	Baguaja	176
Aticari	255	Bahuana	135
Aticum	93	Bahukíwa	183, 184 v.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Bahuna | 183 | Bocué | 72 |
| Bailadores | 253 | Bogota | 237 |
| Baixóta | 93 | Bohane | 62 |
| Bakairí | 224 v. | Bohurá | 95, 96 v. |
| Bakuen | 74 v. | Boimé | 93 |
| Bakurönchichi | 166 | Bolbo | 169 |
| Baldam | 251 | Boliviano | 267, 268 v., 269, 269 v. |
| Balomar | 61 | Bolona | 158 |
| Balsapuertiño | 154 | Bonama | 117 |
| Baniva | 130, 131 v. | Bonari | 207, 207 v. |
| Baniva del Rio Içana | 133 | Boncota ... | 237, 240, 241 v. |
| Bará | 185, 186 v. | Bonda | 243 |
| Barauána | 136 | Bonitó | 69 |
| Barbácoa | 247, 250 ch. | Bora | 190, 191 v. |
| Barbados | 91 | Borinquen | 125 |
| Barbudo | 84 | Boro | 190 |
| Baré | 131, 133 v., 229 | Boróro | 84, 85 v. |
| Barinagoto | 210 | Boróro, eastern | 84 |
| Barira | 241, 242 v. | Boruca | 235 |
| Bascherepo | 51 | Borun | 73 |
| Batachoa | 71 | Botocudo | 71, 74 ch. |
| Baticola | 107 | Bracamoro | 178 |
| Batum | 69 | Brancararú | 87 |
| Baturité | 91 | Bribri | 235, 236 v. |
| Bauá | 196 | Brunca | 235, 236 v. |
| Baudó, Baudo | 255, 258 v. | Brurán | 234 |
| Baure | 142, 142 v. | Brusela | 234 |
| Bavan | 72 | Bubure | 218 |
| Bawihka | 251 | Bucan | 67 |
| Bayano | 238 | Bucobu | 78 |
| Beakeo (Beaqueo) .. | 49, 52 v. | Bucueta | 237 |
| Becaba | 178 | Buga | 257 |
| Begua | 62 | Bugres | 65 |
| Belenista | 48 | Buhágana | 183, 184 v. |
| Belsano | 179 | Bultrin | 90 |
| Bendiapa | 193, 194 v. | Bungá | 243 |
| Betoi | 241, 242 v. | Buntigwa | 243 |
| Beutuebo | 49 | Burede | 218 |
| Bikutiakap | 166 | Burgua | 129 |
| Bintucua | 243, 244 v. | Buritaca | 238 |
| Biriboconé | 84 | Buritiguara | 86 |
| Bisanigua | 148 | Buruá | 194 |
| Bituruna | 106 | Burubora | 163 |
| Bixarenren | 166 | Busintana | 243 |
| Boanari | 207 | Busquipani | 169 |
| Bobure | 218 | Buxwaray | 95 |
| Bocas Pretas | 115 | Bwihá | 107 |
| Bocayú | 67 | Caapina | 228 |
| Bocoani | 80 | | |

Cabahyba	114	Calamari	245
Cabanaé	221	Calayua	113
Cabanatit	57	Calchaqui, Calchaquí 276,	278 v.
Cabecar	235, 236 v.	Calchine	62
Cabere	130	Calian	275
Cabixi	166	Calinago	198
Caboquena	135	Caliponau	125, 126 v.
Cabre	130	Calipurn	114
Caburichena	135	Caliseca	168
Cabuyarí	134	Callaga	51
Cacan	276	Callahuaya	270
Cacaopera	252, 253 v.	Calva	262
Cacataibo	168	Camachire	234
Cachi	235	Camamu	91
Cachináua	170	Camana	272
Cachipuna	272	Camanawa	170
Cachirigoto	210	Camaniba	130
Cachoarí	205	Camaracoto	210, 211 v.
Cachuena	205, 205 v.	Camarapim	111
Cadaupuritani	132	Camaraxo	93
Cadupinapo	213	Camaré	228
Caduveo	49	Camasú	91
Caeté	104	Camayura	109
Cafuana	196	Camba	118
Cágaba	243, 244 v.	Cambi	245
Cahan	86	Cambioá	93
Cahicahi	104	Camboca	111
Cahicahi	104	Camé	64
Cahuapana	153, 155 v.	Camiare	278
Cahuarano	159, 160 v.	Campa	139, 141 v.
Cahumari	153	Campanaque	243
Cahuyana (Kahuyana) ...	204	Campaz	248
Cahygua	107	Campeua	116
Caicai	104	Camuchivo	153
Caicaze	104	Cana	268
Caicuchiana	201	Cañacure	166
Caicusiana	204	Canamari	193, 194 v.
Caimbé	93	Canamirim	140
Caimito	188, 189 v.	Cañari, Cañarí ...	263, 263 v.
Caingang	64	Canarin	70
Caingúa	108 v.	Canawari	170, 171 v.
Caité	104	Canchi	268
Caitoporade	58	Candindé	80
Caiua	107	Candodú	91
Cajamarca	266, 272	Canduashi	156
Cajatambo	272	Canella	77
Cajaurun	71	Canelo	158
Cajurú	93	Canelos	266
Calabaça	90	Canesi	165

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Canichana | 165, 165 v. | Caras Pretas | 112 |
| Canindé | 91 | Carate | 220 |
| Canoê (Canua) | 123 | Caratiú | 91 |
| Canoeiro | 95 | Carauau | 77 |
| Canoeiros | 107, 108 v. | Caravare | 120 |
| Capacho | 220 | Carayá | 80 |
| Capaheni | 175 | Carcaraña (Caracarana) . . | 62 |
| Capaná | 194 | Carendie | 48 |
| Capanagua | 169, 171 v. | Cariachil | 244 |
| Caparo | 129 | Cariay | 135, 136 v. |
| Capayana | 276 | Caribe | 199, 200 v. |
| Capechene | 175 | Caribisi | 199, 200 v. |
| Capinamari | 194 | Carif (Karif) | 199, 200 v. |
| Capixana (Capichana) 163, | 164 v. | Cariguano | 205 |
| Capong | 211 | Carihiahy | 135 |
| Capoxo | 68 | Carijó | 106 |
| Capua | 166 | Carijona | 220, 221 v. |
| Capueni | 196 | Cariña | 199 |
| Capuibo | 173 | Caringasta | 275 |
| Caquetio, Caquetío 128, | 131 ch. | Cariniaco | 199, 200 v. |
| Cara | 249, 250 v. | Carinuaca | 213 |
| Carabinani | 194 | Caripó | 93 |
| Caraca | 214 | Caripuna | 114, 174, 174 v. |
| Caracatan | 67 | Caripurá | 145, 147 v. |
| Caraguara | 196 | Cariquena | 220 |
| Caraib | 198, 200 v. | Cariri | 89 |
| Caraib, dialect of the con- | | Caritiana | 122, 122 v. |
| tinental Caraibes | 198 | Cariú | 90, 106 |
| Caraib, dialect of the in- | | Carnijó | 75 |
| sular Caraibes | 198 | Carrapa | 257 |
| Caraib, dialect of Pome- | | Carruacane | 85 |
| roon | 199 | Cartama | 239 |
| Carajá | 79 | Carútana | 132, 133 v. |
| Caramanta | 239 | Casapare | 224 |
| Caramonan | 67 | Casavindo | 277 |
| Caranariú | 146 | Cascoaso | 154 |
| Caranbú | 112 | Casharari | 141 |
| Carane | 199 | Cashibo | 168, 171 v. |
| Caranga | 268 | Cashingui | 243 |
| Caranqui | 249 | Casiana | 205 |
| Carapacho | 168 | Casigara | 196 |
| Carapana-tapuya | 186 | Casma | 262 |
| Carapeuara | 201 | Casota | 63 |
| Carapoto | 76 | Catacao | 260, 261 v. |
| Caraque | 233 | Catamarca | 267 |
| Carára | 228 | Catarana | 72 |
| Carare | 220, 221 v. | Catarro | 148 |
| Carari | 116, 196 | Catathoy | 75 |
| Cararú | 93 | | |

Catauxi (Catauishi)	194,	194 v.	Chama	175
Catiana	196		Cháma	169, 171 v.
Catiguasú	70		Chamacoco	59, 60 v.
Catio, Catió	238,	239 v.,	Chamacoco bravo	59
	256,	258 v.	Chamacoco proper	59
Catolé	75		Chamaygua	215
Catongo	139		Chambira	156
Catoquino do rio Gregorio	172		Chamí	256, 258 v.
Catosé	194		Chamicuro	146, 147 v.
Catrimbi	87		Chaná	61, 62 v.
Catuená	206		Chaná-Mbegua	62
Catuquina	193,	194 v.	Chancay	272
Catuquinarú	115,	116 v.	Chanchamayo	139, 141 v.
Cauacaua	196		Chanco	257
Cauauri	228		Chancumakkeri	270
Caucau	44		Chandri	106
Cauishana	138,	138 v.	Chanduy	262
Caumari	153		Chané	119, 119 v.,
Cauni	156			143, 144 ch.
Caupuna	196		Chango	270
Cauqui	269 v.,	270	Changuena	236, 236 v.
Cautarie	58		Chanka-simi	265
Cautario	161		Chantari	225
Cauyari	134,	134 v.	Chapacuare	215
Cavana	272		Chapacura	160, 162 v.
Caviña	176,	177 v.	Chaparro	217
Cavineña	176		Chaque	216, 218 v.
Caxago	93		Charca	269
Caxinaua	171 v.		Charrua	61, 62 v.
Caxine	67		Charúma	204
Caxinití	143		Chaspa	173
Caxivo	168		Chasutino	154
Cayápa	248,	250 v.	Chauquéz	274
Cayapó	112		Chavante	84
Cayapó do rio Pau d'arco	78		Chawiyana	206
Cayapó do Xingú	78		Chayavita	153, 155 v.
Cayapó, Northern	78		Chayma	214, 216 v.
Cayapó, Southern	79		Chechehet	48, 48 v.
Cayú	166		Chedua	179
Cayuvava (Kayuvava)	164,	165 v.	Cheqyan-simi	265
Ceño	180		Chesquío	247
Cenufara	257		Chewache	44
Ceococe	93		Chibcha	219, 233, 234 ch.,
Chacamecran	77			236 ch., 237 ch., 239 ch.,
Chacanta	129			240, 241 ch., 241 v.,
Chachapoya	272			242 ch., 244 ch., 246 ch.,
Chacobo	173,	174 v.		247 ch., 250 ch., 252 ch.,
Chacoi	201			253 ch.
Chaguan	227		Chicha	272

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Chicluna | 146 | Chongo | 272 |
| Chicoana | 276 | Chongón | 262 |
| Chicriabá | 81 | Chono | 44, 248 |
| Chikaō | 167 | Chonqui | 44 |
| Chikrí | 78 | Chontal | 252, 253 |
| Chilote | 274, 274 v. | Chontaquiro | 139, 141 v. |
| Chimane | 177, 178 v. | Cho'oje | 187 |
| Chimila | 244 v., 245 | Choque | 129 |
| Chimú | 261, 263 v. | Chori | 119 |
| Chimú, dialect | 261 | Choropí | 54, 56 v. |
| Chinato | 220 | Choroti | 54, 56 v. |
| Chincha | 261, 272 | Chuchure | 251 |
| Chinchaysuyu | 264 | Chucuna | 129 |
| Chinchaysuyu | 267 v. | Chucurpu | 272 |
| Chinchiye | 179 | Chukahamai | 79 |
| Chingo | 252 | Chulupí | 54 |
| Chipaya | 270, 271 v. | Chumano | 177 |
| Chipeo | 169 | Chumbivilca | 269 |
| Chiquena | 204, 205 v. | Chumulu | 235, 236 v. |
| Chiquimiti | 142 | Chunatahua | 147 |
| Chiquito | 60, 61 v. | Chuncho | 153, 176 |
| Chiquiyama | 278 | Chunupí | 53, 55 v. |
| Chira | 260 | Chupacho | 179 |
| Chiránga | 183, 184 v. | Churápa | 61, 61 v. |
| Chiriána | 136, 136 v. | Churima | 166 |
| Chiricoa | 148 | Churumata | 277 |
| Chiricum | 210 | Churupí | 54 |
| Chirigua | 175 | Churuya | 148, 149 v. |
| Chiriguano | 118, 119 v. | Chusco | 147 |
| Chirino | 156, 157 v. | Ciaman | 257 |
| Chiripá | 107, 108 v. | Ciparigoto | 215 |
| Chiripó | 235, 236 v. | Cipo | 195 |
| Chiripuno | 159, 160 v. | Citara | 255, 258 v. |
| Chiriwiyana | 206 | Cituja | 242 |
| Chirú | 259 | Coaní | 111 |
| Chita | 240 | Coanoa | 244 |
| Chitarero | 240 | Ccaque | 262 |
| Chiuppa | 234 | Coatí-tapuya | 134 |
| Choarana | 144 | Cocaima | 129 |
| Chocama | 255 | Cocama | 117, 118 v. |
| Chocaz | 88 | Cocamilla | 117, 118 v. |
| Chochama | 238 | Cochabot | 55 |
| Chocó | 88, 255 | Coche | 249 |
| Chocó proper | 258 v. | Cochinoca | 277 |
| Chocó, northern dialects .. | 255 | Cockorack | 251 |
| Chocorvo | 272 | Cocoloth | 57 |
| Chocue | 129 | Coconuco | 246, 247 v. |
| Cholo | 255 | Cocto | 235 |
| Cholona | 155 | Coeruna | 189, 189 v. |

Cofán	260,	261 v.	Cotoguéo	49
Cognomona	179		Cotonúru	206
Coiba	238,	239 v.	Cotoxo	75
Colan	260,	261 v.	Coussani	113
Colastiné	62		Covare	84
Colima	219,	247,	Coyaima	218
Colime	248		Coyone	254
Colla	268		Crenaque (Crenac)	71
Collagá	50		Crixaná (Crichana)	207,
Collagua	264,	268		208 v.
Colonche	262		Cuacá	93
Colorado	248,	250 v.	Cuaiquer	248,
Comanahua	179			250 v.
Comaní	228		Cubeo	182,
Comayana	203			184 v.
Comechingon	278		Cuchi	177
Comobo	169		Cucra	251
Conambo	159,	160 v.	Cueresa	234
Conamesma	56		Cueta	251
Conchuco	272		Cueva	238,
Conchucu	265			239 v.
Conduri	205		Cuiapo Pihibi	148
Condurí	120		Cuiba	254
Conibo	169,	171 v.	Cuica	253,
Contanáwa	172			254 v.
Copallén	261,	263 v.	Cuicuro	223
Copiapó	276		Cuiloto	148
Coquibacoa	128		Cuite	129
Corbago	220		Cuiva	148
Corbesi	234		Cujuna	162
Corecarú	132		Culaycha	63
Coreguaje	179,	181 v.	Culino	168,
Corema	90			171 v.
Coretu	182,	182 v.	Culli	260,
Coritanahó	228			261 v.
Coroá	81		Cumanagota	214,
Coroado	64,	66,		215,
Coroados	84	68 v.		216 v.
Coroatá	92		Cumanaxo	68
Corobisi	234,	234 v.	Cumayari	196
Coroino	58		Cumbazá	179
Coronado	159		Cuna	238,
Coronáwa	170			239 v.
Corondá	62		Cunaguasáya	241
Corumbiara	163		Cuniba	140,
Cosina	128			141 v.
Cospique	244		Cunibo	169
Coto	235		Cunipúsana	135
Cóto	180,	181 v.	Cunuaná	212,
				214 v.
			Cunza	270
			Cupayana	276
			Cupelobo	112
			Curanave	228
			Curasicana	213
			Curaso	58
			Curave	85
			Curi	196
			Curia	139
			Curiane	228
			Curiato	120

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| Curibeo | 169 | Dequaca | 159 |
| Curicuriaí | 192 v. | Desána | 183, 184 v. |
| Curierano | 228 | Deukwana | 211 |
| Curina | 195, 195 v. | Diaguit | 275, 278 v. |
| Curinsi | 92 | Diaguites, Quechuanized . | 267 |
| Curipaco | 133, 134 v. | Diáu | 202 |
| Curivere | 120 | Digüt | 124, 124 v. |
| Curizeta | 179 | Divihet | 63 |
| Curuapa | 120 | Djiporoca | 72 |
| Curuaya | 121 v. | Djupá | 166 |
| Curubianan | 228 | Dobocubí | 241, 242 v. |
| Curucane | 85 | Dokoro | 166 |
| Curucuane | 200 | Dorasque | 235, 236 ch. |
| Curumaní | 217 | Dóu | 191, 192 v. |
| Curumiá | 86 | Doxcapura | 185 |
| Curumina | 84 | Ducaiya | 188 |
| Curupehe | 93 | Duit | 240 |
| Cururi | 92 | Duludi | 78, 83 v. |
| Curuzirari | 196 | Duri | 166 |
| Cusari | 113 | Durina | 181, 182 v. |
| Cusco | 267 | Dyuremáwa | 182, 184 v. |
| Cushitineri | 140 | Dzáse | 130 |
| Cusiquia | 60 | Dzubucua | 89, 92 v. |
| Custanáwa | 169 | Dzyoré (Djoré) | 79 |
| Cutaguá | 86 | Ebidoso | 59, 60 v. |
| Cutervo | 272 | Echoaladí | 144 |
| Cutinana | 147 | Echoja | 176 |
| Cutriá | 166 | Ecorabe | 85 |
| Cuximiraíba | 166 | Ecusgina | 51 |
| Cuxiuára | 196 | Eduria | 183 |
| Cuyanáwa | 170 | Eenslit | 57 |
| Cuzqueno, Cuzqueño 264, | 267 v. | Egualo | 63 |
| Dace | 184 | Eidum | 112 |
| Dagseje | 184 | Eimi | 179 |
| Dajseá | 184 | Einslet | 57 |
| Dallus | 168 | Ele | 242 |
| Damanivá | 229 | Eliáng | 208 |
| Dapatarú | 135 | Eloe | 174 |
| Dapicosique | 49 | Elotasu | 97, 98 v. |
| Darien | 238 | Emejeite | 190 |
| Dätuana | 181 | Emereñon | 113 |
| Daurí | 127 | Emerillon | 113, 116 v. |
| Dawahib | 115, 116 v. | Emischata (Emexeite) ... | 63 |
| Dawainomol | 63 | Emok | 50 |
| Dazaro | 150 | Emperá | 255 |
| Decuána | 211, 214 v. | Encabellado | 180 |
| Demacuri | 229 | Enete | 177 |
| Dendi | 75 | | |
| Depso | 234 | | |

Enimaga	55,	56 v.	Garú	137
Eno	180		Gaula	251
Enslet	57		Gavião	111
Envuelto	196		Gaviões	77
Eochavante	84		Gay	159
Eperigua	129		Gayón	254, 254 v.
Epetineri	140		Ge	76
Epined	192		Gekoinhalaák	57
Equiniquinao	144		Genipapo	91
Erema	166		Gennaken	46, 47 v.
Erikbaktsa	95,	96 v.	Giriguana	243
Erulia	183,	184 v.	Goajira (Goahira)	127, 128 v.
Escoria	259		Goaña	69
Escuque	254		Goguez	81
Ese'ejja	175		Goma	188
Esmeralda	233,	234 v.	Gopujegual	127
Espino	169		Gorgotoqui	61
Esquegua	259		Gorone	257
Estrella	235,	236 v.	Gorotiré	78, 83 v.
Etaboslé	55		Goyá	80
Etagl	223		Goyana	229
Etehua	54		Goytacaz	68
Eten	262,	263 v.	Gradaú (Cradahó)	79, 83 v.
Eteteguaje	180		Great Tobas	50
Etwet	73		Gritones	174
Eurpari	243		Guaca	256
Eye	213		Guacanahua	175, 177 v.
Eyeri	125,	126 v.	Guachí	51, 52 v.
Eyibogodegi (Eyibogodegui)	49		"Guachí"	66
Ezeshio	74		Guachipa	276
Fa'ai	190		Guacurure	50
Famatina	275		Guadaxo	86
Faranakaru	206		Guaharibo	225
Faranauaru	206		Guahibo	148, 149 v.
Faraute	227		Guahuara	120
Fitita	188		Guaiba	81
Foklása	93		Guaica	225
Fórnio	75		Guaicuru	48, 52 v.
Frentones	49		Guaimute	86
Fulnio	75,	76 v.	Guaipuña	192
Funucuna	257		Guaiquiraré	62
Gaamadi	194		Guajá	111
Gadio	86		Guajajára	110, 113 v.
Galache (Galaxe)	93		Guajarapo	166
Galibi	198,	200 v.	Guajejú	163
Gambéla	93		Gualaca	236, 236 v.
Gamela	91,	92 v.	Gualachí	65
Garañun (Garanhun)	89		Gualaquiza	157, 158 v.
Garina	198		Guamaca	243, 244 v.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Guambiana, Guambiano | 246, 247 v. | Guayana de Paranapamena | 64 |
| Guamo | 149, 150 v. | Guayapi | 113 |
| Guamo, dialect of San José | 150, 150 v. | Guayaquí | 108, 109 v. |
| Guamo, dialect of Santa Rosa | 149, 150 v. | Guaymi | 236, 237 ch. |
| Guamoco | 239 | Guayqueri | 215 |
| Guamontey | 150 | Guayuno | 215 |
| Guaná | 143, 144 v. | Guayupe | 129 |
| Guaná de Chaco | 56 | Guayverun | 148 |
| Guanáca | 246 | Guazuzú | 238 |
| Guanare | 92 | Guegué | 81 |
| Guanarú | 196 | Guenoa | 61, 62 v. |
| Guanavena | 229 | Guenta | 259 |
| Guane | 220 | Guentuse | 54 |
| Guanebucán | 128 | Gueren | 73, 74 v. |
| Guanero | 241 | Guetar | 234, 234 v. |
| Guanguí | 256 | Guiana | 113, 126 |
| Guanhanan | 65 | Guicurú | 223 |
| Guanoa | 244 | Guimara | 209 |
| Guanoco | 227 | Guimpejegal | 127 |
| Guanuco | 246 | Guinau | 131, 131 v. |
| Guapi | 248 | Guire | 150 |
| Guaque | 220, 221 v. | Guisnai | 54, 55 v. |
| Guaquiri | 213 | Guniare | 131 |
| Guaraní | 105, 108 v. | Gününa-Küne | 46 |
| Guarañoca | 58, 59 v. | Guratégaja | 123 v. |
| Guarapiche | 214 | Guti Krag | 73 |
| Guaratégaja | 123 | Guyarabe | 196 |
| Guarauno | 227 | Guyaverun | 148 |
| Guaraxué | 67 | Gwaikuru | 48 |
| Guarayo | 118, 119 v. | Haañeiri | 173 |
| Guarena | 215 | Hacaritama | 220 |
| Guariba | 192 | Haerena | 215 |
| Guárico | 150 | Hagueti | 168 |
| Guarino | 93 | Hahaháy | 70, 71 v. |
| Guariteré | 86 | Hahanana | 182 |
| Guarizo | 175 | Hairúya | 188, 189 v. |
| Guarú | 67, 137, 137 v. | Halakwalip | 43 |
| Guasaroca | 166 | Hamno | 115 |
| Guatiedéo | 49 | Haqe aru | 270 |
| Guató | 178, 178 v. | Harateri | 225 |
| Guatuso | 233, 234 v. | Harritiahan | 229 |
| Guaxara | 111 | Haush | 46 |
| Guaxarapo | 51 | Haveniken | 44 |
| Guaxina | 92 | Hehénawa | 183, 184 v. |
| Guayabero | 148, 149 v. | Hekaine | 43 |
| Guayana | 65, 66 v. | Henia | 278, 278 v. |
| | | Here:kere | 72 |
| | | Herisebocon | 161 |
| | | Hevejico | 238 |

Hewadie	194	Humahuaca	276
Hiánocoto	221	Humbra	239
Hiauahim	166	Hunacabamba	272
Híbde-Nehern	191	Huñikui	170
Hichachapa	159	Hunurana	156
Hirka-simi	265	Iaté	75
Hishcariana 206,	207 v.	Ibabi Aniji	179
Hiupia	181	Ibanoma	117
Hivito	155	Ibirayára	78
Hobacana	136	Ica	273
Hohodene 132,	133 v.	Icaguate 180,	181 v.
Hohoma	51	Ichikile	88
Holcotian	278	Ichú	90
Hölöua	183	Icó	90
Hon-dyapa	193	Icozinho	90
Horihi	58	Idabaez	259
Hório	59	Ificuene	180
Huachi	160	Igapuitariara	120
Huachipairi 140, 141 v.,	177	Ignaciano	142
Huacho	272	Ihini	131
Hualfin	275	Ihuruána ... 212, 213,	214 v.
Huamachi	272	Ijca	243
Huamachuco	272	Ika	243
Huamali 266,	272	Iku	243
Huamanga	272	Ilinga	260
Huambisa 157,	158 v.	Imaré	86
Huambo	272	Imató	72
Huambuco	272	Imbaya	249
Huamoi	88	Imboré	75
Huanca	272	Imburú	72
Huancamarca	265	Imihitá 190,	191 v.
Huancavilca	262	Imono	58
Huancay	267 v.	Impetineri	170
Huancayo	265	Ina	86
Huánuco	265	Inabishana	137
Huanyam	161	Iñacoré	64
Huaque	220	Iñajurupé	87
Huarani	158	Iñamum	90
Huarayo	176	Inao	131
Huari ... 163, 164 v.,	265	Inapari 140,	141 v.
Huarpe 277,	278 ch.	Indama	276
Huatama	154	Inga 263,	266
Huayla	272	Ingahiva	105
Huaylas	265	Ingain 65,	66 v.
Húbde 191,	192 v.	Ingano	268 v.
Hueshuo	53	Ingaricó, Ingarico . 210,	211 v.
Huhúteni	132	Ingarüne	204
Huiliche 274,	274 v.	Inkata	266
Huitoto	187	Iñuru	156

Ipapiza	159	Jaiá	97
Ipéca, Ipeca	133, 134 v.	Jaicó	81
Ipoteuate	115	Jairuia	188
Ipuricoto	209	Jamundi	259
Ipurina	140, 141 v.	Jauari	112
Iquito	159, 160 v.	Janduí	91
Iraamraire	78, 82 v.	Jarauára	197
Iranshe	98, 98 v.	Jauari	112
Irapa	217	Jaúna	181
Ira-tapuya	132	Jaunavô	174
Iroca	216, 217, 218 v.	Javaim	166
Irrá	258	Javajé	85, 86 v.
Iruri	166	Jebero	154, 155 v.
Isabaco	241	Jeguaká Tenondé	107
Iscuandé	248	Jeicó	81, 83 v.
Ishirá	59	Jeriticó	93
Ishkariyána	206	Jíbaro	157, 158 ch.
Isiama	175, 176 v.	Jibitaona	117
Isistiné	277	Jinotega	252
Itañá	91	Jirajara	254, 254 v.
Itatin	106	Jirara	242
Itene	160, 162 v.	Jiripancó	93
Itipuna	197	Jirun	72
Itohebe	114	Jitirigiti	257
Itogapúc	121, 122 v.	Jora	119, 119 v.
Itonama	164, 165 v.	Jucá	90
Itoreauhip	161, 162 v.	Jujui	276
Itoto	244	Jumana	138, 138 v.
Ituarupa	162	Junín	265, 267 v.
Itucá	93	Jure	211
Itucale	156, 157 v.	Jurema	87
Itutan	200	Jurí	277
Iuruty-tapuyo	185	Juruena	166
Ivitiiguá	107	Jururu	93
Ivitorocái	65	Kaapor	111, 113 v.
Ixignor	156	Kabishiana	123, 123 v.
Iyäine	134	Kabixi	161
Izaneni	132	Kâbô	250
Izocéño	143	Kadekili-dyapa	193
Izozo	119	Kadiueo	49
Jabâ-ana (Jabaana)	136	Kaduveo	52 v.
Jabotiféd	115	Kadyruké	64
Jacariá	197	Kaguan	63
Jacipoya	121	Kahuapana	153
Jacunda	112	Káimö	188
Jaguanai	197	Kaingán	64, 66 ch.
Jaguanan	63	Kaingán, central dialect	64, 65 v.
Jaguaribára	104		
Jaguarúb	115		

Kaingán, eastern dialect	64, 65 v.	Katapolítani (Catapolítani)	132, 133 v.
Kaingán, northern dialect	64, 65 v.	Katawian	206
Kaingán, southern dialect	64, 65 v.	Katawishi	194
Kainguá	107	Katembri (Catembri)	87, 88 v.
Kaingygn	64	Katukina	115
Kaiotugui	57	Káua-tapuya	132
Kalapalo (Calapalú)	223, 224 v.	Kaueskar	44, 45 v.
Kaliána	227, 228 v.	Kaugia	243
Kalihóna	220	Kawahíwa	114
Kaliña (Caliña)	198	Kawahyb	114, 116 v.
Kalkuama	243	Kawakawa	196
Kamakan (Camacan)	74, 76 v.	Kawki	270
Kamayurá	109, 110 v.	Kaxiuána	205
Kamsá (Camsa)	249	Kayabí	114, 116 v.
Kamurú (Camuru)	90, 92 v.	Kayamó	80
Kanakateyé	77	Kayapó	78, 82 v., 83 ch.
Kanamaré	140, 141 v.	Kayapó, southern	83 v.
Kandoshi	156	Kayarára	193
Kangiti	140	Kayuishana	138
Kaniwa	182	Kenpokatajé	77
Kano:e	163	Kepkeriwát	124, 124 v.
Kanu:a	123, 123 v.	Keseruma	208, 209 v.
Kapiekrán	78, 82 v.	Khechuwa	263
Kapité-mínanei	134, 134 v.	Kiapüre	166
Kaposhó	68, 70 v.	Kilmaharats	57
Karaho	77, 82 v.	Kilyetwaiwo	57, 57 v.
Karaib	198, 200 ch., 202 ch., 204 ch., 205 ch., 207 ch., 208 ch., 209 ch., 211 ch., 214 ch., 216 ch., 218 ch., 221 ch., 222 ch., 224 ch.	Kiriri	89
Karajá	85, 86 v.	Koaiá	163, 164 v.
Karákatajé (Caracatajé)	76	Koaiker (Coaiquero)	248
Karani	105	Koaratíra	123
Karawatana	183	Kobéua	182
Kareluta	58	Köggaba	243
Karib	198	Koghi	243
Karibe-Kuna	238	Kokakañú	180
Karime	225, 226 v.	Kokakôre	87
Karipuere	145	Kokozú	96, 98 v.
Kariri	89, 92 ch.	Kölö	195
Kariri de Mirandela	87	Komiuveido	187
Karraim	50	Komlék	50, 52 v.
Kárro	134, 134 v.	Komokare	87
Kaskihá	56, 57 v.	Kongore:	97
Katágua	80	Koréa	185
		Koróge	87
		Koropó (Coropó)	67, 68 v.
		Koshurái	166
		Kotédia	186
		Kotogéo	49
		Kotsuñ	270

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Kozaríní | 143 | Laipisi | 58 |
| Kradahó | 79 | Lama | 154 |
| Krahó (Craho) | 78, 82 v. | Lamano | 266 |
| Kraik-mús | 71 | Lambi | 166 |
| Krao | 78, 82 ch. | Lamista | 154 |
| Kreapimkatajé (Creapimcatajé) | 76 | Lampa | 273 |
| Krekmun (Crecmun) 71, | 74 v. | Lañagashik | 50 |
| Krenak | 71, 74 v. | Lanapsua | 56 |
| Kren-Akáróre | 79 | Lapachu | 141, 142 v. |
| Krenjé | 77, 82 v. | Lapalapa | 271 |
| Krenkatajé | 77, 82 v. | Lapuna | 262 |
| Krepúnkateye | 76 | Larecaja | 268 |
| Krikatajé | 78 | Lari | 235 |
| Krikati (Cricati) .. | 78, 82 v. | Latacunga | 245 |
| Krinkatíre | 79 | Layano | 143 |
| Krixá (Crixá) | 81 | Leco | 271, 271 v. |
| Kruatire (Cruatire) | 79 | Lengua | 56, 57, 57 v. |
| Kuben-Kran-Keñ | 79 | Lican antai | 270 |
| Kueretú | 182 | Lichagotegodí | 49 |
| Kuikutl (Cuicutl) 223, | 224 v. | Lilei | 55 |
| Kukoekamekran | 76 | Lili | 259 |
| Kukura | 83, 85 v. | Lingoa geral | 105 |
| Kulina | 195 | Lipe | 271 |
| Kumada-mínanei | 133 | Llameo | 153 |
| Kumaná (Cumaná) 161, | 162 v. | Llamish | 273 |
| Kumanasho | 68, 70 v. | Llepa | 156 |
| Kumandene | 134 | Lobatera | 218 |
| Kumayena | 203 | Locono | 126 |
| Kunuhana | 212 | Lolaca | 242 |
| Kupé-rob | 112 | Lôpo | 67 |
| Kuruáya | 120 | Lorenzo | 147, 149 v. |
| Kurukurú | 195 | Loushiru | 84 |
| Kurukwá | 118 | Lucaya | 125 |
| Kurumro | 63 | Luccumi | 126 |
| Kuruparia | 139 | Lule | 277, 278 v. |
| Kururu | 87 | Lupaca | 269, 269 v. |
| Kurushíkiana (Curushiquina) | 213 | Maba | 163 |
| Kushichinerí (Cuchichineri) | 140, 141 v. | Mabenaro | 176, 177 v. |
| Kushiita | 181 | Macaguaaje | 180 |
| Kustenau (Custenau) | 145 v. | Macamasu | 93 |
| Kustenáu | 144 | Macapá | 146 |
| Kutasho | 75, 76 v. | Macarú | 94 |
| Laant | 58 | Machaca | 243 |
| Lache | 241 | Machicui | 57 |
| Lachira | 260 | Machiganga | 139, 141 v. |
| Laconde: (Lacondé) | 98 | Machiringa | 139 |
| | | Machoto | 164 |
| | | Maco | 151, 152 v. |
| | | Macoa | 217, 218 v. |

Macomita	53	Malacato	157
Maconcuji	72	Malacaxi	69
Macú 192 ch.,	193 ch.	Malali 70,	71 v.
Macuani	229	Malbalá	54
Macuarê	166	Maldavaca	135
Macuja (Macuxa)	197	Malibú	244
Macuna 183,	184 v.	Malla	249
Macuráp 122,	123 v.	Malonde:	97
Macurendá	62	Malquesi	63
Macuruné	87	Mâm	251
Macusi 208,	209 v.	Malonde:	97
Madiha 195,	195 v.	Mamayaná	112
Magach	52	Mamori	197
Magdaleno	177	Manabi	262
Mage	177	Manajé (Manayé) ..	111, 113 v.
Mague	120	Manamabobo	168
Mahibarez	143	Manáo 135,	136 v.
Mahoma	51	Manare 240,	241 v.
Mahotoyana	221	Manasi	60
Maiba	149	Manastara	217
Maimbari	143	Manaure	217
Maipuridjana	203	Manava	169
Mairajiqui	94	Manaxo	111
Maje	272	Mandauáca	135
Majigua	151	Mandimbóia	80
Majubim	115	Mandingo	238
Makamekran (Macamecran)		Mánekenkn 46,	47 v.
..... 77,	82 v.	Manesono	166
Makirí 114,	116 v.	Maneteneri 140,	141 v.
Makká 55,	56 v.	Mangaló 75,	76 v.
Makoni (Maconi) ..	69, 70 v.	Mangeroma	193
Máku 151,	152 v.	Maniba 130,	229
Makú	190	Manipó	219
Makú, Cauaborí River dia-		Manitsauá 121,	121 v.
lect	192	Manoa	135
Makú, Curicuriaí River		Manoutas	266
dialect	191	Mansiño	177
Makú, Marahan River dia-		Manta	262
lect 191,	193 v.	Mantaro	265
Makú, Papury River dia-		Mantizula	121
lect 191,	192 v.	Manyã	75
Makú, Paraná Boá-Boá		Maotityan	127
River dialect ...	192, 193 v.	Mapanai 132,	133 v.
Makú, Querarí River dia-		Maparina	146
lect 192,	193 v.	Mape	241
Makú, Tiquié River dia-		Mapidian 127,	128 v.
lect	191	Mapoxo	69
Makushí	208	Mapoyo 213,	214 v.
Malaba	248	Mapruan	146

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Mapua | 111 | Mataguayo | 53 |
| Mapuche | 273, 274 v. | Matanawí | 95, 96 v. |
| Mapuche proper | 273 | Matapí | 136 |
| Maquinuca | 70 | Matará | 277 |
| Maquiritaré | 211, 214 ch. | Mataua | 161 |
| Maraca | 217, 218 v. | Mateiros | 77 |
| Maracá | 73 | Matipú | 223 |
| Maracáni | 175 | Matipuhý | 223 |
| Maracano | 229 | Matisana | 126 |
| Marachó | 205 | Matuna | 243 |
| Maragua | 137 | Máua | 221 |
| Maraguá | 120 | Mauhé (Maué) | 120 |
| Maraon | 145 | Mauitsi | 211 |
| Marapaña | 166 | Máulieni | 132, 133 v. |
| Marawa | 137, 137 v. | Mawakwa | 127, 128 v. |
| Marawan | 145, 147 v. | Mawé | 120, 121 v. |
| Marêyo | 113 | Maxacari | 68 |
| Margaya | 104 | Maxiena | 166 |
| Mariaté | 138, 138 v. | Maxuruna | 168 |
| Mariche | 215 | Mayasquer | 249 |
| Maricoxi | 166 | Mayé | 199 |
| Maricupi | 229 | Mayna | 155, 266 |
| Mariman | 197 | Mayongcong | 212 |
| Marináwa | 169 | Mayoruna | 146, 168 |
| Maripá | 197 | Maypure | 130, 131 v. |
| Mariusá | 227, 228 v. | Mayu | 197 |
| Maromomi | 104 | Mazan | 153 |
| Maropa | 175, 176 v. | Mbayá | 48 |
| Maruba | 168, 171 v. | Mbyhá | 107, 108 v. |
| Maruquevene | 197 | Meamuyna | 190 |
| Masa | 63 | Mehín | 76, 82 v. |
| Masaca | 163, 164 v. | Mehináku (Mehinácu) | 145, 145 v. |
| Masacará | 75, 76 v. | Meibenokre | 78 |
| Masamae | 153, 153 v. | Meinacu | 145 |
| Masarari | 197 | Meitajé | 78 |
| Masaya | 259 | Mejepure | 212 |
| Mascoy (Maskoi) .. | 57, 57 v. | Mek-kran-noty | 79 |
| Mashakali (Machacali) .. | 68, 70 v., 71 ch. | Mekmek | 73 |
| Mashco | 139, 141 v. | Mekubengokrä | 78 |
| Mashco Piro | 140 | Melchora | 233 |
| Mashigango | 139 | Menacho | 68 |
| Mashubi | 99, 99 v. | Menaie | 57 |
| Masinga | 243 | Menejou (Menejú) | 229 |
| Maspo | 169 | Menien | 75, 76 v. |
| Mastele | 249 | Menimehe | 181 |
| Mastináhua | 170 | Menren | 77, 82 v. |
| Mataco | 53, 55 v., 56 ch. | Mepene | 52 |
| Matagalpa | 252, 253 v. | Mepuri | 229 |
| | | Mequen | 123 |

Meregoto	215	Moluche	274
Merrime	77	Mompox	244
Mersiou (Mersiu)	200	Monachobm	68
Metotíre	79, 83 v.	Mondé	124, 124 v.
Mialat	115	Mongoyo	75
Miarigois	104	Monoicó	208
Micay	256	Monoxo	68, 70 v.
Michilenge	278	Monshoko	75
Miguelheno	161	Montese	107
Migurí	253	Moperecoa	118
Millcayac	277, 278 v.	Mopeseano	166
Mináko	145	Moquegua	273
Miñan-yirugn	72, 74 v.	Moracano	159
Miñari	91	Morcote	240
Minhahá	166	Moré	160
Minuan	61	Moreno	199
Miquirá	154, 155 v.	Moríque	146, 147 v.
Miraña	190	Moriquito	94
Miraña-Carapana-tapuyo	189	Moriwene	132, 133 v.
Miranha Oira Assú-tapuya	189	Moro	58
Mirapác	80	Morocosi	142
Mirripú	253, 254 v.	Morononi	212
Mishara	152	Morotoco	58, 59 v.
Mishorca	217	Morua	197
Mískito	250	Morupak (Morupac)	80
Mitandua	95	Mosca	240
Mitua	130	Moscovítica	51
Miyuse	218	Mosetene	177, 178 v.
Mizque	273	Mosquito	250, 252 v.
Moakañi	68	Motilon	216, 218 ch., 241, 242 ch.
Mobima	164, 165 v.	Moutoniway	95
Mocalingasta	275	Move	237, 237 v.
Mocana	244	Movime	164
Mochica	261	Möxdöá	186, 186 v.
Mochica, dialect	262	Moxotó	69
Mochobo	169	Moyma	164
Mocoa	249	Moyobamba	273
Mocochí, Mococho	253, 254 v.	Muchan	177
Mocolete	62	Muchic	261
Mocoreta	62	Muchojeone (Muchoxeone)	142
Mocoví	51, 52 v.	Mucuchíe	253
Moeno	139	Mucutu	253
Mogosna	50	Mudzyetíre	112
Mogoznana	50	Muellama	249, 250 v.
Moguex	247, 247 v.	Muinane	188, 189 v., 190, 191 v.
Moheyana	229	Muisca	240
Mohino	176	Mundurucú	120, 121 v.
Moianek	54		
Mojo	142, 142 v.		

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-------------------------|------|---------|
| Munichi | 154, | 155 v. | Nauta | 266, | 268 v. |
| Mümkü | | 98 | Navaite | | 97 |
| Muoi | 237, | 237 v. | Nawazi-Moñtji | | 177 |
| Múra (Mura) | 95, | 96 v. | Nazca | | 273 |
| Murato | 156, | 157 v. | Ñeéngatu | | 108 v. |
| Murcielaga | | 220 | Nehanáwa | 170, | 171 v. |
| Mure | | 161 | Neimade | | 188 |
| Muriaté | | 138 | Neiva | | 219 |
| Murire | 237, | 237 v. | Nene: (Nenê) | 96, | 98 v. |
| Muriva | | 167 | Ñeozé | | 119 |
| Musitian | | 275 | Nepnep | | 73 |
| Musuraqui | | 58 | Nepoyo | | 213 |
| Mutuan | 205, | 205 v. | Nepuya | | 125 |
| Mutun | | 72 | Ngùd-Kràg | | 73 |
| Muzapa | | 179 | Nguluche | | 274 |
| Muzo | | 219 | N'gverá (Ngvera) .. | 256, | 258 v. |
| Nábela | | 243 | Nheéngatu | | 105 |
| Nabudib | | 225 | Nhengahiba | | 105 |
| Nacai | | 93 | Niangatú | | 105 |
| Nacrehé | | 72 | Nigua | | 248 |
| Nadöbö | 192, | 193 v. | Nijamvo | | 152 |
| Nahukwá proper | | 223 | Nimacá | | 55 |
| Nahukwá (Nahuqua) .. | 223, | 224 v. | Ninaquigila | | 58 |
| Nakazetí | | 114 | Nindaso | | 154 |
| Ñakfáteitei | | 64 | Nitaino | | 125 |
| Naknanuk (Nacnanuc) .. | 71, | 74 v. | Nixináwa | 172, | 172 v. |
| Nak-Ñapma | 72, | 74 v. | Noanáma | | 255 |
| Nakpie | | 73 | Nobenidze | | 188 |
| Nakporuk (Nacporuc) .. | | 73 | Nocadeth | | 167 |
| Nakrehé (Nacrehe) | | 74 v. | Nocamán | 169, | 171 v. |
| Nakyananiuk | | 71 | Necten | 54, | 55 v. |
| Nambikwára | 96, | 98 ch. | Noll-hína | | 138 |
| Nambu | | 167 | Nolongasta | | 276 |
| Namiwó | | 225 | Nomona | | 154 |
| Naparina | | 125 | Nonamá | | 255 |
| Nape | 161, | 162 v. | Nonuya .. | 188, | 189 v., |
| Napeño | | 266 | Norac | | 200 |
| Naperú | | 87 | Norag | | 200 |
| Napipi | | 255 | Norek | | 73 |
| Naravóto | | 224 | Norckwajé (Norocujé) .. | | 78 |
| Naravute | | 224 | Norteño | 237, | 237 v. |
| Nasayuwä | 245, | 246 v. | Notobotocudo | | 108 |
| Nastanáwa | | 170 | Noyene | | 202 |
| Natá | | 259 | Ntocowit | | 49 |
| Natixana | | 50 | Ntogapyd | | 121 |
| Natú | 88, | 88 v. | Nucuini | 170, | 171 v. |
| Naucúa | | 223 | Nulpe | | 248 |
| Nauna | | 197 | Ñumasiara | | 197 |
| Naura | | 219 | Nuqui | | 255 |

Nurikwayé	78	Orejone	188, 189 v.
Nutabé, Nutabe ..	239, 239 v.	Oremanao	135
Oa	159	Orí	94
Oayana	201	Oristine	277
Oayca	225	Orocoto	206
Oaina	188, 189 v.	Oromina	238
Ocanopán	244	Oromo	177
Ochozuma	270	Ororicó	206
Ochucuyana	90	Orosi	235
Ocloya	276	Ortue	167
Ocole	53	Oruarína	156
Ocomatairi	225	Oscollan	278
Ocomayana	203, 204 v.	Otanavi	154
Ocomesiane	212	Otecua	179
Ocoteguego	49	Otegua	259
Ocren	94	Otí	84, 85 v.
Ocro	273	Otomac	149, 150 v.
Oewacu	227	Otuque	84, 85 v.
Ofaie-Chavante	66	Owaikománg	65
Oguaíva	106	Oyampi	113, 116 v.
Ohoma	63	Oyaricule	203
Oico	278	Paboa	183
Oivaneca	229	Pacabuey (Pacabuei)	244
Ojota	54	Pacaguara	173, 174 v.
Okoshkokyéwa ...	245, 246 v.	Pacahanovo	161, 162 v.
Oktenai	54	Pacajá	112
Oldwaw	251	Pacanáwa	170
Olipe	271	Pacarará	94
Olongasto	278	Pacasa	269
Omagua	116, 118 v.	Pacimonari	229
Omaguaca	276	Pacioca	276
Omarí	94	Pacû-tapuya	133
Omasuyo	269	Paez	245, 246 v.
Ömöa	183	Paguana	117
Omöá	184 v.	Paguara	197
Omoampa	53	Paicone	142, 142 v.
Omurana	156, 157 v.	Paiguasú	107
Ona	46	Paikipiranga	113
Onicoré	167	Paingúa	107
Onoto	127	Paiquize	120
Onoyóro	167	Pairindi	62
Opaie	66, 68 v.	Paisa	245
Opaina	181	Paisepto	57
Opinadkóm	221	Pakidái	225
Opone	220, 221 v.	Palanc	202
Orari	84, 85 v.	Palänoa	183, 184 v.
Orarimugodoge	84	Palenque ..	214, 216 v., 219
Orcoyan	278	Paleochibchan Group ...	233
Orechicano	213	Palicur	145, 147 v.

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| Palmela | 222, | 222 v. | Paraitirí | 225 |
| Palta | 157, | 158 v. | Parakanā (Paracana) | 112 |
| Pama | 174 | Paramonga | 262 | |
| Pamainá | 174 | Paranawát | 115 | |
| Pamana | 195 | Paran-náwa | 171, 172 v. | |
| Pamari | 195 | Paraparixana | 167 | |
| Pamdabeque | 154 | Paraparucota | 210 | |
| Pamigua | 151, | Parapicó | 94 | |
| Pamöá | 185, | Parapiti | 118 | |
| Pampa | 46 | Parara | 153 | |
| Pampam | 73 | Paratió, Paratio | 89, 89 v. | |
| Panahi | 91 | Paraucan | 127 | |
| Panamaca | 251, | Paraugoaru | 205 | |
| Pañáme (Panháme) | 68, | Paraujano (Parauhano) | 127, 128 v. | |
| Panao-simi | 265 | Paravilhana | 209 | |
| Panáre | 213, | Paraviyana (Parawiyana) | 209, 209 v. | |
| Panariá | 80 | Paravori | 225 | |
| Panatahua | 147 | Parawa | 193, 194 v. | |
| Panatí | 91 | Parawogwan | 127 | |
| Panau | 168 | Paraxim | 69 | |
| Panche | 219 | Pareca | 213 | |
| Panga | 248 | Parecí | 143 | |
| Paniquita | 245, | Pareci-Cabixi | 143 | |
| Pankarurú (Pancarurú) | 87, | Pareni | 130 | |
| Pano | 168, 171 ch., 173 ch., 174, 174 ch., | Paresí | 143, 144 v. | |
| Pánobo | 168, | Pari | 120 | |
| Panpa-simi | 267 | Pariagoto | 215 | |
| Pantagora | 219 | Pariana | 138, 197 | |
| Panzaleo | 245, | Parikurú | 145 | |
| Pao | 229 | Parimitari | 224 | |
| Papale | 244 | Parimiteri | 226 v. | |
| Papamiän | 167 | Parintintin | 114, 116 v. | |
| Papamuru | 178 | Paripazo | 259 | |
| Papana | 87 | Pariquí | 206 | |
| Papare | 255 | Parirí | 217, 218 v., 222, 222 v. | |
| Papateruana | 112, | Pariuaiá | 114 | |
| Paquí | 66 | Parixi | 113 | |
| Paquirí | 225 | Pariza | 237 | |
| Para | 127 | Parua | 114 | |
| Pará | 111, | Parucoto (Parukoto) | 206, 207 v. | |
| Parabaiana | 201 | Paru-podeari | 120 | |
| Paracoto | 199 | Pasain | 53 | |
| Paragoaru | 229 | Pasipa | 275 | |
| Paraguayan Chaco, language with unknown name | 64 | Passé (Pasé) | 138, 138 v., 197 | |
| Paraíba | 67 | Pasto | 249 | |

Patagon	44,	47 v.	Peria	94
	221,	221 v.	Perovosan	167
Patamona		210	Pesatupe	54
Patasho (Patacho) ..	69,	71 v.	Pesherah	43
Patia		247	Petigaré	104
Patiti		167	Péua	112
Patoco		250	Pezacó	208
Patsiaché		187	Pianocoto	203, 204 v.
Patsoca	185,	186 v.	Pianoí	203
Pauana		197	Piapai	167
Pauaté		115	Piapoco	130, 131 v.
Paucara		257	Piaroa	151, 152 v.
Paucosa	225,	226 v.	Picara	257
Paudacoto		210	Pichobo	168
Pauishana (Pauixana)	207,	208 v.	Picunche	274, 274 v.
Paumari, Paumari ..	195,	195 v.	Pihtadyouai	108
Pauna	142,	142 v.	Pijao	219, 221 v.
Pauserna	118,	119 v.	Pilagá	50, 52 v.
Pauxi	205,	205 v.	Pile	259
Pawiyana		205	Pillku-simi	265
Pawumwa		161	Pimenteira	222 v., 223
Paya	252,	253 v.	Pinao	219
Payacu		91	Pinaré	64
Payaguá		51	Pinche	156
Payagua		52	Piñoco	60
Payanso		179	Pioje	180, 181 v.
Payaya		75	Piokobjé (Piocobje)	78, 82 v.
Payo		44	Pipipan	94
Payoariene		133	Pirahá	95, 96 v.
Payoguaje		180	Pira-tapuya	185
Payualiene	133,	134 v.	Piriou	200
Payure		150	Piripiri	75
Pazé		138	Piritú	215
Peagaxinan		88	Piro	139, 141 v.
Peba	90,	152, 153 v.	Pisa-tapuya	185
Pedraza	240,	241 v.	Pishauco	212
Péenenken	44,	47 v.	Pitá	67
Peguenche non-araucano		63	Pius	247
Pehuenche	274,	274 v.	Pocanga	185
Peine	271,	271 v.	Pocheti	111
Pejaurún	71,	74 v.	Pocoana	197
Pelado		168	Pocosi	234
Pemeno		218	Pocra	273
Pemón		209	Pohena	270, 271 v.
Penday		158	Pojichá	73, 74 v.
Penonomeño	237,	237 v.	Pontá	81
Penoqui		60	Popayan	247
Pepuxi		77	Popoluca	252
Pequi		239	Porcá	94

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Poria | 94 | Purupurú | 194 |
| Porokun (Porocun) | 73 | Pusarakau (Pusaracau) ... | 225 |
| Porú | 94 | Puscajae | 259 |
| Poruntun | 72 | Puti | 92 |
| Poté | 73 | Puxacáze (Puxacase) | 163 |
| Poti | 92 | Puxiauá | 80 |
| Potiguara | 104 | Qahamarka-simi | 266 |
| Potiguára (Potyguara) ... | 108 v. | Qheshwa | 263 |
| Potun | 73 | Qollawa-simi | 264 |
| Poturero | 58, 59 v. | Qosqo-simi | 264 |
| Poya | 44 | Quaiá | 163 |
| Poyanáwa | 171, 172 v. | Quaqua | 213 |
| Poyme | 93 | Quatausi | 194 |
| Poyuai | 252 | Quechua 153, 154, 155, 158, | |
| Pozo | 239 | 159, 248, 249, 263, 267 ch., | |
| Pozyichá | 73 | 268 ch., 272, 273, 275 | |
| Prarto | 89 | Quechua imperial | 264 |
| Prehnoma | 204 | Quechuanized Diaguites . | 267 |
| Procáze | 94 | Quelosi | 63 |
| Progoto | 209 | Quenagua | 218 |
| Prohyana | 203 | Queniquea | 129 |
| Pshavaco | 212 | Quencloco | 209 |
| Pshicacuo | 217 | Quepi-quiri-uate | 124 |
| Puben | 247 | Quepo | 234 |
| Pubenano | 247 | Quequexque | 234 |
| Pubmatari | 225, 226 v. | Querandí | 48, 48 v. |
| Pucapucari | 140 | Qesque | 90 |
| Puçá-tapuya | 185 | Quiambioá | 94 |
| Puelche | 46 | Quiapyre | 166 |
| Puelche algarrobero | 278 | Quichua | 263 |
| Puinahua | 169 | Quidquidcana | 179 |
| Puináve | 192, 193 v. | Quie | 58 |
| Puipuitene | 212 | Quijo | 249 |
| Pukobje | 78 | Quijos | 267 |
| Pulare | 276 | Quilifay | 242 |
| Pumé | 233 | Quilla | 247 |
| Puná | 262 | Quillaca | 269 |
| Puncuri | 140 | Quillasinga | 250 |
| Puntano | 278 | Quilme | 275 |
| Puquina | 270, 271 v. | Quiloaza | 51 |
| Puracé | 247 | Quimbaya | 257 |
| Purekamekran (Purecame- | | Quingnam | 261 |
| cran) | 77, 82 v. | Quinhau | 131 |
| Puri | 66, 68 v. | Quiniquinao | 144, 144 v. |
| Puruborá | 163, 164 v. | Quinó | 128 |
| Purucaru | 79 | Quipea | 89, 92 v. |
| Purucotó, Purucoto | 209, 209 v. | Quipiu | 99 |
| Puruguai | 263 | Quirineri | 140, 141 v. |
| Puruhá | 263, 263 v. | Quiriquire | 215 |

Quiriquiripa	210	Sacuya	170
Quiriri	89	Sae	129
Quirishaná	224	Saha	221
Quirixana	207	Saija	256
Quitemo	161, 162 v.	Saixa	258 v.
Quiteño	266, 268 v.	Sakamekran	77, 82 v.
Quito	245	Salamay	124
Quiturran	159	Sáliba	151
Quixelu	90	Sáliva	151, 152 v.
Quixexeu	90	Salumá, Saluma ..	204, 205 v.
Qurigmã	94	Samatari	225
Rabona	156	Sambú	255, 258 v.
Rache	177	Samuco	58
Raipé-Sisi	114	Sanagasta	275
Rama	233, 234 v.	Sanamaica	124, 124 v.
Rama de rio Zapote	234	Sanapaná	56, 57 v.
Ramarama	121, 122 v.	Sanaviron	48, 48 v.
Rangú ...	203, 204 v., 229	San Blas	238
Ranquelche	274 v., 275	Sanemá	225, 226 v.
Rayado	235	Sanenäre	115
Remako-Kamékrere	77	Sanha	243
Remkokamekran ...	77, 82 v.	Sanináwa (Saninaua)	172
Remo	170	Sañogasta	275
Resigaro	137, 137 v.	Sansa-simi	265
Rhenó	170	San Simoniano	60, 61 v.
Riama	221	Santiagoño	267, 268 v.
Rimac	273	Sapai	200
Rimachu	155	Sapará	209
Roamaina	156	Sapé	227
Rocorona	161	Sapeiné	179
Romarí	94	Sapiboca	175, 176 v.
Rôpo	67	Sapupé	120
Rosigaro	137	Sapuqui	56
Rrahanihin	137	Sapuya	92 v.
Ruanagua	169	Sapuyá	90
Rucana	273	Sära	183, 184 v.
Rucuyene	202, 202 v.	Sarave	143, 144 v.
Rumo	180	Sarigué	51
Runa-simi	263	Sarrakong	210
Sabané	97, 98 v.	Satxíla	248
Sabanero	237, 237 v.	Savaneric	237
Sabela	158, 160 v.	Sayaco	170
Sabril	217	Sayma	214
Sabuya	90	Sebondoy	249, 250 v.
Sacaca	146	Sec	260
Sacarú	67	Sechura	260, 261
Sacata	156	Seco	252
Sacopé	120	Secoya	180
Sacosi	167	Seden	135, 229
Sacracrinha (Sacracriña) .	94		

- | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Seeptsá | 155 | Sinipi | 53 |
| Selknam | 46, 47 v. | Sinsiga | 240, 241 v. |
| Sensi | 172, 173 v. | Sintó | 63 |
| Senú | 257 | Sinufana | 257 |
| Sequaquirihen | 94 | Siona | 180, 181 v. |
| Serecong | 210 | Sipisipi | 273 |
| Sereu | 204 | Sipó | 195 |
| Serra dos Dourados, tribe
with unknow name 107, | 109 v. | Siracua | 58, 59 v. |
| Setebo | 169 | Siriána | 183 |
| Sewacu | 195 | Sirineiri | 139 |
| Shakáre | 174 | Siriono | 119, 119 v. |
| Shamatairi | 225 | Situfa | 242 |
| Shanináua | 172 | Siusí | 132, 133 v. |
| Shapáru | 217, 218 v. | Smus | 251 |
| Shapra | 156, 157 v. | Soálesu | 97 |
| Shauari | 225 | Sobolbo (Siboibo) | 169 |
| Shebayi | 216, 216 v. | Socomba | 217 |
| Shenabu | 174 | Socorino | 167 |
| Shetá | 107, 109 v. | Socorpa | 217 |
| Shikiana | 204 | Sokó | 181 |
| Shimikae | 159 | Solco | 276 |
| Shimízya | 245 | Solote | 54 |
| Shipaya | 221, 221 v. | Soloto | 177 |
| Shipibo (Sipibo) | 169 | Sora | 273 |
| Shiporok | 74 v. | Soropalca | 269 |
| Shiquimu | 217 | Sotegraic | 54 |
| Shirianá | 224, 226 v. | Sotirái | 54 |
| Shiribá | 175 | Sotsiagay | 54, 56 v. |
| Shirishána | 224 | Sowuash | 54 |
| Shiulik | 50 | Stanatevoyet | 63 |
| Shiwila | 154 | Suberiono | 142 |
| Shomana | 138 | Suchichi | 154 |
| Shuara | 157, 158 v. | Sucuriyú-tapuya | 132 |
| Shuensampi | 154 | Suerre | 234, 234 v. |
| Shukurú, Shucurú .. | 88, 89 v. | Suhín | 54, 56 v. |
| Shuor | 157 | Sújen | 54 |
| Siaviri | 159 | Sumu (Sumo) ... | 251, 252 v. |
| Siberi | 167 | Sunesua | 218 |
| Sibundoy | 249 | Supaye | 216 |
| Sicuane | 148 | Supe | 273 |
| Silviano | 246 | Supeselo | 63 |
| Simacu | 156 | Surára | 226, 226 v. |
| Simigae | 159, 160 v. | Suriche | 154 |
| Simirinche | 139 | Surucosi | 167 |
| Simou | 251 | Suruim | 167 |
| Sinabo | 174 | Susa | 217 |
| Sindagua | 249 | Sutagao | 129 |
| Singacuchusca | 156 | Suva | 223 |
| | | Suyá | 80, 83 v. |

Tabajari	213	Tambakori	73
Tabaloso	154	Tambaruré	167
Tabancale	261, 263 v.	Tambopata-Guarayo	176
Tabare	199	Tame	240
Tacame	262	Taminani	229
Tacana .. 174, 176 v.,	177 ch.	Tamoyo	103
Tacarigua	215	Tampish	264
Tacarijú	92	Támud	129
Tacarua	94	Tangarará	260
Tacarúba	94	Tangwera	251
Tacayuna	112	Tanimuca	181, 182 v.
Táchira	218	Taño	54
Tacuatepe	115	Tanquihua	273
Tacumandícai	112	Taňyguá	106
Tacumbú	51	Tao	60
Tacuñapé	112, 113 v.	Tapacura	160
Tacunbiacu	167	Tapacurá	167
Tadó	256, 258 v.	Tapajó	112, 117
Taduté	97	Tapano	218
Taga	251	Tapañuna (Tapanhuna) ..	114
Tagare	215	Taparita	149, 150 v.
Tagnaní	96, 98 v.	Taparito	213
Taguari	206	Tape	106
Taguaylen	63	Tapicari	207
Tahami	239	Tapieté	118, 119 v.
Taiguana	197	Tapii	85
Tain	65	Tapirapé	109, 110 v.
Taino	125, 126 v.	Tapirauha	112
Taino of Cuba ...	125, 126 v.	Tapoaya	161
Taino of Haiti	125	Tapóya	97
Taira	201	Tapuisú	229
Tairona	242, 244 v.	Tarairiú	90, 92 v.
Tajé	76, 82 v.	Taramembé	94
Takacué	81	Tarapaca	273
Takrat	58	Tarapecosi	60
Takshik	50	Tariana, Tariána ..	134, 134 v.
Takuñapé	112, 113 v.	Tarimoxi	167
Takwatíp	115, 116 v.	Taripio	229
Talamanca	234, 236 ch.	Tarma	215
Tallan	260	Tarmatampu	265
Taluhet	63	Taruma	150, 150 v.
Tama	179, 181 v.	Tarunde	96, 98 v.
Tamacom	113	Tatú-tapuyo	185
Tamacosi	167	Tauandé	97
Tamaindé	96, 98 v.	Táuaxka (Tauaxca)	251
Tamanaco	214, 216 v.	Tauira	251
Tamaní	197	Tauité	97, 98 v.
Tamaquéu	94	Taulepa	251
Tamararé	167	Taulipáng	209

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Taurepän | 209 | Timba | 259 |
| Taurepán | 211 v. | Timbío | 247 |
| Täüüshn | 44 | Timbirá | 76, 82 ch. |
| Taven | 64 | Timbirá, eastern | 81 |
| Tavúri | 167 | Timbú | 62 |
| Tawari | 193 | Timirem | 222 |
| Tawihka | 251 | Timote | 253, 254 v. |
| Tawira | 251 | Tingán | 179 |
| Tawite | 97 | Tinigua | 151, 152 v. |
| Tayaga (Tayagua) | 150 | Tinogasta | 275 |
| Tayni | 54 | Tiquié | 192 v. |
| Tchagoyána | 229 | Tirandá | 254 |
| Tchicoyna | 230 | Tiribi | 235 |
| Tchili | 94 | Tirinié | 119 |
| Tecua | 129 | Tirió | 202 |
| Tegría | 240, 241 v. | Tirub | 235, 236 v. |
| Tehuelche | 44 | Tivericoto | 214, 216 v. |
| Teiuana | 185 | Tiwituey | 158, 160 v. |
| Teko | 113 | Tliometesen | 203, 204 v. |
| Telembi | 248, 250 v. | Toba | 49, 57 |
| Telikóng | 66 | "Toba" | 57 |
| Tembé | 110, 113 v. | Tobachana | 197 |
| Tembecua | 107 | Toba de Bolivia | 50 |
| Temimino | 104 | Toba-guazú | 50, 52 v. |
| Temomeyéme | 131 | Tobajara | 104 |
| Tenetehara | 110 | Toba-michí | 50, 52 v. |
| Tepqui | 179 | Tocana | 184 |
| Teque | 215 | Tocano | 184 |
| Tequenica | 43 | Tccaque | 276 |
| Tequiráca | 156 | Tocoit | 49 |
| Teraba, Terraba .. | 234, 236 v. | Tocoyene | 146 |
| Teremembe | 80, 94 | Tocoyó (Tocoió) | 69 |
| Terena (Tereno) .. | 143, 144 v. | Tohazana | 229 |
| Tetete | 180 | Tolombon | 276 |
| Téuesh | 44, 47 v. | Tolú | 257 |
| Teuta | 54 | Tomaha | 59 |
| Tevircacap | 167 | Tomata | 273 |
| Teweia | 209 | Tomina | 273 |
| Teyuna | 242 | Tomuza | 215 |
| Thampa | 139 | Tonocoté | 277 |
| Tiäbezä | 107 | Tonore | 167 |
| Tiatinagua | 176, 177 v. | Toósle | 55 |
| Tibilo | 147 | Topare | 106 |
| Tiboi | 167 | Tcquistiné | 277 |
| Ticaõ | 167 | Torá | 162, 162 v. |
| Ticomeri | 166 | Toréjicana | 69 |
| Tikúna | 152 | Toromaina | 215 |
| Timaná (Timine) | 245 | Toromona | 176, 177 v. |
| Timaóna | 114 | Torondoy | 253 |

Tororí	167	Tumupasa	175, 176 v.
Tororó	129	Tunacho	58
Tostó	254	Tunayana	204
Totocumu	206	Tunceta	257
Totoró	246, 247 v.	Tunebo	240
Towothli	55	Tunía	246
Toyeri	177, 178 v.	Tupari ..	123, 123 v., 124
Tramalhy	163	Tupe	218
Tremembé	94	Tupi (Tupí)	103,
Trio	202, 204 v.	108 v., 109 ch., 110 ch.,	
Trumai	163, 164 v.	113 ch., 116 ch., 118 ch.,	
Tsaawí	153	119 ch., 121 ch., 122 ch.,	
Tsáchela	248	123 ch., 124 ch., 202	
Tsahatsaha	221	Tupi do rio Machado ...	115
Tshon	44	Tupijó	94
Tsirákua	58	Tupina	104
Tsölá	185, 186 v.	Tupinamba	104, 108 v.
Tsölöa	183, 184 v.	Tupinambarana	104
Tsoneca	46	Tupiniquin	104
Tsúva	223	Tupiokón (Tupiocon) ...	168
Tubichaminí	48	Tura	162
Tucano	179, 181 ch.,	Turiguara	111
182 ch., 184, 184 ch.,		Turiwára	111, 113 v.
186 ch., 186 v., 206		Turucaca	235
Tucano-tapuya	190	Tushá	87, 88 v.
Tucanuçu (Tucanusú) ...	70	Tutura	273
Tucuco	217	Tuxináua	170, 171 v.
Tucujú	146	Tuyoneiri	177
Tucuman	276	Tuyuca	185, 186 v.
Tucumanduba	197	Twaca	251
Tucuna	152, 153 v.	Twahka	252 v.
Tucundiapa	193	Uaca	226
Tucupi	177	Uacambabelté	53
Tucura	256	Uaia	197
Tucurina	140	Uaiana	185, 186 v.
Tucurrique	235	Uaiboi, Uaiboí (Uboi)	
Tucushmo	217	206, 207 v.	
Tuei	158	Uaica	211, 211 v.
Tukma	276	Uaíkana	185
Tukumaféd	115	Uaimiri	207, 208 v.
Tukurá	258 v.	Uainamari	194
Tule	238	Uainamby-tapuya	137
Tulumayo	179	Uaindze	96
Tuluyame	278	Uaintasú (Uaintazú)	97
Tumaco	248	Uainumá	137, 138 v.
Tumanahá	59	Uaipí	192
Tumbez	262	Uaiquire	213
Tumbi	262	Uáira	127
Tumrahá	59, 60 v.	Uairua	197

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Ualapiti | 144 | Umutina | 84, 85 v. |
| Ualíperi-dákeni | 132 | Uncasica | 240, 241 v. |
| Ualíxere | 96 | Unetunde: (Unetundé) .. | 97 |
| Uamandiri | 97 | Univitsa | 169 |
| Uanána | 186, 186 v. | Uómo | 161 |
| Uanapú | 111 | Upano | 158, 158 v. |
| Uantya | 185, 186 v. | Upar | 243 |
| Uapixana | 126 | Upsuksinta | 63 |
| Uaraguazú | 202 | Upurui | 201, 202 v. |
| Uaranacoacena (Uranacoa-
sena) | 135 | Uraba | 255 |
| Uarao | 227, 228 v. | Uranaju | 230 |
| Uárema | 225 | Urariña | 156 |
| Uarequena | 132, 133 v. | Uro | 270, 271 v. |
| Uariteré | 143 | Urraca | 259 |
| Uariua | 192 | Uruati | 92 |
| Uari Wayō | 161 | Urubú | 111 |
| Uasaí | 206 | Urubu-tapuya | 185, 186 v. |
| Uasamo | 217 | Urucuai | 168 |
| Uasöna | 185, 186 v. | Urucuyana | 203 |
| Uatanari | 194 | Urucuyena | 204 v. |
| Uauarate | 197 | Urufu | 72 |
| Uayeué | 205, 205 v. | Urukú | 122, 122 v. |
| Uaypi | 138 | Uruma | 95 |
| Ubina | 269 | Urumí | 121, 122 v. |
| Ucayali | 267 | Urunamacan | 161 |
| Uchpa | 156 | Urupá | 162, 162 v. |
| Uchumi | 270 | Urupaya (Urupai) | 121 |
| Uereperidákeni | 132 | Urupuca | 87 |
| Uettidiáu | 49 | Ururi | 87 |
| Ugaraño | 58 | Ushikrin (Ushicrin) .. | 79, 83 v. |
| Ugunichire | 139 | Usnus | 73 |
| Uina | 183 | Uti Krag (Uti Crag) .. | 73 |
| Uiquina | 185 | Valiente | 237 |
| Uirina | 135, 136 v. | Vanherei | 87 |
| Uitáte | 122 | Vejoz | 53, 55 v. |
| Uitoto | 187, 189 v. | Veliche | 274 |
| Uitoto, central dialect
..... | 187, 189 v. | Viatan | 104 |
| Uitoto, northern dialect
..... | 187, 189 v. | Viceyta | 235, 236 v. |
| Uitoto, southern dialect
..... | 187, 189 v. | Vilela | 53, 55 v. |
| Ulabangui | 243 | Vintukva | 243 |
| Ulua | 251, 252 v. | Vocoin | 69 |
| Umán | 88, 88 v. | Voto | 234 |
| Umaquena | 218 | Vouve | 95 |
| Umáua | 221, 221 v. | Wabou | 206 |
| Umbra | 239 | Wahmirí | 207 |
| | | Wai | 201 |
| | | Waiana | 201, 202 v. |
| | | Waiano | 203 |
| | | Waica | 211, 225, 226 v. |

Waikína	185,	186 v.	Wyarú	123
Waiklitisi	97		Xacuruina	168
Waimare, Waimaré	143,	144 v.	Xaguetío	49
Wainamarí	194		Xakriabá	81, 83 v.
Waintazú	97		Xalqa	265
Wainumá	137		Xambioa	85
Waitaka	68		Xamixumá	67
Waiwai	206,	207 v.	Xanináwa	173 v.
Wakaraü	123		Xanindáua	170
Wakona (Wacona)	92		Xaquese	168
Walêcoxô	95		Xaranáwa	169
Wama	203,	204 v.	Xaraó	81
Wañám	161,	162 v.	Xaray	168
Wanána	186		Xauwiyana	206
Wanináua	172		Xavante	80, 83 v.
Wanináwa	173 v.		Xerente (Cherente)	81, 83 v.
Wanka	272		Xevero	154
Wankamarka-simi	265		Xibata	95
Wanka-simi	265		Xibitoana	155
Wanki	251		Xicri	78
Wanuku-simi	265		Xikrí	83 v.
Wapishana, Wapishána			Xingú	223
.....	126,	128 v.	Xipará	230
Wapityan	126		Xipináwa	172
Warádu-nëe	118		Xiporoc	72
Waraikú (Uraicu)	137		Xiqui	65
Waraw	227		Xirara	242 v.
Waríkyana	205		Xiriguana	220
Wari-simi	265		Xocó	88, 88 v.
Waríwa	192		Xocren	65
Waruwádu	230		Xonin	69
Watanarí	194		Xónvúgn	73
Wau	179		Xópxóp	73
Waunana	255,	258 v.	Xoró	91
Waurá	144,	145 v.	Xubiri	195
Wayana	65		Xucuru	88
Wayapí	113		Xumeto	67
Waylas	265		Xurúpixuna	190
Wayoro	123,	123 v.	Yabaána	136, 136 v.
Wayumara	209,	209 v.	Yabarána	213
Wazaizara	111		Yabutí	99, 99 v.
Weidéne	120		Yacariá	174
Wína	183		Yaghan	43
Wiraféd	115,	116 v.	Yagua	152, 153 v.
Wiri-dyapá	193		Yaguai	129
Witóto	187		Yaháhi	95
Woaywai	206		Yahuna	181, 182 v.
Wökiare	213		Yakwändatéye	64
Wulwa	251		Yalcon	245

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------|
| Yamamadí, Yamamadi | | Yauyo (Yaujo) | 273 |
| 194, | 195 v. | Yavi | 134 |
| Yámana | 43 | Yavitano | 130 |
| Yámana, central dialect | | Yavitero 130, | 131 v. |
| 43, | 45 v. | Yawanáwa 172, | 173 v. |
| Yámana, eastern dialect | | Yawani | 226 |
| 43, | 45 v. | Yawarapiti | 144 |
| Yámana, southern dialect | | Ydiama | 175 |
| 43, | 45 v. | Yecoamita | 53 |
| Yámana, western dialect | | Yecuaná 212, | 214 v. |
| 43, | 45 v. | Yehúbde 191, | 192 v. |
| Yámana, Wollaston Island | | Yenmu | 197 |
| dialect | 43 | Yeral | 259 |
| Yamarikuná | 223, 224 v. | Yeté | 117 |
| Yamarú | 162 | Yiboia-tapuya | 182 |
| Yamaye | 125 | Yocabil | 275 |
| Yameo 153, | 153 v. | Yoemanai | 198 |
| Yamesi | 239 | Yofuaha | 54 |
| Yamiaca 173, | 174 v. | Yolo | 259 |
| Yaminaua 171, 172 v., | 173 | Yoriman | 117 |
| Yamorai | 154 | Yosco | 251 |
| Yampará | 273 | Ytangá | 121 |
| Yamu | 148 | Yuapín | 233 |
| Yanaygua | 118 | Yuberí | 195 |
| Yandé | 119 | Yufiua | 198 |
| Yanoama 224, | 226 ch. | Yukúna (Yucuna) 136, | 137 v. |
| Yanumakapü | 223 | Yule | 238 |
| Yao 215, | 216 v. | Yúma | 222 |
| Yapacoye | 202 | Yumanáwa 171, | 172 v. |
| Yapel | 257 | Yumbo | 248 |
| Yaperú | 87 | Yuminahua | 172 |
| Yapitilaga | 50 | Yunga | 261 |
| Yapóoa | 191 | Yúnkarirsh 60, | 61 v. |
| Yapreria | 217 | Yupe 216, | 218 v. |
| Yariguí | 220 | Yupua 181, | 182 v. |
| Yaro | 62 | Yura | 169 |
| Yarri | 106 | Yuracare 177, | 178 v. |
| Yarú | 162 | Yuri 190, | 191 v. |
| Yaruma 223, | 224 v. | Yurimagua | 117 |
| Yaruro 233, | 234 v. | Yurimangui 259, | 261 v. |
| Yathé | 75 | Yurujure | 177 |
| Yauapery 207, | 208 v. | Yuruna 120, | 121 v. |
| Yauarána 213, | 214 v. | Yurupary-tapuya | 134 |
| Yauareté-tapuya | 132 | Yvaparé | 107 |
| Yauarí | 226 | Yvytyiguá | 107 |
| Yauavo | 170 | Zamirua | 244 |
| Yaucaniga | 51 | Zamplan | 70 |
| Yauei | 168 | Zamuco . . . 58, 59 v., | 60 ch. |
| Yaulapífi 144, | 145 v. | Zapa | 156 |

Zapara, Zapará . . .	209,	209 v.	Zeremoe	238
Záparo	159,	160 v.	Zorca	220
Zapaso	154		Zuana	198
Zapucaya	112		Zurina	168
Zarabe	143		Zurumata	204
Zendagua	256		Zyé	76, 82 ch., 83 ch.
Zenú	257		Zyeikó	81
Zeona	180		Zyuimakane	243

AUTHOR INDEX

- ABELLOS V., M. J., 184
 ABRAHAMSON, A., 248
 ABREGU VIRREIRA, C., 105, 274, 277
 ABREU, J. C. de, 170, 233
 ADAM, L., 43, 48, 50, 60, 64, 89, 103, 105, 113, 125, 130, 139, 164, 177, 179, 198, 199, 202, 211, 227, 250
 ADAMS, P., 195
 ADELUNG, J. C., 242
 AGNEW, A., 188
 AGUADO, P. de, 129, 219
 AGUIAR, B. D. de, 113, 201
 AGUILAR, J. de, 264
 AGUIRRE, 49, 51, 54, 55, 57
 AHLBRINCK, W., 198, 204
 ALBA C., M. M., 255
 ALBARRACIN, O. R., 240
 ALBIS, 180, 220, 245
 ALBISETTI, C., 84
 ALBUQUERQUE, C. C. de, 88, 89
 ALBUQUERQUE, M. T. d', 105
 ALBUQUERQUE, S. G. d', 96, 97
 ALEGRIA, G. A., 256
 ALEMANY, F. A., 130, 139, 169
 ALENCASTRE, A. G., 264
 ALENCASTRE y GUTIERREZ, A., 264
 ALMEIDA, H. A. B. d', 71, 72
 ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA, B. C. de, 105
 ALPHONSE, E., 237
 ALTAMIRANDO, C., 106
 ALTIERI, R. A., 261
 ALVARADO, L., 199, 211
 ALVAREZ, J., 139, 179, 234
 ALVIANO, F. de, 152, 168
 AMBROSETTI, J. B., 55, 64, 65
 AMEGHINO, 44
 AMERLAN, A., 53
 ANCHIETA, J. de, 103
 ANCHORENA, J. D., 264
 ANDERSON, L., 152
 ANDRE, E., 248
 ANDUZE, P. J., 225
 ANGELES CABALLERO, C. A., 265
 ANGELIS, P. de, 50, 51, 277
 ANONYMOUS, 50, 53, 54, 64, 71, 72, 84, 103, 105, 118, 119, 126, 149, 150, 157, 159, 173, 175, 180, 184, 187, 198, 238, 240, 245, 250, 256, 264, 265, 266, 267, 269, 274, 275
 ANONYMOUS (ANTENA, CARAZ PERU), 265
 ANONYMOUS BERLIN, 198, 264, 277
 ANONYMOUS BOGOTA, 130
 ANONYMOUS BUENOS AIRES, 46, 105
 ANONYMOUS LA PAZ, 58
 ANONYMOUS LISBON, 105
 ANONYMOUS LONDON, 103, 118, 135, 147, 264
 ANONYMOUS MADRID, 149, 215, 216, 217, 220, 233, 240
 ANONYMOUS MANAUS, 194
 ANONYMOUS NEW YORK, 269
 ANONYMOUS PARA, 113, 201, 203
 ANONYMOUS PARIS, 58, 139, 142, 248, 249
 ANONYMOUS PRAGUE, 266
 ANONYMOUS RIO DE JANEIRO, 49, 73, 78, 84, 97, 103, 107, 109, 110, 111, 122, 123, 124, 126, 143, 144, 162, 163, 180, 198, 203, 205, 208, 209, 212, 222, 223, 224, 225
 ARAGONA, A. de, 105
 ARAUJO, A. de, 103

- ARBOLEDA, E., 256
 ARCAYA, P. M., 254
 ARCTOWSKI, H., 46
 ARGÜELLO, B., 250, 251
 ARIAS, E., 61, 266
 ARIAS DAVILA, P., 263
 ARMELLADA, C. de, 209-210, 216, 224, 227, 241
 ARMENTIA, N., 169, 174, 175, 176, 177
 ARRONCHES, J. de, 103
 ARROYO PONCE, G., 265
 ARVELO, M. M., 130
 ASTETE, G. de, 105
 ASTETE CHOCANO, S., 264
 AUGUSTA, F. J. de, 274
 AVELNE, C. H., 126
 AYROSA, P. M. da SILVA, 103, 105
 AZA, J. P., 139, 176, 177
 BACARREZA, Z., 270
 BACH, J., 115, 144
 BACHILLER y MORALES, A., 125
 BADARIOTTI, N., 48, 143
 BALBI, A., 51, 71, 95, 130
 BALDRICH, J. A., 50
 BALDUS, H., 56, 59, 64, 78, 109, 144
 BALMORI, C. H., 53, 267
 BANDEIRA, A., 207
 BANDEIRA, L., 77
 BANDINI, S., 105
 BAPTISTA, P., 110, 142
 BARBARA, F., 46, 275
 BARBOSA, A. L., 75, 103
 BARBOSA RODRIGUES, J., 105, 207, 208, 210
 BARCELONA, J. de, 187, 188, 190
 BARCELONA, V. de, 260
 BARCENA, 50
 BARD, S. A., 250
 BARRAL, B. M. de, 227
 BARRANCA, J. S., 173, 264, 270
 BARRET, S. A., 248
 BARRUTIERA, J. J., 180
 BARTOLOME, M., 148
 BASSILAN, M. de, 105
 BASTIAN, A., 247, 256, 257
 BASURCO, S. M., 248
 BATET, L. de, 117, 152, 154, 180, 187
 BAUCKE, P. F., 51
 BAUVE, E. A. de, 113
 BEASLEY, D., 157
 BEAUREPAIRE-ROHAN, H. de, 103
 BEAUVOIR, J. M., 43, 44, 46
 BECHER, H., 225, 226
 BECK-BERNARD, L., 51
 BECKER, H. von, 57
 BECKER-DONNER, E., 122, 123, 124, 161, 163, 222
 BELAIEFF, J., 51, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 84, 107
 BELL, C. N., 250
 BELL, E. Y., 238
 BELTRAN, C. F., 267, 269
 BENDOR-SAMUEL, J. T., 144, 154
 BENNETT, A. L., 255
 BENTIVOGLIO, P., 274
 BENZONI, G., 234
 BERCKENHAGEN, H., 250
 BERENDT, K. H., 238, 256
 BERENGUERAS, J., 238
 BERMUDEZ, A., 244
 BERNAL, E., 240
 BERNAL, J., 105
 BERRIOS, J. D., 264
 BERTONI, A. de W., 105
 BERTONI, G. T., 108
 BERTONIO, L., 269
 BETTENDORF, J. F., 103
 BEUCHAT, H., 153, 154, 158, 159, 180, 247, 248, 249
 BIANCHETTI, J. de, 105
 BIBOLOTI, B., 177
 BIET, A., 198
 BIGORRE, F., 86
 BINDA, R., 54, 55
 BLANCO, M. R., 214
 BLOMBERG, R., 158
 BLUMENSOHN, J. H., 65
 BOGGIANI, G., 49, 50, 51, 56, 57, 59, 84, 107, 144
 BOGLAR, L., 97
 BOHLS, 57
 BOLINDER, G., 216, 217, 243
 BONPLAND, A., 105

- BOOY, T. de, 217
BORBA, T. M., 64, 65, 84, 107
BORGATELLO, M., 44
BORGMAN, D. M., 224
BORMAN, M. B., 260
BOSSI, B., 143
BOTTIGNOLI, P. J., 105
BOUCHER, P., 105
BOUDA, K., 250, 251
BOUDIN, M., 75, 77, 88, 110
BOVALLIUS, C., 235
BOVE, G., 43
BOYER, P., 198
BRANCO, J., 105
BRAND, D. D., 269, 274
BRANNER, J. C., 75
BRAUN, A., 46
BRAVO, A., 256
BRAVO, D. A., 267
BREND, R. M., 248
BRETON, R., 125, 198
BRETT, W. H., 126, 199, 211, 227
BRETTE, J. de, 50, 56, 59, 243
BRICEÑO IRAGORRY, M., 253
BRICEÑO VALERO, A., 254
BRIDGES, L., 46
BRIDGES, T., 43, 46
BRIGNIEL, 51
BRINTON, D. G., 44, 46, 126, 135, 154, 155, 159, 180, 251, 252, 255, 270, 271
BROOKS, W. K., 125
BUCHWALD, O. von, 248, 249, 271
BURMEISTER, C. V., 44
BYLANDER, 256
CABALLERO, L., 60
CABALLERO, R. V., 105
CABRAL, L. D., 105
CABRERA, P., 48, 276
CACERES FREYRE, J. B., 46
CADOGAN, L., 107, 108
CAFFERATA, A. F., 278
CAILLET, L. M., 158
CALANDRELLI, M., 277
CALCAÑO, J., 253
CALDAS, A. J., 248
CALDAS, A. J. A., 84
CALELLA, P. de, 137, 180, 188, 260
CAMAÑO, J., 60
CAMPOS, M. de, 81, 114, 120, 143
CANALS FRAU, S., 276, 277
CAÑAS PINOCHET, A., 274
CAPUCHINOS, PADRES, 210
CARABASSA, H. B., 50
CARCAGENTE, A. M. de, 127
CARDONA PUIG, F., 134
CARDUS, F. J., 50, 53, 118, 139, 142, 164, 165, 168, 173, 175, 176, 177, 271
CARLI, A., 264
CARMONA, J. D., 233
CARNEIRO, R. D., 87, 89
CARRANZA, A. J., 50
CARRASCO, F., 139, 169
CARRERA, F. de la, 261
CARROCERA, C. de, 241
CARTARROJA, F. de, 241
CARVALHO, F., 205
CARVALHO, J. B. de, 127, 170, 171, 196, 208
CARVALHO, J. C. de M., 80, 109, 144, 145, 163, 193, 223
CARVO, J., 180
CASAL, M. A. de, 49
CASAMIQUELA, R. M., 46, 275
CASPAR, F., 123, 177
CASSANI, J., 180
CASTELLANZUELO, M., 266
CASTELLVI, M. de, 187, 188, 244, 246, 249, 260
CASTELNAU, F. de, 49, 51, 72, 77, 80, 81, 84, 85, 114, 117, 139, 143, 152, 153, 159, 168, 178, 188
CASTILLO y OROZCO, E., 245, 246
CASTRO TRESPALACIOS, P., 218
CATAT, L., 255
CATHOUD, A., 72
CATTUNAR, H., 118
CAUDMONT, J., 192, 246, 256, 266
CAULIN, A., 214
CAVADA, F. J., 275
CAVALCANTI, A., 103
CELEDON, R., 127, 243, 245

- CERQUEIRA, D. E. de C., 136
 CERVIÑO, P., 51
 CESIMBRA, J. J., 105
 CESPEDES, M. A., 233
 CEZAR, L., 205
 CHAFFANJON, J., 130, 131, 148, 151, 212, 227, 233
 CHANDLESS, W., 140, 170, 190, 195
 CHAVES, C. M., 127, 219
 CHERUBIM, P., 114
 CHOME, I., 58
 CHRISTINAT, J.-L., 95
 CIEZA DE LEON, P. de, 239, 257
 CIMITILE, F. L. de, 64
 CIVRIEUX, M. de, 130, 131, 132, 133, 210, 212
 CLARK, A. L., 217
 COHEN, J., 205
 COLBACCHINI, A., 84
 COLL, C. van, 126, 198
 COLLINS, F., 255
 COLLINSON, J., 251
 COLLIO HUAQUILLAF, M., 274
 COMINGES, J. de, 56
 CONTRERAS, H., 271
 CONZEMIUS, E., 233, 250, 251, 252
 COOPER, J. M., 44
 COPPINGER, R. W., 44
 CORDERO, L., 266
 CORDERO PALACIOS, O., 263
 CORDOVEZ, A. M., 46
 CORNEJO BOURONCLE, J., 139
 CORNELSEN, E., 105
 CORRADO, A. M., 118
 CORREA DE FARIA, F. R., 103
 CORYN, A., 57
 COSTA, DOM F., 105
 COSTA PINHEIRO, M. T., 120
 COTHEAL, A. I., 250
 COUDREAU, H. A., 78, 85, 113, 114, 120, 127, 134, 184, 201, 205, 208, 222
 COUDREAU, O., 201, 203, 205
 COX, D., 156
 COX, G. E., 46
 CREQUI-MONTFORT, G. de, 58, 84, 161, 164, 165, 173, 175, 176, 264, 268, 270
 CREVAUX, J. N., 130, 131, 149, 151, 179, 192, 199, 201, 202, 220, 227, 233
 CRUZ, L. de la, 274
 CUATRECASAS, J., 260
 CUE, 224
 CUERVO MARQUEZ, C., 245
 CULIN, R. S., 125
 CULLEN, E., 238, 255
 CUNHA, Q., 105
 DADEY, J., 240
 DAHL, G., 256
 DANGEL, R., 264, 265
 DANIEL, H., 239, 255
 DARAPSKY, L., 43, 274
 DAVID, J., 66
 DAVIS, J., 198
 DELGADO, E., 139
 DELGADO, R., 213
 DELGADO, S., 180
 DEMERSAY, M. A., 50, 51, 55, 57, 105, 107
 DENGLE, H., 114
 DENIKER, J., 43, 44
 DERBYSHIRE, D., 205, 206, 211
 DEZA G., J. F., 264
 DIAZ ESTRADA, D., 252
 DIEZMANN, F. J., 250
 DIJOUR, E., 264, 267
 DIRKS, S., 139
 DOBRIZHOFFER, M., 51, 103
 DOMEYKO, I., 274
 DOMINGUEZ, M., 105
 DORNSTAUDER, J., 95
 DOUAY, L., 247
 DOUVILLE, 75
 DRUMOND, C., 103
 DUCCI, Z., 50
 DUDLEY, R., 125
 DUFF, M., 147
 DUHOUSSET, E., 81
 DULLEY, C., 64
 DUMEZIL, G., 264
 DUPONT, J., 157
 DUPUY, D. H., 44
 DURAND, J. E., 275
 DURAND, J. R., 168
 DURONI, S., 157

- EBNER, C. B., 79
ECHEVERRIA, M. S., 271
ECHEVERRIA y REYES, A., 271, 274
ECKART, A. von, 103
EDELWEISS, F. G., 103, 105
EHRENREICH, P., 66, 72, 78, 79, 80, 85, 110, 112, 194, 195, 222
EIZAGUIRRE, J. M., 43
EKDAHL, M., 144
ELLIS, A. J., 43
EMERICH de JUDY, J., 164
ENTWHISTLE, W. J., 264
ERASO GUERRERO, A., 246
ERBEN, J. L., 139, 147, 152, 153, 168
ERIZE, E., 274, 275
ERNST, A., 127, 130, 131, 148, 151, 179, 192, 216, 249, 253, 256, 266
ESCHWEGE, W. L. von, 66, 67, 81
ESCOBAR, G., 265
ESCORIAZA, D. de, 212
ESPEJO NUÑEZ, T., 270
ESPINOSA, A. V. de, 105, 125, 126, 128, 198, 215, 240, 264, 274
ESPINOSA, G. de, 237, 238
ESPINOSA PEREZ, L., 117, 153, 180
ESTIGARRIBIA, A., 71
ETIENNE, C. P., 255
ETIENNE, I., 73, 74, 78
EVREUX, Y. d', 104
EWERTON QUADROS, F. R., 64
F. M., 105
FABO, F. P., 151, 240
FAILLETEY, L. J., 267
FALAISE, R. de la, 85
FALCAO, E. X., 77, 78, 110, 120
FARABEE, W. C., 113, 127, 139, 140, 150, 158, 169, 170, 176, 187, 190, 194, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 208, 209
FARFAN, J. M. B., 264, 265, 270
FARIA, J. B. de, 84, 96, 97, 113, 115, 122, 124, 127, 143, 144, 145, 151, 152, 174, 199, 208, 210, 212, 223
FAST, P. W., 147
FAWCETT, P. H., 99, 118
FEBRES, A., 274
FEBRES CORDERO, T., 129, 253, 254
FEBRES CORDERO G., J., 199, 254
FEIJOO REYNA, R., 264
FELLECHNER, A., 250
FERNANDES, E., 113, 145, 201
FERNANDES, J. A., 64, 84
FERNANDEZ, H. J., 267
FERNANDEZ FERRAZ, J., 234, 235
FERNANDEZ GUARDIA, R., 234, 235
FERNANDEZ y GONZALEZ, F., 233, 234, 250, 251, 252
FERNANDEZ de SAN JOSE, M., 148
FERRARIO, B., 44, 46, 57, 264
FERRE, P., 113
FERREIRA FRANCA, E., 103
FERREIRA MOUTINHO, J., 49
FERREIRA PENNA, D. S., 146
FIGUEIRA, L., 103
FIGUEREDO, J. de, 264
FIRESTONE, H. L., 176
FITZ-GIBBON, F. von, 118
FITZ-ROY, R., 44, 46
FLEURY, M., 250
FLORNOY, B., 157
FLURY, L., 50, 51, 274
FOCKE, H. C., 126
FONSECA, A., 254
FONSECA, J. S. da, 60, 118, 142, 143, 164, 165, 222
FONTANA, L. J., 50, 51, 53, 118
FORBES, D., 269
FORERO, M. J., 240
FORNAGUERA, M., 220
FORT y ROLDAN, N., 125
FRANZ, J., 58
FREITAS, A. A. de, 64, 84, 124
FREITAZ PINEDA, R., 254
FREYREISS, G. W., 67
FRIC, A. V., 49, 50, 56, 57, 59, 64, 83, 84, 107, 275
FREIDE, J., 180, 245
FRITZ, S., 154

- FROEBEL, J., 251
 FROES de ABREU, S., 71, 77, 110
 FUCHS, H., 227
 FURLONG, C. W., 46
 GABB, W. M., 235
 GABELENZ, H. C. von der, 89
 GADDEA, 252
 GAGINI, C., 235
 GALINDO, J., 199
 GALLARDO, C. R., 46
 GALLEGOS, G. de, 263
 GALVAO, E., 109
 GARBE, R. von, 43
 GARCIA, J., 44
 GARCIA, J. A., 269
 GARRO, L. J. E., 264, 265, 266
 GARVIN, P. L., 96
 GARZON, L. B. de, 187
 GASSO, L., 238
 GASTELU, J., 139
 GATSCHET, A. S., 255
 GATTI, C., 105
 GAVET, D., 105
 GENSCHE, H., 65
 GEZ, J. W., 105
 GHINASSI, J., 157
 GIACONE, A., 184, 191
 GIANNECCHINI, D., 118
 GIERTLER, P. E. K., 119
 GILI, A., 175
 GILIJ, F. S., 49, 53, 60, 105, 117, 130, 142, 149, 151, 214, 264, 274, 277
 GILLIN, J., 180, 198, 260
 GOEJE, C. H. de, 89, 103, 125, 126, 135, 198, 201, 203, 227
 GÖHRING, H., 140
 GOMEZ, B., 269
 GOMEZ RONDON, F., 244
 GONCALVES da CRUZ, B., 105
 GONCALVES DIAS, A., 105
 GONDIM, J., 95, 114, 124, 207, 208
 GONZALES, Padre, 260, 266
 GONZALES, R., 271
 GONZALEZ, A., 105
 GORDON, B. L., 255
 GORRAIZ BELOQUI, R., 46
 GORROCHOTEGUI, A., 130, 227
 GRANGER, 256
 GRANJA, J. C., 157, 159, 260
 GRASSERIE, R. de la, 46, 130, 235, 243, 270, 274, 277
 GRATY, A. de, 105
 GREIFFENSTEIN, C., 256
 GRIGORIEFF, S., 267
 GRIMES, J. E., 144, 165, 224
 GRIMM, J. M., 264
 GRUBB, 55
 GRÜNEWALD, E., 250, 251
 GRUPE y THODE, G., 127
 GUARDIA MAYORGA, C., 264
 GUASCH, A., 105
 GUERRERO y SOSA, P., 266
 GUILLAUME, H., 117, 139, 152, 154, 159, 169
 GUMILLA, J., 130, 215, 220, 242
 GUSINDE, M., 43, 44, 46
 GUTENBERG, M. A., 85
 GUTIEREZ, 241
 GUTIERREZ, J. M., 105, 274
 GUTIERREZ, R., 248
 GUTSMUTS, J. Ch. F., 255
 GUZMAN, M., 266
 HABEL, S., 252
 HABERL, M., 43
 HAGEN, V. W. von, 248
 HALE, H., 46
 HALY, 251
 HAMP, E., 188
 HANES, L. C., 216
 HANKE, W., 56, 64, 65, 95, 107, 114, 115, 119, 122, 123, 124, 138, 144, 161, 163, 173, 174, 181
 HANZELKA, J., 157
 HARDEN, M., 144
 HARMSTON, 155
 HARRINGTON, J. P., 46, 53, 187, 238, 261
 HARRINGTON, T., 46
 HARTT, C. F., 72, 120
 HASEMAN, J. D., 161
 HASSEL, J. M. von, 158
 HAVESTADT, B., 274
 HAWKINS, R. E., 206
 HAWKINS, W. N., 206, 208
 HEATH, E. R., 164, 165, 174, 175, 177
 HEATH, G. R., 250

- HEERDT, van, 201
HEINRICHS, A. L., 95
HELLIOT (ELLIOT), J. H., 64
HENDERSON, A., 199, 250
HENDERSON, G., 250
HENGVART, E., 265
HENRIKSEN, A., 57
HENRY, J., 55, 64, 65
HENRY, V., 60
HENSEL, R., 64
HERRERA de HORA, I., 127, 216
HERRERO, A., 177, 271
HERVAS y PANDURO, L., 49, 51, 58, 117, 151, 164, 165, 175, 242
HESSE, C. L. C., 250
HESSELAT, E., 265
HESTERMANN, F., 43, 169
HEUVEL, J. A. van, 126
HEYSER E., R., 187
HICKERSON, N. P., 126
HIDALGO, C., 264
HIDALGO, T., 249
HILDEBRANDT, M., 127, 134, 148, 192-193, 199, 210, 217, 225, 227
HILHOUSE, W., 126, 199, 211, 227
HOCKETT, C. F., 188
HOEHNE, F. C., 114
HOELLER, A., 118
HOFF, B. J., 126, 198
HOHENTHAL, W. D., Jr.,
HOLGUIN, G., 264
HOLMER, N. M., 43, 127, 238, 243, 255-256
HOLTEN, H. von, 177
HORN, F. von, 118
HORTA BARBOSA, N. B., 97, 115, 121
HOYOS, F. S., 271
HUBER, K., 261
HÜBNER, G., 127, 207, 208
HUESTIS, G., 84
HUGO, V., 114, 122
HUNT, R. J., 53, 54, 55
HURLEY, H. J., 77, 110, 111, 205
HURTADO, G., 256
HYADES, P. D. J., 43, 44
IBARRA GRASSO, D. E., 268, 269
IGUALADA, B. de, 137, 183, 187, 190
IHERING, H. von, 64, 65, 71, 108
IMBELLONI, J., 264
IM THURN, E. F., 211
IPIALES, M. de, 188
ISAACS, J., 127, 216, 243, 245
ITURRIZAGA, I., 270
IZAGUIRRE ISPIZUA, B., 139, 147, 169, 265
JAHN, A., 127, 216, 253, 254
JAM, P., 216
JANOTA, O. J., 266
JELDES, F., 271
JENNESS, D., 43
JIJON y CAAMAÑO, J., 156, 157, 221, 233, 245, 248, 249, 250, 261, 262, 263
JOHNSON, O. E., 180
JOMARD, M., 71
JONES, A. W., 235
JONES, M., 235
JOVER PERALTA, A., 105
JOYCE, M. de L., 135
JUDY, R., 164
KARSTEN, R., 50, 54, 158
KATE, H. ten, 108
KATZER, F., 114, 120
KÄYSER, C. C., 203, 204
KEANE, A. H., 72
KELLER, F., 174
KELM, H., 58
KEY, H. H., 164
KEY, M. R. de, 176
KIETZMAN, D., 144
KINDBERG, L. D., 139
KINDBERG, W., 139
KINDER, L., 187
KISSENBERTH, W., 77, 78, 109
KLUCK, I., 78
KLUCK, T., 78
KLUG, J., 105
KNOCHE, W., 73
KNUDSEN LARRAIN, A., 43
KOBLE, A., 51
KOCH-GRÜNBERG, T., 49, 57, 115, 120, 127, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 140, 148, 151, 163, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185,

- 186, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192,
193, 207, 208, 209, 210, 212,
213, 221, 224, 227
- KOENIGSWALD, G. von, 64
KOESSLER-ILG, B., 274
KOK, P. P., 185, 191
KOOLWIJK, A. J. van, 128
KOPPERS, W., 43
KOWYAMA, R., 103
KOZAK, V., 76, 78, 80, 81, 111
KRAUSE, F., 78, 85, 86, 109
KREUTZ, J., 105
KRIEGK, G. L., 60
KRUSE, A., 114, 117, 120, 205
KUNIKE, H., 85
KUPFER, 79
KyselA, V., 55
LA BARRE, W., 269, 270
LA CROIX, F., 43
LA CUEVA, R. P., 177
LAET, J. de, 104, 125, 126, 216
LAFONE y QUEVEDO, S. A., 49,
53, 54, 60, 177, 267, 276
LAHILLE, F., 46
LA HITTE, C. de, 108
LANDERO, F. M., 251
LANDINEZ SALAMANCA, A., 241
LANG, W., 85
LANGE, A., 111, 193
LAPENDA, G., 75
LARCO HOYLE, R., 262
LARDE y LARIN, J., 251, 252
LARES, J. I., 253
LARRAÑAGA, D. A., 51, 61
LARSON, M. L., 157, 158
LA SALLE de LESTAING, S. P. de,
198
LAS CORTS, E. de, 151, 187, 266
LATCHAM, R. E., 270, 278
LATHAM, R. G., 255
LATORRE, J. J., 44
LAURIAULT, J., 169, 265
LEAL, O., 77
LEAO, E. A. de, 64
LECLER, C., 139
LEGAL, F., 105
LEHMANN, H., 238, 245, 246,
248, 249, 255
LEHMANN, W., 128, 199, 233,
235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 250,
251, 252, 256
LEHMANN-NITSCHKE, R., 44, 46,
48, 50, 53, 54
LEIGUE CASTEDO, L., 161
LENGERKE, G. von, 220
LENZ, R., 274
LEON, A. M., 156, 157, 159, 266
LEPRIEUR, M., 145
LERY, J. de, 104
LEUQUE, 170
LEVI-STRAUSS, C., 96, 97, 114,
121, 123, 124, 163
LEVY, P., 251
LEWIS, 251
LICCARDI, M., 165
LICHY, R., 130, 131, 132, 133
LIMA, F. das C., 64
LIMA, P. E. de, 109
LINDSKOOG, J. N., 248
LINS, J. G. da, 115
LIPKIND, W., 85
LIRA, J. A., 264
LISTA, R., 44, 46, 65
LLAMAS, A. de, 53
LLISA, P. de, 238
LLOSA, E. S., 173
LOBATO, P., 264
LOEWEN, J. A., 255, 256
LOPES, 127
LOPES, R., 111, 122
LOPEZ, P., 263
LOPEZ, V. F., 264
LORENZ, F. W., 256
LOTHROP, S. K., 43, 46
LOUKOTKA, C., 44, 46, 49, 57,
58, 60, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72,
74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 87, 88, 95,
98, 99, 108, 114, 115, 119, 123,
124, 134, 136, 145, 148, 149,
150, 153, 155, 161, 162, 163,
165, 170, 171, 172, 181, 182,
183, 187, 193, 194, 206, 217,
219, 223, 225, 235, 237, 238,
243, 255, 260, 264
LOUNSBURY, F. G., 84
LOUREIRO FERNANDES, J., 108
LOWES, R. H. G., 57
LOWIE, R. H., 43

- LUCCOCK, J., 103
LUGO, B. de, 240
LUKESCH, A., 79
LUNARDI, F., 119
LUSSAGNET, S., 58
LUTZ, F. E., 210
LUTZ, O., 237
LYRA, S., 114
MACHADO, O. X. de B., 85
MACHADO d'OLIVEIRA, J. J., 105
MACHONI de CERDEÑA, A., 277
MAEZTU, T., 255
MAGALHAES, B. de, 84
MAGALHAES, J. C. de, 105, 107
MAGIO, P. A., 142
MAGLIO, B., 271
MALASPINA, A., 46
MALDONADO, J. de P., 263
MAMIANI della ROVERE, L. V., 89
MAMUL SAID ALI, 170
MANIZER, H. H., 71
MANRESA, F. de, 151, 180, 188, 266
MANSFIELD, C. B., 51
MANSILLA, L. V., 275
MANSUR GUERIOS, R. F., 64, 65, 75
MARBAN, P., 142
MARCANO, G., 148, 151
MARCEL, M. G., 44
MARGRAVI de LIEBSTAD, G., 91
MARCOY, P., 117, 139, 152, 169, 221
MARIA, A., 78
MARIA, J. de, 157
MARIETTI, P., 49, 50, 51, 89, 103, 105, 117, 130, 142, 151, 153, 156, 164, 165, 177, 198, 214, 233, 242, 264, 269, 274
MARKHAM, C. R., 264
MARLIERE, G. T., 71
MARQUES, B., 168, 169
MARSDEN, W., 264, 274
MARTIN, C., 275
MARTINEZ, B. T., 50, 65
MARTINEZ, F., 106
MARTINEZ, J., 264
MARTINEZ, T. A., 105
MARTINEZ de COMPAÑON, B. J. de, 155, 260, 261
MARTIUS, K. F. P. von, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, 77, 81, 90, 95, 120, 138, 181, 182, 189, 190, 202, 223, 266
MARX, W. G., 250
MASSEI, 54
MATA, P. de la, 155
MATALLANA, B. de, 224, 227
MATOS MAR, J., 270
MATTA, M. da, 77
MATTESON, E., 139
MATTO de TURNER, C., 267
MAYNTZHUSEN, F. C., 53, 108
MEERWARTH, H., 111
MEJIA XESSPE, M. T., 264, 266
MELGAR, E. S. de, 264
MELO, A. de, 143
MELO, M., 75
MEMBREÑO, A., 199, 252
MENDEZ AROCHA, A., 213, 227
MENDOZA, J., 252
MENSE, H., 115, 120, 201, 206
MERIAN, D. B. de, 269
MERIZALDE de CARMEN, B., 256
MESA RODRIGUEZ, M. I., 125
METALLI, A., 248
METRAUX, A., 55, 87, 270
MEXIA y OCON, J. R., 264
MEYER, 109, 223
MEYER, A., 208
MEYER, H., 163
MICHAELE, P. A., 103
MICHAELIS, J. G., 72
MIDDENDORF, E. W., 240, 262, 264, 269
MIGLIAZZA, E., 224
MILANESIO, D., 46
MINOR, E. E., 188
MIRANDA, F. M., 277
MIRANDA, V. C. de, 105
MISSIONEROS SALESIANOS, 157
MISSAO SALESIANA, 84
MITRE, B., 277
MOESBACH, E. W. de, 274
MOLINA, J. I., 274
MOLINA, M. J., 275
MOLLEAPASA COELLO, A., 264

- MOLLIN, G., 255
 MONASTERIO, F. M., 238
 MONNIER, M., 266
 MONREALE, F., 105
 MONTALVO M., J. A., 157, 264, 266
 MONTAÑO, M. M., 267
 MONTEIRO, C., 72
 MONTOLIEU, 130, 131
 MONTOYA, A. R. de, 106
 MONTOYA y FLOREZ, J. B., 257
 MOORE, B. R., 248
 MOORE, T. H., 271
 MORALES CABRERA, P., 125
 MORDINI, A., 113, 146
 MORENO, F. J. P., 46
 MORENO-MORA, M., 263, 266
 MOSQUERA, T. C. de, 246
 MOSQUERA Z., M. S., 159, 267
 MOSSBACH, E., 269
 MOSSI, M. A., 267
 MOSSI de CAMBIANO, H., 267
 MOSTNY, G., 271
 MOURA, I. B. de, 77, 98
 MOURA, J. de, 98
 MOURA, P. de, 113
 MÜLLER, F., 107, 250
 MUNIAGURRIA, S., 106
 MURGUEYTIO, R., 266
 MURR, C. G. von, 264, 269
 MUSTERS, G. C., 46
 NANTES, B. de, 89
 NARDI, R. L. J., 267
 NARVAEZ, A. S., 245
 NATTERER, 136, 174, 208, 209
 NAVARRO, M., 168, 267
 NAVARRO de AGUILA, V., 264
 NEHRING, 79
 NEIVA, 130
 NEJEZCHLEB, F., 84
 NERI, J. B. C., 71
 NEVEU-LEMAIRE, M., 198
 NEWMAN, S., 152
 NIDA, E. A., 267
 NIMUENDAJU, C., 64, 66, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81, 84, 85, 89, 91, 95, 106, 107, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115, 117, 120, 121, 122, 127, 130, 132, 133, 134, 136, 138, 140, 144, 145, 152, 162, 163, 182, 183, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191, 193, 201, 208, 212, 222
 NINO, B. de, 118
 NODAL, J. F., 264
 NOGUEIRA, P., 105
 NOGUERA, J. M., 43, 252
 NORDENSKIOLD, E. von, 53, 54, 55, 58, 60, 61, 118, 119, 141, 142, 143, 161, 163, 164, 165, 173, 175, 176, 177, 178, 222, 238, 255
 NORDENSKJOLD, O., 46
 NUSSER-ASPORT, C., 140
 OBELAR, R. D., 106
 OBER, F. A., 198
 OBERG, K., 97
 OBERHAUSER, F., 271
 OBLITAS POBLETE, E., 270
 OEFNER, L. M., 58
 OITICICA, J., 55
 OLEA, B. M. de, 227
 OLIVEIRA, C. E. de, 77, 87, 88, 104
 OLIVEIRA, J. B. de S., 75
 OLIVEIRA, J. F. de, 81
 OLIVEIRA CEZAR, F. de, 50, 275
 OLMOS, D. de, 264
 OLSON, R. D., 270
 OPPENHEIM, V., 139, 144, 177, 240, 255, 256, 260
 ORAMAS, L. R., 127, 128, 151, 193, 212, 215, 233, 254
 ORBANEL, S., 274
 ORBIGNY, A. D. de, 46, 51, 53, 54, 58, 84, 85, 142, 143, 160, 161, 164, 165, 174, 175, 177
 ORDINAIRE, O., 147
 ORDOÑEZ de CEBALLOS, P., 249
 ORE, L. J. de, 262, 264, 269, 270
 ORR, C., 266
 ORREGO, H. A., 262
 ORTEGON, J. A., 240
 ORTIZ, S. E., 148, 153, 154, 159, 180, 187, 245, 246, 248, 249, 255, 259, 266
 ORTIZ MAYANS, A., 106
 ORTON, J., 117, 152, 159, 164, 169
 OSBORN, H., 170, 227

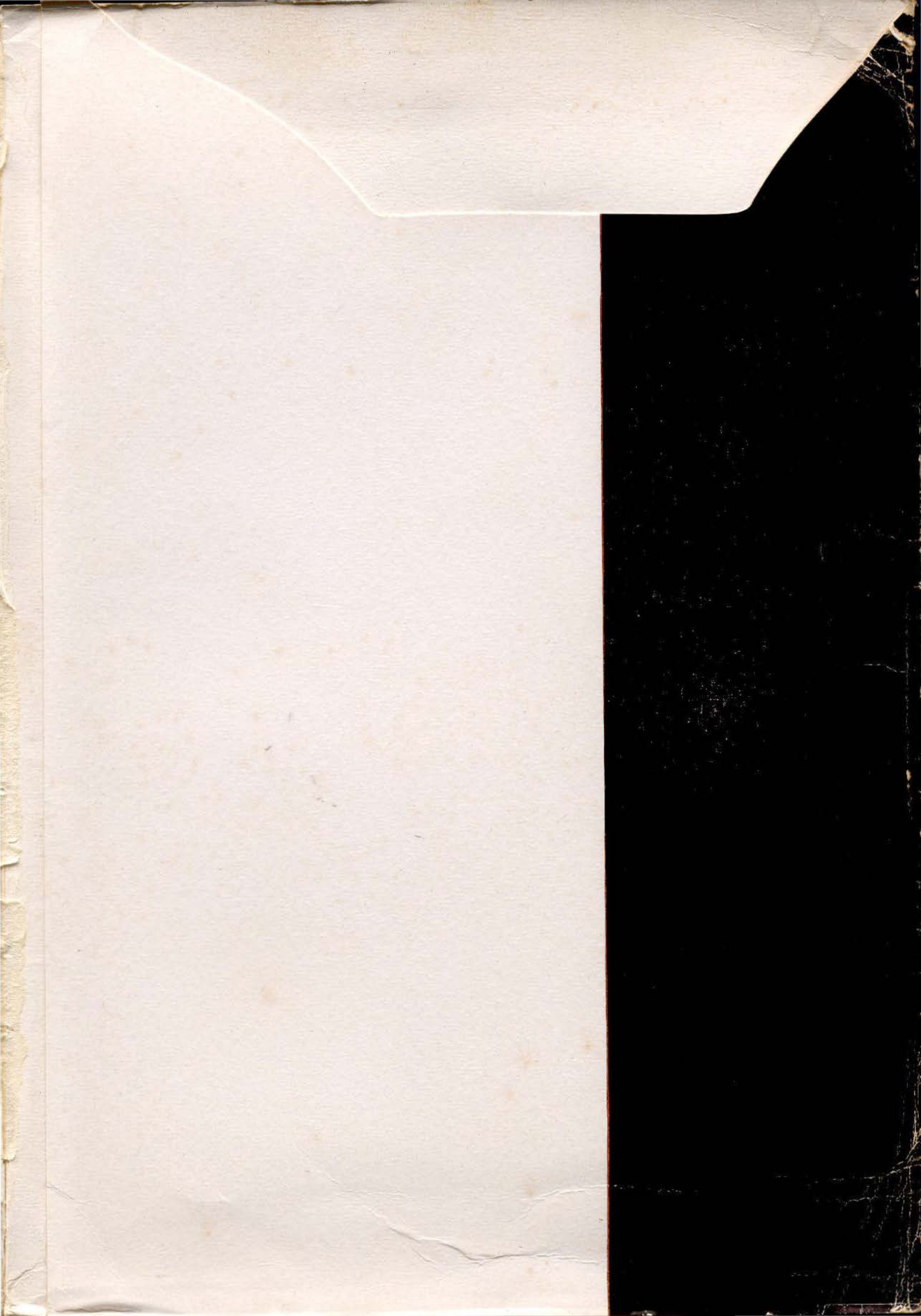
- OSCOLATI, G., 159, 266
OSSA VARELA, P., 148, 149
OSTLENDER, P., 64
OSUNA, T., 105, 106, 107
OTERO, G. A., 270
OTERO, J. M., 245, 246, 256
OTERO de ACOSTA, E., 219
OTT, R., 142
OTT, W., 142
OUTES, F. F., 46, 62, 274
PABLO del SANTISIMO SACRAMENTO, 256
UN PADRE de la COMPAÑIA de JESUS, 103
PADRES PAULES, 265
PAEZ, J., 216, 220
PALAVECINO, E., 50, 119
PALHA, L., 85
PALOMINI, B. J., 264
PANHUYS, L. C. van, 198
PANKERI, 248
PAPE, E., 54
PARIS, R. P. J., 266
PARISSIER, J. B., 105
PARKER, G. J., 264
PARODI, D., 51
PASSOS, J. A., 103
PATRON, P., 277
PAULA, J. M. de, 65
PAULA MARTINS, M. de L. de, 72, 103
PAULA SOUZA, G. H. de, 64
PAULY, A., 61, 118, 119, 139, 142, 143, 160, 161, 164, 165, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177
PAYER, R., 207
PAZ, R., 175
PAZ y MIÑO, L. T., 245, 249, 263
PEEKE, C., 159, 180
PELAEZ, 256
PELLEPRAT, P., 198
PELLESCHI, 51
PELLESCHI, J., 53
PEÑA, J. M. S., 252
PENARD, T. E., 125
PEREA, J. A., 125
PEREA, S., 125
PEREA y ALONSO, S., 130
PEREIRA, M. de, 263
PEREIRA, N., 187
PEREYRA, F., 139
PEREYRA, M., 106
PEREZ, 254
PEREZ, J. T., 254
PEREZ, M. C., 148
PERRET, J., 113
PERRONE, G. M., 264, 269
PESCIOTTI, B., 118
PETAZZONI, R., 89
PETRULLO, V., 233
PFAFF, F., 185
PHILIPPI, R. A., 271
PHILLIPS, G. W., 43
PIEDRAHITA, L. F. de, 239
PIERINI, F., 118
PIGAFETTA, A., 46
PIKE, E., 169, 188
PIKE, K. L., 139, 157, 158
PIMENTEL, B., 71
PINART, A. L., 128, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 255
PINEDA GIRALDO, R., 219, 220
PINELL, G. de, 180, 187, 266
PINTO, C., 256
PINTO, E., 75, 87
PITTIER de FABREGA, H. F., 234, 235, 245
PLASSARD, L., 227
PLATZMANN, J., 103
POHL, J. E., 79, 80
POLAK, J. E. R., 140, 195
POLLITZER, 64
POLO, J. T., 270
POLYKRATES, G., 205
POMEIJ, F., 106
POMPEU SOBRINHO, T., 75, 77, 87, 88, 89
PORTO, A., 65
POSADA, E., 127
POSNANSKY, A., 270
POTTIER, B., 264
POWER, J., 236
POWLISON, E., 152
POWLISON, P., 152
PRAZERES, F. de, 105
PREFONTAINE, M. de, 199
PREUSS, K. T., 179, 187, 243
PRICE-MARS, J., 198
PRIDE, A., 54, 57

- PRINCE, J. D., 238
 PROPHETA, B., 81, 85, 109
 PROST, G. R., 173
 PRUDHOMME, L. M., 199
 PUIG, M. M., 238
 PUPIALES, M. de, 136, 190
 PUYDT, L. de, 238
 QUANDT, C., 126
 QUIJADA JARA, S., 265
 QUITO, J. de, 180, 220
 RADIN, P., 84
 RAEZ, J. F. M., 265
 RAFINESQUE, C. S., 125
 RAMOS CABRERO, J., 260
 RAMUSIO, G. B., 103
 RAT, J. N., 198
 RAU, 43
 RAUSCHERT, M., 206
 RECALDE, J. F., 118
 REICH, A., 139, 169
 REICHEL-DOLMATOFF, G., 127,
 216, 217, 219, 238, 241, 243,
 245, 255, 256
 REINBURG, P., 126, 145, 157, 159
 REMEDI, J., 53
 RENAULT, P. V., 72
 RESTREPO TIRADO, E., 240
 REY, P.-M., 66, 72
 REY RIVEROS, E., 147
 REYBURN, W. D., 266
 RIBEIRO, D., 49, 66, 130
 RICE, F. J. D., 110, 111, 201
 RILEY, C. L., 213
 RIMBACH, A., 157, 159
 RIOU, A., 97
 RIPALDA, G. de, 106
 RIPALDA, P., 269
 RIVAS, L. A., 180, 260
 RIVERO y USTARIZ, M. E., 130
 RIVET, P., 44, 46, 58, 84, 99, 107,
 117, 126, 127, 130, 137, 140,
 143, 145, 148, 151, 152, 153,
 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 161,
 164, 165, 169, 170, 173, 174,
 175, 176, 180, 185, 187, 188,
 190, 193, 219, 221, 238, 239,
 240, 241, 244, 245, 246, 247,
 249, 253, 254, 255, 259, 260,
 261, 264, 268, 270
 ROBERTS, F. J., 110
 ROBLEDO, E., 256
 ROBLEDO, G. A., 257, 259
 ROBLEDO, J., 238, 239
 ROCHA, A. C. da, 50
 ROCHA, J., 180, 187, 220, 249,
 266
 ROCHEFORT, C. de, 125, 198
 ROCHEREAU, H. J., 240
 RODRIGUES, A. D'I., 89, 103, 106,
 123
 RODRIGUEZ, 139
 RODRIGUEZ, L. A., 252
 RODRIGUEZ, M. C., 264
 RODRIGUEZ DELGADO, R., 227
 RODRIGUEZ FERREIRA, A., 95
 RODRIGUEZ de MEDINA, A., 244
 ROHDE, R., 144
 ROJAS, A., 216, 253
 ROMANO, S., 118
 RONCAGLI, G., 46
 RONDON, C. M. da S., 84, 85,
 86, 96, 97, 113, 115, 120, 122,
 124, 143, 152, 174, 199, 210,
 212
 RONDON, F., 60, 64, 178
 ROOSEVELT, T., 96
 ROQUETTE-PINTO, E., 96, 97
 ROSAS, J. M. J. D. O. de, 275
 ROSELL, E., 139
 ROSENBLAT, A., 149
 ROSEVELT, C. van, 201
 RÖTHLISBERGER, E. von, 255
 ROWE, J. H., 259, 265
 RUBIO, T., 269
 RUDOLPH, B., 72, 73
 RUEDA, J. N., 130, 148, 151, 240
 RUIZ, G., 61
 RUSSELL, R., 170
 RYDEN, S., 119
 SAAKE, W., 95
 SAENZ, N., 148
 SAGOT, P., 130, 179, 198
 SAGUIER, E., 106
 SAINT, R., 158
 SAINT-CRICQ, L., 169
 SAINT-HILAIRE, A. de, 51, 64, 67,
 68, 69, 70, 71, 79, 81, 103
 SALA, A. M., 78

- SALA, G., 139, 147
SALAS, J. C., 214
SALATHE, G., 207, 225
SAMPAIO, B. F. X. R. de, 209
SAMPAIO, M. A., 106
SAMPAIO, T. F., 77
SANABRIA-FERNANDEZ, H., 118
SAN ANTONIO, B. de, 146
SAN ANTONIO, M. de, 248
SANCHEZ LABRADOR, J., 49, 51
SANDOVAL de ESTIGARRIBIA, M. J., 106
SANJINES, P. F. F. de, 175
SAN MARTIN de SAN JOSE, P. A., 255
SAN ROMAN, F. J., 271
SANTA CRUZ, J., 274
SANTELISES, J. E., 46
SANTOS, F., 256
SANTO THOMAS, D. de, 264
SANTO TOMAS, A. de, 238
SAPPER, K. T., 199, 251, 252
SARGENT, M. Z., 159
SAVAGE-LANDOR, H. A., 84, 114, 120, 139
SCHEIBE, P., 70
SCHERMAIR, A. E., 119
SCHERZER, K., 235
SCHIAFFINO, R., 106
SCHMID, T., 46
SCHMIDT, M., 52, 54, 55, 84, 96, 109, 114, 118, 119, 134, 143, 144, 178, 186, 223
SCHOEN, M., 216
SCHOMBURGK, R., 126, 127, 131, 150, 199, 203, 208, 210, 211, 212, 214, 227
SCHOTT, H. W., 66, 67, 73
SCHULLER, R. R., 75, 91, 96, 139, 147, 156, 175, 176, 271, 277
SCHULTZ, H., 84, 122, 124, 192
SCHULTZE, A. R., 260
SCHUSTER, A. N., 57, 106, 107
SCOTT, E., 169
SEBEOK, T. A., 270
SEEMAN, B., 237, 255
SEGERS, P. A., 46
SEITZ, G., 225
SEITZ, J., 44
SEIXAS, M. J., 105
SEKELJ, T., 85
SELER, E., 248
SEMINARIO, A. J., 190
SERRANO, A., 48, 61, 62, 276, 278
SHAFFER, R., 199
SHEDD, L. M., 267
SHELL, O. A., 78, 168
SHEPPARD, J. M., 266
SIEBÄRGER, 233, 238
SIEMIRADZKI, J. von, 275
SIERRA, E. I., 46
SIERRA, F. de la, 267
SIGIFREDO, P., 274
SILVA, A., 71
SILVA, A. J. da, 168
SILVA, S. da, 65, 71
SILVA GUIMARAES, J. J. da, 105
SILVEIRA, A. A. da, 73
SIMON, P., 219, 238, 239, 244, 257
SIMONS, F. A., 127, 256
SIMPSON, E. M., 44
SIMPSON, G. G., 210
SIMSON, A., 159, 180
SKOTTSBERG, C., 44
SNETHLAGE, E. H., 61, 77, 78, 99, 122, 123, 124, 161, 163
SNETHLAGE, E., 120, 121
SOCRATES, E. A., 78, 81
SODIRO, 248
SOHLFS, 262
SOLA FARELL, M., 233
SOLARI, B. T., 106
SOLC, V., 270
SOLIS, F., 270
SOLIS MONCADA, J., 256
SOLIS RODRIGUEZ, A., 267, 270
SOLIZ, J. J., 270
SORIA LENS, L., 270
SOTELO, J. R., 106
SOUSA, F. B. de, 207
SOUZA, A. P. de, 97
SPECK, F. G., 274
SPEGAZZINI, C., 43, 44, 46
SPENCER, B., 43
SPIX, 132, 135, 137, 138, 140, 152, 168, 190, 193
SPRUCE, 136, 260
SQUIER, E. G., 251

- STEERE, J. B., 140, 194, 195
 STEGELMANN, F., 170, 171
 STEINEN, K. von den, 50, 80, 84, 109, 121, 143, 144, 145, 163, 169, 223
 STEVENSON, W. B., 233
 STIGLICH, G., 140
 STOLL, O., 199
 STONE, D., 235
 STORNI, J. S., 106
 STOUT, D. B., 238
 STRADELLI, E., 105, 182, 183, 185, 186
 STRÖMER, C. von, 120
 STÜBEL, A., 264
 STUCKEN, E., 264
 STUDART, J., 105
 SUAREZ, F. G., 153, 157, 158, 159, 180
 SUAREZ, F., 60
 SUAREZ, J. A., 274
 SUAREZ DE CESPEDA, J., 219
 SUSNIK, B. J., 50, 54, 55, 57, 59, 108
 SWADESH, M., 123
 SYMES, S. P., 110
 SYMPSON, P. L., 105
 TAPIA, D. de, 214
 TARADELL, 198
 TASTEVIN, C., 95, 105, 110, 111, 117, 136, 137, 138, 140, 151, 152, 154, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 181, 182, 183, 185, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 220, 221
 TAUNAY, A. d'E., 64, 143
 TAUSTE, F. de, 214
 TAVENER, L., 44, 46
 TAVERA-ACOSTA, B., 105, 130, 131, 132, 148, 151, 193, 210, 213, 214, 227, 233
 TAVOLINI, 53
 TAYLOR, D. C., 126, 198, 199
 TEBBOTH, T., 50
 TEJERA, E., 125
 TELLO, J. C., 127, 139, 140, 142, 147, 270
 TESCHAUER, C., 64
 TESSMANN, G., 117, 146, 147, 152, 153, 154, 156, 157, 158, 159, 168, 169, 170, 172, 180, 187, 188, 190, 266, 267
 TEZA, E., 161, 164, 165, 175
 THEVET, A., 48
 THIEL, B. A., 234, 235
 THOUAR, A., 50
 TOCANTINS, A. M. G., 120
 TOLKSDORF, F., 85
 TOLTEN, H., 51, 56
 TOMMASINI, G., 276
 TOMPKINS, B. A., 53
 TONELLI, A., 46, 84
 TORO, E., 130, 227
 TORRES ARNAEZ, 216
 TORREZAO, A. de N., 66
 TOSTADO, J., 263
 TOUCHAUX, M., 139, 265
 TOVAR, A., 53, 54, 55, 106
 TRAGER, G. L., 265, 266
 TRANCA, L., 72
 TRIANA, M., 248
 TRISTAN, 234
 TROMBETTI, A., 84
 TRUQUE, A., 255
 TSCHOPIK, H., 269
 TSCHUDI, J. J. von, 72, 264, 269, 271
 TULCAN, I. de, 260, 266
 TURNER, G. D., 157
 TURRADO MORENO, A., 227
 ÜBERSETZIG, 251
 UHLE, M., 240, 270
 ULDALL, E., 106
 URDANETA, M. de, 219
 URIARTE, M. J., 153
 URIBE, C., 180, 185, 220
 URIBE, J. V., 255
 URIBE ANGEL, M., 255, 256
 URIBE MEJIA, L., 256
 URICOECHEA, E., 240
 URIOSTE HERRERO, S. J., 264
 USCATEGUI, F. S., 187
 UTERGA, E. de, 127
 VACAS GALINDO, E., 157, 159
 VAISSE, E., 271
 VALDIVIA, L. de, 274, 277
 VALENTINI, 235
 VALFLORIANA, M. B. de, 64
 VALLADARES, P., 157

- VALLE, 252
 VALLE-BENTES, E. E. de, 115, 162
 VALLE CABRAL, A., 103
 VALLEJO, E. J., 255
 VALVERDE TELLO, A., 265
 VAN WYNEN, D., 175
 VAN WYNEN, M. G. de, 175
 VARA CADILLO, N. S., 265
 VARGAS, M., 248
 VASCONCELLOS, D. R. de, 65
 VASCONCELLOS, V. de P. T., 109, 145
 VATER, J. S., 242
 VAZCONES, 180
 VEGA, 256
 VELASQUEZ, R. L., 256
 VELAZQUEZ, P., 106
 VELEZ, 251
 VELLARD, J. A., 78, 85, 96, 97, 107, 108, 270
 VENTURELLI, A. J., 84
 VERA, F., 106
 VIANNA, U., 81
 VIDAL, J. P., 265
 VIEDMA, A. de, 46
 VIGNATI, M. A., 43, 44, 62
 VILARDEBO, 61
 VILLA REAL, T. de S. 112
 VILLAMOR, G. G., 267, 270
 VILLANUEVA, G., 266
 VILLAR, L., 270
 VILLAREAL, F., 261, 262
 VILLAS BOAS, C. and O., 79
 VILLEROY, A. X. de, 84
 VINCI, A., 225
 VINHAES, E., 205
 VINKEN, M. A., 198, 204
 VISO, J. del, 275
 VIUDEZ, M., 118
 VIVANCO, J., 125
 VOGT, F., 65, 107, 108
 VRAZ, E. S., 130, 131, 132, 148, 151, 154, 188, 193, 227
 WAFER, 238
 WAGNER, M., 238
 WALLACE, A. R., 130, 131, 132, 134, 138, 182, 185, 190
 WALLIN, 142
 WALTER, A., 111, 121
 WASSEN, S. H., 238, 255-256
 WAVRIN, R. de, 127, 137, 139, 149, 157, 158, 187, 188, 190, 240, 245
 WEDDELL, H. A., 175, 271
 WEGNER, R. N., 119, 178
 WHEELER, A., 180
 WHEELER, M., 180
 WHIFFEN, T. W., 187, 190
 WHITE, R. B., 256
 WHITESIDE, A., 44
 WHITE URIBE, H., 255
 WIED-NEUWIED, M. A. P., 68, 69, 70, 71, 75
 WIENER, C., 139
 WIESEMANN, U., 64
 WILBERT, J., 134, 217, 225, 227, 241
 WILCZYNSKI, G., 248, 266
 WILLE, N. F., 117
 WILLEY, T. H., 255
 WILLIAMS, J., 126, 208, 227
 WINANS, E. C. de, 158
 WINANS, R. S., 158
 WIRSCH, D., 256
 WIRSCH, D. S., 256
 WISE, M. R., 147
 WOLF, T., 233, 248
 WUSTMANN, E., 152
 WYMA, R., 176
 WYMA, L. P. de, 176
 X, 245, 246
 XX, 173
 XERES, S. M., 122, 124
 XIMENEZ, F., 199
 YANGUES, M. de, 214
 YAPUGUAI, N., 106
 YOKOYAMA, M., 264
 YOUNG, T., 250
 ZACH, S., 124, 163
 ZAPATA GOLLAN, A., 51
 ZAVALA, M. J., 139
 ZAWADZKY C., A., 188
 ZAYAS y ALFONSO, A., 125
 ZEBALLOS, E. S., 46, 51
 ZERRIES, O., 225
 ZERVINO, L. G., 106
 ZEVALLOS QUIÑONES, J., 260, 261
 ZIKMUND, M., 157
 ZIOCK, H., 250





CLASSIFICATION OF SOUTH
AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES

CESTAIR LOUKOTKA

REFERENCE SERIES
PCLL - VOLUME 1

ETHNO-LINGUISTIC DISTRIBUTION
OF
+ SOUTH AMERICAN INDIANS

Compiled by ČESTMÍR LOUKOTKA

Institute for Ethnology and Folklore

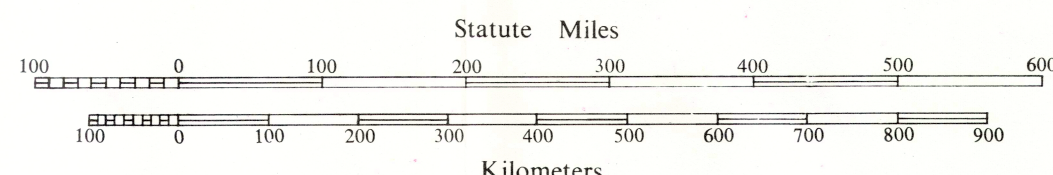
Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences, Prague

Prepared under the direction of Johannes Wilbert, Professor of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles.
Editorial assistance concerning tribal nomenclature by Jane R. Trapnell. Cartography by John I. Wolfe, Jr. and
E. Elaine Erlandson, Cartographic Laboratory, Department of Geography, University of California, Los Angeles.

Note: The orthography is consistent with that used in the late Professor Loukotka's work *Classification of South American Indian Languages*, Los Angeles, 1967. Pertinent descriptive information on the languages mapped is contained in the above-mentioned work.



























Equal Area Polyconic Projection

SCALE 1:8,500,000 or 134.2 miles to 1 inch



KEY



















Languages of Paleo-American Tribes


Aksánas <small>Chimbo ecua.</small>		Lengua	
Botocudo		Mashacali	
Boróro		Mataco	
Carajá		Múra	
Charrua		Nambicúdra	
Chechehet		Patagon	
Chiquito		Puri	
Fulnio		Shucurú	
Gamela		Tarairiú	
Guaicurú		Vilela	
Kaingáng		Yabutí	
Kamakán <small>Camacan</small>		Zamucó	
Kiriri <small>Cariri</small>		Žé	


Languages of Tropical Forest Tribes

Arawa <i>Arawak</i>		Murato	
Arawak		Otomac	
Bora		Pano	
Catuquena		Piaroa	
Chapacura		Sabela	
Cholon		Tacana	
Cahuapana		Tinigua	
Guamo		Tucano	
Huari		Tupú	
Jíbaro		Uarao	
Karaib		Uitoto	
Macú		Yagua	
Mayna		Yanoama	
Mosetene		Záparo	
Munichi			

Languages of Andean Tribes

Atacama		Jirajara	
Aymara		Lule	
Catacao		Mapuche	
Chibcha		Puquina	
Chimú		Quechua	
Chocho		Sechura	
Diaguit		Timote	
Huarpe		Uru	
Humahuaca		Yurimagui	

Isolated languages 

Unclassified areas 

Modern Quechua expansion ○ ○

Araucanian expansion in the XVIII century △ △

ABBREVIATIONS OF TRIBAL NAMES

Abbreviations are used only in instances of limited space

[illegible]

See reverse for index

Abaeté.....	E5	Arasuai.....	E5
Abaucan.....	C4	Aratú.....	D6
Aberiana.....	C7	Araua.....	C5
Abipon.....	C4	Arauá.....	C6
Abira.....	C7	Aravirá.....	D5
Abitana.....	C5	Arawak.....	D7
Aboba.....	C5	Arawine.....	D5
Aburuñe.....	D5	Araxó.....	E5
Acariana.....	C7	Araxué.....	E5
Acawai.....	D7	Arayo.....	E6
Achagua.....	B7, C7	Arazaire.....	B5
Achirigoto.....	C7	Arbaco.....	C8
Achual.....	B6	Archidona.....	B6
Acoqua.....	D7	Arda.....	B6
Acriú.....	F6	Arechane.....	D3
Acroa.....	E5, E6	Arecuna.....	C7
Acuria.....	D7	Aredé.....	E4
Adzáneni.....	C7	Arequipa.....	B5
Agual.....	B7	Areviriana.....	C7
Aguano.....	B6	Aricapú.....	C5
Aguaricoto.....	C7	Aricobé.....	E5
Aguaruna.....	B6	Arinagoto.....	C7
Aguilot.....	C4	Ariquem.....	C6
Aifue.....	B7	Ariú.....	F6
Airico.....	B7	Arma.....	B7
Airuan.....	E4	Armacoto.....	C7
Aizua.....	C6	Aroásene.....	C7
Ajaguá.....	B8	Artane.....	D5
Ajie.....	B7	Aruá.....	E6
Alacaluf.....	B1	Aruan.....	E6
Alarua.....	C6	Aruaqui.....	C6
Alausí.....	B6	Arupai.....	D6
Allentiac.....	C3	Asepagong.....	D7
Alon.....	B6	Ashlusláy.....	C4
Amachi.....	B7	Asurini.....	D6
Amaguaje.....	B6	Atabaca.....	B7
Amahuaca.....	B5, B6	Atacama.....	C4
Amamati.....	C6	Atanque.....	B8
Amarizana.....	B7	Atapaima.....	C7
Amhó.....	D4	Atature.....	C7
Amniapé.....	C5	Atavila.....	B5
Amoipira.....	E5	Aticari.....	C8
Amorúa.....	C7	Atorai.....	D7
Ampaneá.....	D5	Atsahuaca.....	B5
Amuescha.....	B5	Atunseta.....	B7
Amuimo.....	D7	Ature.....	C7
Anajá.....	E6	Auaké.....	C7
Anambé.....	E6	Aueiko.....	D5
Anapuru.....	E6	Auetö.....	D5
Anasé.....	F6	Augutjé.....	E6
Anauyá.....	C7	Auishiri.....	B6
Ancasti.....	C4	Aunale.....	B6
Andalgala.....	C4	Avahuguai.....	D4
Andaqui.....	B7	Avani.....	C7
Andira.....	D6	Aweicoma.....	E4
Andoa.....	B6	Ayacore.....	B6
Andoque.....	B6	Ayahuaca.....	B6
Andoquero.....	B6	Ayamán.....	B8
Angaité.....	D4	Aymara.....	C5
Angara.....	B5	Ayoré.....	C5
Aniba.....	D6	Bacuen.....	E5
Anicum.....	E5	Bacunin.....	E4
Ankwet.....	E5	Baenan.....	F5
Anodöub.....	C6	Bahuana.....	C6
Anserma.....	B7	Bahukiwa.....	C7
Anta.....	E6	Bakairí.....	D5
Anunzé.....	D5	Bakurönciči.....	C5
Apacachodego.....	D4	Baniva.....	C7
Apairandé.....	C6	Barauána.....	B6, C7
Apalai.....	D6	Barbacoa.....	B7
Apama.....	D6	Baré.....	C7
Apapocúva.....	E4	Barinagoto.....	C7
Apehou.....	D6	Barira.....	B7
Aperea.....	D4	Batum.....	E5
Apiaca.....	D5, D6	Baudo.....	B7
Apinagé.....	E6	Baure.....	C5
Apingui.....	E6	Bavan.....	E5
Apiyipán.....	C6	Beaqueo.....	D4
Aponegicran.....	E6	Begua.....	D3
Aracajú.....	D6	Bendiapa.....	B6
Arae.....	D5	Betoi.....	B7
Aramagoto.....	D7	Bintucua.....	B8
Aramayana.....	D7, E6	Bituruna.....	D4
Aramichó.....	D7	Bocas Pretas.....	C5
Aramurú.....	F6	Bocayú.....	E4
Aranaa.....	E5	Bocoani.....	E4
Aranawa.....	B6	Bohane.....	D3
Aranhí.....	E6	Bohurá.....	D6
Araona.....	C5	Boimé.....	F5
Arapaso.....	C7	Bolona.....	B6
Arapico.....	B6	Bonari.....	D6
Arapiyú.....	D6	Bonda.....	B8
Arara.....	C5	Bonitó.....	E5
Arára.....	C6, D6, E6	Bora.....	B6
Araraibo.....	C7	Borinquen.....	C8
Ararape.....	E4	Boróro.....	D5, E5
Ararau.....	C7	Brunca.....	A7
Arariú.....	E6	Bubure.....	B7
Arasa.....	C5	Bucan.....	E4
Arasi.....	E4	Búe.....	B6

Buga	B7	Carijó	D4, E4
Buhágana	C6	Carijona	B7
Burede	B8	Cariniaco	C7
Buritaca	B7	Carinuaca	C7
Burué	C6	Caripó	F6
Busquipani	B6	Caripuna	C5
Cabixi	D5	Cariquena	B7
Caboquena	D6	Cariri	E5, E6, F5, F6
Cabre	B7, C7	Caritiana	C6
Caburichena	C6	Cariú	F6
Cachine	E4	Carrapa	B7
Cachirigoto	C7	Čarúma	D7
Cadupinapo	C7	Carútana	C7
Caduveo	D4	Casapare	C7
Caeté	E5, F6	Casavindo	C4
Cafuana	C6	Cashibo	B6
Cágaba	B8	Casigara	C6
Cahan	D4	Casma	B6
Cahuapana	B6	Catacao	A6
Cahuarano	B6	Catapolitani	C7
Caicusiana	D7	Catarro	B7
Caimbé	F5	Catauá	E4
Cainguá	D4	Catauishi	C6
Cajamarca	B6	Catembri	F5
Cajatambo	B5	Catiana	B5
Calamari	B7	Catiguasú	E5
Calapalú	D5	Catio	B7
Calayua	D7	Catolé	E5
Calchaqui	C4	Catrama	B7
Calchine	C3	Catvena	D6
Caliana	C7	Catuquina	C6
Caliña	C7, D7	Catuquinarú	B6
Calinago	C8	Cauacaua	C6
Caliponau	C8	Cauauri	C6
Calipurn	D7	Cauishana	C6
Calva	B6	Caumari	B6
Camacan	E5	Cauni	C6
Čamacoco	D4	Cauqui	B5
Camamu	F6	Cautarie	C5
Camana	B5	Cauyari	B6
Camanawa	B6	Cavana	B5
Camaracoto	C7	Caviña	C5
Camarapim	D6	Caxago	F5
Camasú	E6	Caxarari	C6
Camayura	D5	Caxinaua	B6
Camboca	D6	Cayabí	D5
Campa	B5	Cayápa	B7
Camsa	B7	Cayapó	D6
Camuru	E5	Cayapó, Southern	D5
Cana	B5	Ceococe	F6
Cañacure	C5	Chachapoya	B6
Canamaré	C6	Chacobo	C5
Canamari	C6	Chacoi	D7
Cañari	B6	Chaguan	C7
Canarin	E5	Chamí	B7
Canawari	B6	Chamicuro	B6
Canchi	B5	Chaná	D3
Candindé	E5	Chancay	B5
Candodú	E6	Chanco	B7
Canelo	B6	Chandri	D3
Canichana	C5	Chanduy	A6
Canindé	F6	Chané	C4, C5
Canoeiro	E5	Chango	B4
Canua	C5	Chapacuare	C7
Capacho	B7	Chapacura	C5
Capanagua	B6	Charrua	D3
Capechene	C5	Chasutino	B6
Capichana	C5	Chavante	D5, E6
Capiecran	E6	Chayavita	B6
Capoxo	E5	Chayma	C7
Capua	C5	Chechehet	C3
Capueni	C6	Chedua	B6
Capuibo	C5	Cherente	E5
Caquetio	B7, B8, C7	Chesquío	B7
Cara	B7	Chibcha	B7
Caraca	C8	Chicha	C4
Caracatajé	E6	Chicluna	B6
Caracatan	E4	Chicoama	C4
Caraguara	C6	Chicriabá	E5
Caraho	E6	Chilote	B2
Carai	C6	Chimane	C5
Carajá	D5	Chimila	B7
Caramanta	B7	Chimú	B6
Caramonan	E4	Chinato	B7
Carane	D7	Chincha	B5
Caranqui	A6	Chinchipe	B6
Carapacho	B6	Chipaya	C5
Carapeuara	D6	Chiporoc	E5
Carapoto	F6	Chiquito	C5
Carare	B7	Chiquiyama	C3
Carari	C6	Chiricoa	B7
Carate	B7	Chirigua	C5
Caratiú	E6	Chiriguano	C5
Carayá	E4	Chirino	B6
Carcarana	C3	Chiripá	D4
Cariachil	B8	Chirú	A7
Cariangasta	C4	Chitarero	B7
Cariay	C7	Chocó	F6
Caribe	C7	Chocorvo	B5
Caribisi	D7	Cholona	B6

Chongo.....	B5	Cupayana.....	C3
Chongón.....	A6	Curanave.....	C6
Chono.....	B2	Curave.....	D5
Chontaquiro.....	B5	Curcuacan.....	D7
Chonvugn.....	E5	Curiato.....	D6
Choque.....	B7	Curierano.....	C7
Choropí.....	C4	Curina.....	B6
Chorotí.....	C4	Curipaco.....	C7
Chuchure.....	B7	Curizeta.....	B6
Chucuna.....	B7	Curuaya.....	D6
Chumbivilca.....	B5	Curucane.....	D5
Chunatahua.....	B6	Curumiá.....	D4
Chunupí.....	C4	Curumina.....	D5
Chupacho.....	B6	Cururi.....	E6
Churápa.....	C5	Curushiquiana.....	C7
Churima.....	C4	Curuzirari.....	C6
Churumata.....	C5	Casari.....	D7
Churuya.....	B7	Cushichineri.....	B6
Chusco.....	B6	Cusiquia.....	C5
Ciaman.....	B7	Custenau.....	D5
Ciparigoto.....	C8	Cutaguá.....	D4
Cipo.....	C6	Cutervo.....	B6
Citara.....	B7	Cutinana.....	B6
Coaiquero.....	B7	Cutriá.....	C5
Coaní.....	D6	Dätuana.....	B6
Coanoa.....	B8	Dazaro.....	C7
Coaque.....	B7	Decuána.....	C7
Cocaima.....	C7	Dendi.....	E5
Cocama.....	B6	Desána.....	C6
Cocamilla.....	B6	Divihet.....	C3
Cochinoca.....	C4	Djoré.....	E6
Coconuco.....	B7	Dokoro.....	D5
Cocoquí.....	D5	Dorasque.....	A7
Coeruna.....	C6	Duit.....	B7
Cofán.....	B7	Duludi.....	D6
Cognomona.....	B6	Duri.....	D5
Coiba.....	B7	Dzubucua.....	F6
Colan.....	A6	Egualo.....	D4
Colastiné.....	C3	Ele.....	B7
Colima.....	B7	Emerillon.....	D7
Colla.....	B5	Emexeite.....	B6
Collagá.....	C4	Enimaga.....	D4
Collagua.....	B5	Eno.....	B7
Colonche.....	A6	Eperigua.....	B7
Colorado.....	B6	Erema.....	D5
Comaní.....	D6	Erikbaktsa.....	D5
Comechingon.....	C3	Erulia.....	B6
Comobo.....	B5	Escoria.....	A7
Conambo.....	B6	Esmeralda.....	B7
Conchuco.....	B6	Espino.....	B5
Conduri.....	D6	Etwet.....	E5
Congoré.....	D5	Eye.....	C7
Conibo.....	B6	Eyibogodegui.....	D4
Copallén.....	B6	Famatina.....	C4
Copiapó.....	B4	Faranauaru.....	D7
Corbago.....	B7	Fitita.....	B6
Coreguaje.....	B7	Fulnio.....	F6
Corema.....	F6	Galaxe.....	E5
Coretu.....	B6	Galibi.....	D7
Coroado.....	E4	Gambéla.....	E6
Corobisi.....	A8	Gamela.....	E6
Corondá.....	C3	Garanhun.....	F6
Coropó.....	E4	Garú.....	B7
Cosina.....	B8	Gayón.....	C7
Coto.....	A7	Geicó.....	E6
Cóto.....	B6	Gennaken.....	C2
Cotoguéo.....	D4	Goahira.....	B8
Cotonúru.....	D7	Goaña.....	E5
Covare.....	C5	Gorgotoqui.....	C5
Coyaima.....	B7	Gorone.....	B7
Coyone.....	C7	Gorotiré.....	D6
Cradahó.....	D6	Goyá.....	D5, E5
Craho.....	E6	Guacanhua.....	C5
Creapimcatajé.....	E6	Guachí.....	D5
Crecmun.....	E5	Guachipa.....	C4
Crejé.....	E6	Guadaxo.....	D4
Crenac.....	E5	Guahibo.....	C7
Crencatajé.....	E6	Guajiba.....	E5
Cricati.....	E6	Guaicuru.....	D4
Crichana.....	C6	Guaiqueri.....	C7, C8
Crixá.....	E5	Guajá.....	E6
Cruatire.....	D6	Guajajára.....	E6
Cubeo.....	B7	Guamaca.....	B8
Cucoecamecran.....	E6	Guamo.....	C7
Cueva.....	B7	Guamoco.....	B7
Cuica.....	B7	Guamontey.....	C7
Cuicutl.....	D5	Guaná.....	D4
Cuiloto.....	B7	Guanáca.....	B7
Cujuna.....	C5	Guanare.....	E6
Culino.....	B6	Guanarú.....	C6
Culli.....	B6	Guane.....	B7
Cumaná.....	C5	Guanebucán.....	B8
Cumanagota.....	C8	Guanoco.....	C7
Cumanaxo.....	E5	Guapi.....	B7
Cumbazá.....	B6	Guaque.....	B7
Cuna.....	B7	Guaquiri.....	C7
Cunaguasáya.....	B7, E5	Guarani.....	D4
Cuniba.....	C6	Guarañoca.....	C5
Cunipúsana.....	C7	Guaratégaja.....	C5
Cunuaná.....	C7	Guarayo.....	C5

Guárico.....	C7
Guarino.....	E5
Guarizo.....	C5
Guarú.....	E4
Guató.....	D5
Guatuso.....	A8
Guayana.....	D4
Guayaqui.....	D4
Guaymí.....	A7
Guayupe.....	B7
Guazuzu.....	B7
Guegué.....	E6
Gueren.....	F5
Guetar.....	A8
Guinau.....	C7
Guire.....	C7
Guisnai.....	C4
Guyarabe.....	C6
Guyaverun.....	B7
Hacaritama.....	B7
Haerena.....	C7
Hahaháy.....	F5
Hairuya.....	B6
Haush.....	C1
Hevejico.....	B7
Hiauahim.....	D6
Hichachapa.....	B6
Hishcariyana.....	D6
Hivito.....	B6
Hohodene.....	C7
Huachipairi.....	B5
Huacho.....	B5
Hualfin.....	C4
Huamachi.....	B5
Huamachuco.....	B6
Huamali.....	B6
Huanca.....	B5
Huancabamba.....	B6
Huancavilca.....	B6
Huari.....	C5
Huayla.....	B6
Húbde.....	C6
Humahuaca.....	C4
Ibanoma.....	C6
Ica.....	B5
Icaguate.....	B7
Ichú.....	F6
Icó.....	F6
Idabaez.....	B7
Ificuene.....	B6
Igapuitariara.....	D6
Ihuruána.....	C7
Imaré.....	E5
Imboré.....	E5
Impetineri.....	B5
Iñamum.....	E6
Inapari.....	C5
Indama.....	C4
Ingahiva.....	D6
Ingain.....	D4
Ingaricó.....	C7
Ingarüne.....	D7
Ipeca.....	C7
Ipoteuate.....	C5
Ipurina.....	C6
Iquito.....	B6
Iraamraire.....	D6
Iranche.....	D5
Irrá.....	B7
Iruri.....	C6
Itaña.....	F6
Itatin.....	D4
Itene.....	C5
Itipuna.....	C6
Itogapuc.....	C6
Itonama.....	C5
Itoreauihip.....	C5
Itucá.....	F6
Itutan.....	D7
Iyáine.....	C7
Izoceño.....	C5
Jabaána.....	C7
Jabotiféd.....	C5
Jacunda.....	D6
Jaguanai.....	C6
Jaiá.....	C5
Jamundi.....	B7
Jauari.....	E6
Javajé.....	D5
Jebero.....	B6
Jinotega.....	A8
Jirajara.....	B7, B8, C8
Jirara.....	B7
Jitirigiti.....	B7
Jora.....	C5
Jucá.....	E6
Jujuy.....	C4
Jumana.....	C6
Jure.....	C7
Jurí.....	C4

Juruena.....	D5
Kahuyana.....	D6
Káimö.....	B6
Kaingán.....	D4
Kaiotugui.....	D4
Kapité-mínanei.....	C7
Karif.....	A8
Karime.....	C7
Kárrö.....	C7
Kashuiyana.....	D6
Kaskihá.....	C4
Kaueskar.....	B2
Kawahýb.....	C5
Kayuvava.....	C5
Kenpokatajé.....	E6
Kepkeriwát.....	C5
Koaiá.....	C5
Komlék.....	C4
Koróge.....	D5
Košurái.....	C6
Kuben Kran Keñ.....	D6
Kukura.....	D4
Kururu.....	E5
Lache.....	B7
Lachira.....	A6
Lacondé.....	D5
Laipisi.....	D5
Lama.....	B6
Lambi.....	C5
Lampa.....	B6
Lapachu.....	C5
Leco.....	C5
Lengua.....	D4
Lichagotegodí.....	D4
Lipe.....	C4
Llamish.....	B5
Lôpo.....	E4
Lucaya.....	B9
Lule.....	C4
Maba.....	C5
Mabenaro.....	C5
Macaguae.....	B7
Macamecran.....	E6
Macapá.....	D7
Machacali.....	F5
Machiganga.....	B5
Maco.....	C7
Maconi.....	E5
Macú.....	C6, C7
Macuna.....	B6
Macuráp.....	C5
Macusi.....	D7
Macuxa.....	C6
Madiha.....	B6
Mahoma.....	C4
Mahotoyana.....	B7
Maiba.....	C7
Maipuridjana.....	D7
Majigua.....	B7
Makirí.....	D6
Makká.....	D4
Máku.....	C7
Malaba.....	B7
Malacato.....	B6
Malali.....	E5
Malbalá.....	C4
Malibú.....	B7
Malquesi.....	C3
Mâm.....	A8
Mamori.....	C6
Manabi.....	A6
Manamabobo.....	B5
Manáo.....	C6
Manasi.....	C5
Manayé.....	E6
Mandauáca.....	C7
Mandimbóia.....	E4
Manesono.....	C5
Maneteneri.....	B6
Mangaló.....	E5
Manipó.....	B7
Manitsauá.....	D5
Mapanai.....	C7
Mape.....	B7
Mapidian.....	D7
Mapoxo.....	E5
Mapoyo.....	C7
Mapua.....	E6
Maquinuca.....	F5
Maraca.....	B7
Maracá.....	E5
Maracano.....	C7
Marachó.....	D7
Maraguá.....	D6
Marawa.....	C6
Marawan.....	D7
Mariaté.....	C6
Mariche.....	C8
Mariman.....	C6
Mariusá.....	C7

Maropa.....	C5	Nenê.....	D5
Maruba.....	B6	Nepnep.....	E5
Maruquevene.....	C6	Nepuya.....	C8
Masacará.....	E6, F5	Ngvera.....	B7
Masamae.....	B6	Nixináwa.....	B5
Masarari.....	C6	Nocadeth.....	C6
Mashco.....	B5	Nocamán.....	B5
Mashubi.....	C5	Nocten.....	C4
Maskoi.....	D4	Nolongasta.....	C4
Maspo.....	B6	Nonuya.....	B6
Mataco.....	C4	Norag.....	D7
Matagalpa.....	A8	Norocujé.....	E6
Matanawí.....	C6	Notobotocudo.....	D4
Matapí.....	B6	Nutabe.....	B7
Matará.....	C4	Oa.....	B6
Mataua.....	C5	Oayana.....	D7
Mauaca.....	C7	Ocaina.....	B6
Maué.....	D6	Ocanopán.....	B8
Máulieni.....	C7	Ocloya.....	C4
Maxiena.....	C5	Ocole.....	C4
Mayé.....	D7	Ocomatairi.....	C7
Mayna.....	B6	Ocomayana.....	D7
Maypure.....	C7	Ocomesiana.....	C7
Mbyá.....	D4	Ocren.....	E6
Mehín.....	E6	Ocro.....	B6
Mehinácu.....	D5	Oguaíva.....	E4
Meitajé.....	E6	Ohoma.....	D4
Mejepure.....	C7	Oico.....	C3
Mekka.....	B6	Oivaneca.....	D7
Mek-kran-noty.....	D6	Ojota.....	C4
Melchora.....	A8	Olongasto.....	C3
Menejú.....	D7	Omagua.....	C6
Menekka.....	B6	Ömöa.....	C6
Menien.....	F5	Omoampa.....	C4
Menimehe.....	B6	Omurana.....	B6
Mepene.....	D4	Onicoré.....	C6
Meregoto.....	C8	Onoto.....	B8
Mersiu.....	D7	Onoyóro.....	D5
Metotíre.....	D5	Opaie.....	D4
Mialat.....	C5	Opone.....	B7
Michilenge.....	C3	Orari.....	D5
Millcayac.....	C3	Orejone.....	B6
Miñan-yirugn.....	E5	Orí.....	F5
Minhahá.....	D5	Oristine.....	C4
Minuan.....	D3	Ororicó.....	D6
Miquirá.....	B6	Ortue.....	D5
Miskito.....	A8	Otí.....	D4
Mitua.....	B7	Otomac.....	C7
Mizque.....	C5	Otuque.....	D5
Mobima.....	C5	Oyampi.....	D7
Mocana.....	B8	Oyaricule.....	D7
Mochobo.....	B5	Pacabuei.....	B7
Mocochi.....	B7	Pacaguara.....	C5
Mocoreta.....	D3	Pacahanovo.....	C5
Mocoví.....	C4	Pacajá.....	D6
Mogosma.....	D4	Paez.....	B7
Moheyana.....	D6	Paguana.....	C6
Mojo.....	C5	Paguara.....	C6
Mondé.....	C5	Paicone.....	C5
Monoxo.....	E5	Paiguasú.....	D4
Moquegua.....	B5	Paikipiranga.....	D7
Moré.....	C5	Pairindi.....	D3
Moríque.....	B6	Palänoa.....	B6
Moriwene.....	C7	Palcipa.....	C4
Moro.....	C4	Palenque.....	C7
Morupac.....	E4	Palicur.....	D7
Mosetene.....	C5	Palmela.....	C5
Möxdöá.....	C7	Palta.....	B6
Moyobamba.....	B6	Pama.....	C6
Muchic.....	B6	Pamana.....	C6
Muchoxeone.....	C5	Pamdabeque.....	B6
Muinane.....	B6	Pamigua.....	B7
Mundurucu.....	D6	Pampam.....	E5
Munichi.....	B6	Panáre.....	C7
Mura.....	C6	Panariá.....	E5
Murato.....	B6	Panatahua.....	B6
Mure.....	C5	Panatí.....	F6
Musuraquí.....	C5	Pancarurú.....	F6
Muzo.....	B7	Panche.....	B7
Nabudib.....	C7	Panháme.....	E5
Nacnanuc.....	E5	Paniquita.....	B7
Nac Ñapma.....	E5	Pano.....	B6
Nacporuc.....	E5	Pantagora.....	B7
Nacrehe.....	E5	Panzaleo.....	B6
Nadöbö.....	C6	Pao.....	C7
Nahuquá.....	D5	Papale.....	B8
Ñakfáteitei.....	E4	Papare.....	B7
Nambu.....	C5	Paracana.....	D6
Naparina.....	C8	Paracotó.....	D7
Nape.....	C5	Paramonga.....	B5
Napiipi.....	B7	Paranawát.....	C5
Naravute.....	D5	Paran-náwa.....	B6
Natá.....	A7	Parauhano.....	B8
Natú.....	F6	Parawa.....	B6
Nauna.....	C6	Parawiyana.....	C7
Naura.....	B7	Paraxim.....	E5
Navaite.....	C5	Pareca.....	C7
Nazca.....	B5	Paresí.....	D5
Nehanáwa.....	B6	Pariagoto.....	C8
Neiva.....	B7	Parimatari.....	C7

Parintintin.....	C6	Quepo.....	A7
Pariquí.....	D6	Querandí.....	D3
Parirí.....	D6	Qesque.....	F6
Pariuaia.....	D6	Quidquidcana.....	B6
Pariza.....	A7	Quie.....	D5
Parukoto.....	D7	Quijo.....	B6
Pasain.....	C4	Quilla.....	B7
Pasé.....	C6	Quillasinga.....	B7
Pasto.....	B7	Quilme.....	C4
Patacho.....	E5	Quimbaya.....	B7
Patagon.....	B6	Quingnam.....	B6
Patamona.....	D7	Quiniquinao.....	D5
Patia.....	B7	Quinó.....	B7
Patoco.....	B7	Quipea.....	F6
Patsoca.....	C7	Quirineiri.....	B5
Pauana.....	C6	Quiriquire.....	B7, C7
Pauaté.....	C5	Quitemo.....	C5
Paucara.....	B7	Quito.....	B6
Paucosa.....	C7	Quixelu.....	F6
Paudacoto.....	C7	Quixexeu.....	F6
Pauixana.....	C7	Raipé-Sisi.....	D6
Paumari.....	C6	Rama.....	A8
Pauna.....	C5	Ramarama.....	C6
Pauserna.....	C5	Rangú.....	D6
Pauxi.....	D6	Remkokamekran.....	E6
Paya.....	A8	Remo.....	B6
Payacu.....	F6	Resigaro.....	B6
Payagua.....	D4	Riama.....	B7
Payanso.....	B6	Rimac.....	B5
Payaya.....	E5	Rocorona.....	C5
Payualiene.....	C7	Romari.....	F6
Payure.....	C7	Rucana.....	B5
Peba.....	B6	Rucuyene.....	D7
Pecaba.....	B6	Sabané.....	D5
Peguenche.....	B3	Sabela.....	B6
Pehuenche.....	B3	Sabril.....	B8
Pejaurun.....	E5	Sacaca.....	E6
Pemeno.....	B7	Sacamecran.....	E6
Perovosan.....	D5	Sacata.....	B6
Pianocoto.....	D7	Sacosi.....	D5
Pianoí.....	D7	Sacracriña.....	F6
Piapai.....	D6	Sacuya.....	B6
Piapoco.....	C7	Saha.....	B7
Piaroa.....	C7	Saixa.....	B7
Picara.....	B7	Sáliva.....	C7
Pichobo.....	B6	Samatari.....	C7
Picunche.....	B3	Sambú.....	B7
Pijao.....	B7	Sanagasta.....	C4
Pilagá.....	D4	Sanamaica.....	C5
Pimenteira.....	E6	Sanapaná.....	D4
Pinaré.....	D4	Sanaviron.....	C3
Pinche.....	B6	Sanemá.....	C7
Piocobje.....	E6	Saninaua.....	B6
Pioje.....	B6	Sañogasta.....	C4
Pipipan.....	F6	San Simoniano.....	C5
Pirahá.....	C6	Sapai.....	D7
Piripiri.....	E5	Sapará.....	C7
Piritú.....	C7	Sapeiné.....	B6
Piriu.....	D7	Sapiboca.....	C5
Piro.....	B5	Sapupé.....	D6
Pitá.....	E4	Sapuqui.....	C4
Pius.....	B7	Sapuya.....	F5
Pocheti.....	E6	Sära.....	C6
Pocoana.....	C6	Sarave.....	C5
Pocosi.....	A7	Sechura.....	A6
Pohena.....	C5	Seden.....	D6
Pojichá.....	E5	Selknam.....	C1
Poria.....	F6	Sensi.....	B6
Porocun.....	E5	Senú.....	B7
Poturero.....	C5	Serecong.....	C7
Potyguara.....	F6	Serra dos Dourados.....	D4
Poya.....	B2	Šetá.....	D4
Poyanáwa.....	B6	Setebo.....	B6
Pozo.....	B7	Sewacu.....	C6
Prarto.....	F6	Shapra.....	B6
Prohyana.....	D7	Shikiana.....	D7
Puben.....	B7	Shuara.....	B6
Pubmatari.....	C7	Shucurú.....	F6
Pucapucari.....	B5	Siberi.....	D5
Puináve.....	C7	Simacu.....	B6
Puipuiteni.....	C7	Simigae.....	B6
Puná.....	A6	Sinabo.....	C5
Puquina.....	B5, C5	Sindagua.....	B7
Puracé.....	B7	Sinipi.....	C4
Purecamecran.....	B5	Sinsiga.....	B7
Puri.....	E4	Sintó.....	C4
Puruborá.....	C5	Sinufana.....	B7
Purucaru.....	D6	Siona.....	B7
Purucoto.....	C7	Šipaya.....	D6
Puruhá.....	B6	Sipibo.....	B6
Purupurú.....	C6	Sipináwa.....	B6
Pusaracau.....	C7	Siracua.....	C5
Puti.....	E6	Sirineri.....	B5
Puxacase.....	C5	Siriono.....	C5
Puxiauí.....	E4	Situfa.....	B7
Quaqua.....	C7	Siusí.....	C7
Quechua.....	B5	Soboibo.....	B6
Quelosi.....	C3	Socorino.....	D5
Quenagua.....	B7	Solco.....	C4
Quenoloco.....	C7	Sora.....	B5

Sotirái.....	C4	Tobachana.....	C6
Stanatevogyet.....	C4	Tobajara.....	E5, E6, F6
Suchichi.....	B6	Tocoío.....	E5
Suerre.....	A8	Tocoyene.....	D7
Sumo.....	A8	Tolombon.....	C4
Supe.....	B5	Tolú.....	B7
Surára.....	C7	Tomata.....	C4
Sutagao.....	B7	Tomina.....	C5
Suyá.....	D5	Tomuza.....	C8
Tabajari.....	C7	Tonocoté.....	C4
Tabaloso.....	B6	Toquistiné.....	C4
Tabancale.....	B6	Torá.....	C6
Tacame.....	B7	Toromaina.....	C8
Tacana.....	C5	Toromona.....	C5
Tacarigua.....	C8	Tororí.....	C6
Tacarijú.....	E6	Tororó.....	B7
Tacayuna.....	E6	Toyeri.....	B5
Táchira.....	B7	Trio.....	D7
Tacuatepe.....	C5	Trumai.....	D5
Tacuñapé.....	D6	Tsölá.....	C6
Tacunbiacu.....	C5	Tsölöa.....	B6
Tadó.....	B7	Tsoneca.....	C2
Taduté.....	C5	Tubichamini.....	D3
Tagare.....	C7	Tucano.....	C6
Tagnaní.....	D5	Tucanusú.....	F5
Taguari.....	D6	Tucujú.....	D6
Tahamí.....	B7	Tucumaféd.....	C5
Taiguana.....	B7	Tucuman.....	C4
Taino.....	A9, B8	Tucuna.....	C6
Taino of Cuba.....	A9	Tucundiapa.....	B6
Taino of Haiti.....	B8	Tucura.....	B7
Taira.....	D7	Tulumayo.....	B6
Tairona.....	B8	Tumaco.....	B7
Tajé.....	E6	Tumbi.....	A6
Taluhet.....	C3	Tumrahá.....	D4
Tama.....	B7	Tunayana.....	D6
Tamacom.....	D7	Tunebo.....	B7
Tamacosi.....	C5	Tupari.....	C5
Tamaindé.....	D5	Tupí.....	E4, E5
Tamanaco.....	C7	Tupina.....	E5
Tambaruré.....	C5	Tupinamba.....	E4, E6, F5
Taminani.....	D7	Tupinambarana.....	D6
Tamoyo.....	E4, E5	Tupinaquí.....	E4
Tanimuca.....	B7	Tupinaquin.....	F5
Tanquihua.....	B5	Tupiocón.....	C6
Taňyguá.....	E4	Turiwára.....	E6
Tao.....	C5	Tuxá.....	F6
Tapacué.....	E5	Tuxináua.....	B6, C6
Tapajó.....	D6	Tuyuca.....	C6
Tapanhuna.....	D5	Uaboi.....	D6
Taparita.....	C7	Uaiana.....	B7
Tape.....	D3	Uaica.....	C7, D7
Tapiete.....	C4	Uaimare.....	C6
Tapii.....	D5	Uaimiri.....	C6
Tapirapé.....	D5	Uaintazú.....	C5
Tapirauha.....	E6	Uainumá.....	C6
Tapoaya.....	C5	Uanána.....	C7
Tapuisú.....	D6	Uanapú.....	D6
Tarairiú.....	F6	Uaraicu.....	B6
Tarapaca.....	C5	Uaranacoasena.....	C6
Tariana.....	C7	Uarao.....	C7, D7
Taripio.....	D7	Uarequena.....	C7
Tarma.....	C8	Uariua.....	C6
Taruma.....	D7	Uasöna.....	B7
Tarunde.....	D5	Uatanari.....	C6
Tauaxca.....	A8	Uauarate.....	C6
Tauira.....	A8	Uettidiáu.....	D5
Tauité.....	C5	Ugaraño.....	C5
Taurepán.....	C7	Uiquina.....	C7
Tavúri.....	D5	Uirina.....	C7
Tawari.....	B6	Uitoto.....	B6
Tayagua.....	C7	Ulua.....	A8
Tayni.....	C4	Umán.....	F6
Tchagoyána.....	D6	Umaquena.....	B7
Tchicoyna.....	D7	Umáua.....	B7
Tecua.....	B7	Umutina.....	D5
Tehuelche.....	C2	Unetundé.....	D5
Telembi.....	B7	Uómo.....	C5
Tembé.....	E6	Upano.....	B6
Teminino.....	E4	Upar.....	B7
Tepqui.....	B6	Uraba.....	B7
Teque.....	C7	Uruati.....	E6
Teraba.....	A7	Urubú.....	E6
Teremembe.....	E6	Urucuai.....	C5
Teremembé.....	E5	Urucuyana.....	D7
Tereno.....	D5	Uruma.....	F6
Tetete.....	B6	Urumí.....	C5
Téuesh.....	B2	Urunamacan.....	C5
Teuta.....	C4	Urupá.....	C5
Tiatinagua.....	C5	Urupai.....	D6
Tibilo.....	B6	Ushierin.....	D5
Timane.....	B7	Usnus.....	E5
Timba.....	B7	Uti Crag.....	E5
Timbirá.....	E6	Uyupe.....	D6
Timbú.....	D3	Vanherei.....	D5
Timirem.....	D6	Vejoz.....	C4
Timote.....	B7	Veliche.....	B2
Tinigua.....	B7	Vilela.....	C4
Tiwituey.....	B6	Vocoin.....	E5
Toba.....	C4, D4	Voto.....	A8

Vouve.....	F6
Wacona.....	F6
Wai.....	D7
Waica.....	C7
Waitaca.....	E4
Waiwai.....	D7
Wama.....	D7
Wañám.....	C5
Wanináua.....	B6
Wanki.....	A8
Wapishana.....	D7
Waríkyana.....	D6
Waruwádu.....	C7
Wau.....	B6
Waunana.....	B7
Waurá.....	D5
Wayoro.....	C5
Wayumara.....	C7
Wiraféd.....	C5
Wökiare.....	C7
Xacuruina.....	D5
Xambioa.....	E6
Xaquese.....	D5
Xaray.....	D5
Xibitaona.....	B6
Xicri.....	E6
Xiqui.....	D4
Xonin.....	E5
Xumeto.....	E4
Yabutí.....	C5
Yagua.....	B6
Yaguai.....	C7
Yaháhi.....	C6
Yahuna.....	C6
Yalcon.....	B7
Yamamadí.....	C6
Yámana.....	C1
Yamarú.....	C5
Yamaye.....	B8
Yameo.....	B6
Yamesi.....	B7
Yamiaca.....	C5
Yaminaua.....	B6
Yamorai.....	B6
Yampará.....	C5
Yanaygua.....	C4
Yao.....	C8, D7
Yapacoye.....	D7
Yapel.....	B7
Yaperú.....	D4
Yapóoa.....	B7
Yariguí.....	B7
Yaro.....	D4
Yarú.....	C5
Yaruma.....	D5
Yaruro.....	C7
Yauapery.....	C7
Yauarána.....	C7
Yauei.....	C6
Yaujo.....	B5
Yaulapíti.....	D5
Yavitero.....	C7
Yecuaná.....	C7
Yenmu.....	C6
Yeté.....	B6
Yoemanai.....	C6
Yolo.....	B7
Yosco.....	A8
Yuberí.....	C6
Yucuna.....	B6
Yufiua.....	C6
Yúma.....	C6
Yumbo.....	B6
Yupe.....	B7
Yupua.....	C6
Yura.....	B5
Yuracare.....	C5
Yuri.....	C6
Yurimagua.....	C6
Yurimangui.....	B7
Yuruna.....	D5, D6
Yvytyiguá.....	D4
Zamirua.....	B7
Zamplan.....	E5
Zamuco.....	D5
Záparo.....	B6
Zapaso.....	B6
Zapucaya.....	D6
Zendagua.....	B7
Zorca.....	B7
Zuana.....	C6
Zurina.....	D6